# THE TIMES

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## Inflation rate rises well above target

The rate of inflation rose to 11.7 per cent last month and seems likely to exceed 12 per cent by the end of the year—more than 2 per cent above the government forecast. Rates, food, cigarettes and drinks all pushed up the price index.

Meanwhile, building societies reported their worst month for two years. Net inflow reached only £154m in October. However, the Midland Bank said the banks' base interest rates could be cut soon Page 19

## Heroines praised after fatal fire

A policewoman and a woman nursing officer were praised for their bravery in entering a blazing building to alert sleeping student nurses as fire spread through a nurses' home at Kirkcaldy, Fife. One nurse died and five were seriously injured Page 2

## French propose defence increase

The French National Assembly has begun debating the 1982 defence budget. Proposed spending will rise by 17.83 per cent to about £11,640m. That represents 3.89 per cent of gross domestic product. Britain spends 5.2 per cent of gdp on defence and West Germany 3.3 per cent Page 4

## Firm blamed for death of divers

In a judgment on the deaths of two North Sea divers in August, 1979, Sheriff Risk of Aberdeen criticized the company Infabco, and its controlling shareholder, Mr Brian Masterson, for being more concerned with speed than safety. He accused Mr Masterson of giving false evidence to the fatal accident inquiry Page 3

## Breathing space for Laker

Laker Airways gained a 12-month breathing space in its fight to finance the purchase of five DC10 airliners when the United States consortium funding the deal agreed to a freeze on the repayment of part of the £84m total debt Page 19

## Review banning order, JPs told

An order by Horsham magistrates banning press reports of committal proceedings in a gun-running case was quashed by the High Court but the judges told the magistrates to decide whether it is necessary to ban publication of all or part of the proceedings Page 2
Law Report, page 4

## Bradford MP reselected

Mr Thomas Torney, aged 66, Labour MP for Bradford, South, since 1970, was reselected last night in his constituency. He describes himself as left of centre but not a supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn. His principal opponent was Dr Barry Seal, European MP for Yorkshire, West, and a Benn supporter.

## Exxon decision finds favour

Exxon's decision to withdraw from Libya will be welcomed by the Reagan Administration but the oil company has yet to say whether it was the result of official pressure. Mobil is expected to follow suit but smaller companies may stay on Page 5

## Sixth forms stay

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, rejected Manchester's plan to abolish school sixth forms and replace them with sixth form colleges. He believes the advantages would not justify the damage to some schools Page 2

## Chess draw

Viktor Korchnoi proposed a draw which Anatoly Karpov, leading 5—2 in the chess world title duel, accepted. It continues at Merano today Page 5



Shadow Cabinet dispute

# Benn cannot be trusted says Foot



By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot yesterday apparently dashed all chances of Mr Wedgwood Benn's winning a place in the Shadow Cabinet.

The Labour Party leader issued a three-page statement saying that he had done all in his power to persuade Mr Benn to accept the constraints of Shadow Cabinet collective responsibility. Mr Benn had again refused, in a long telephone conversation yesterday morning, to concede the point. Mr Food said: "He still will not give the clear answer I ask for".

The statement then added: "His answer is still 'No', and of course that makes it impossible for me to vote for him as a member of a Shadow Cabinet. For he still insists on his inalienable right to cause the kind of disruption he provoked last Tuesday."

Mr Foot made it clear he did not trust Mr Benn. The doctrine of Shadow Cabinet responsibility he had refused to accept was concerned, said Mr Foot, with good faith and comradeship and how agreements reached must be honoured.

Without the goodwill resulting from Mr Foot's endorsement, Mr Benn would have stood little chance of election in next week's ballot. Mr Foot's public rebuff guarantees Mr Benn's humiliation.

Mr John Silkin, a leading member of the left wing Tribune Group, said last night: "I would have thought that a large number of people, including a majority of the Tribune Group, will follow Michael's advice".

Mr Roy Hatterlsey, another leading frontbencher, said: "Since Tony was not prepared to play according to the proper rules, then clearly he ought not to take part in the game".

The ramifications of Mr Benn's exclusion from the Shadow Cabinet could be enormous. There are many Labour MPs who will feel that Mr Foot's decision will increase their public support in the country.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, another Tribune MP, said last night: "The twelve million to thirteen million voters we need to get to shift Mrs Thatcher out are more likely to support us if they see a Labour leadership presenting a united face against the Tories".

Others feel that Mr Benn will become increasingly isolated. But there are still some MPs, right as well as left, who fear that Mr Foot will get the worst of both worlds.

For Mr Benn will continue to make speeches inside and outside the Commons deeply hostile to Shadow Cabinet policy, and he will use his senior position on the party's national executive to exert pressure on the Labour front bench. In a television interview last night Mr Benn said: "What we have got to go for now is unity around our policies. I think that is the key." And in a signal of things to come, he added that Mr Foot had a hard job. "After all, he has a deputy leader who opposes him on defence."

Speaking from Bristol last night, Mr Benn declined to comment on Mr Foot's statement.

In his statement Mr Foot said: "Ever since the Brighton conference—indeed, ever since I was elected Leader of the Party a year ago—I have striven to secure a Shadow Cabinet which could play an effective part in fighting the Tory Government and preparing the way for the election of a new Labour government to apply the policies so sorely needed by our battered country.

To that end, at Brighton and thereafter, I took a whole series of particular steps to help ensure that Tony Benn would play his part in that Shadow Cabinet. I saw that as my duty to the large number of members of the Party, both in the constituencies and the trade unions, who voted for him. Fierce criticisms of myself on this account have come from some quarters. But that doesn't matter. I was elected by the whole Party and have obligations to the whole Party, and I have tried to discharge them fairly.

It was for that reason that, even at the eleventh hour last night at the Party meeting when Tony Benn had refused to give me the clear answer I asked for about his readiness to accept Shadow Cabinet collective responsibility, I still gave him a little longer.

Apparently he did not wish to answer my question in public; he has had the chance this morning to answer it in private. He still will not give the clear answer I ask for. So we must all assume that his answer is No. I asked him to meet me immediately in the House of Commons. He replied that he had an inescapable engagement in his constituency, but would be eager to meet me over the weekend. However, it was clear from the rest of the conversation that such a meeting would serve no purpose; for he made it evident that what he wanted to discuss were some fresh conditions to be attached to Shadow Cabinet responsibility which would be acceptable to him, and I had to tell him this would not be possible.

Moreover, I had to remind him that it was by *his* choice last night that he took the argument on to television where he made a commentary on the situation which is both misleading and offensive, a matter to which I must return later.

The question of Shadow Cabinet collective responsibility is not one that has suddenly emerged. It is a rule which has been accepted by the Labour Party for generations, and recent events have proved that there are very good reasons for it. A Labour Shadow Cabinet cannot conduct its primary function of directing the fight against our Tory opponents if every decision is subject to debate or different emphasis afterwards by individual spokesmen in the House itself or elsewhere. That can only produce a shambles—such as we had on Tuesday this week when a debate which should have concentrated our attack on the Tory policy about North Sea oil was transformed by Tony Benn into a quarrel about our own policy on the issue of compensation.

Tony Benn has assured us that he did not create this confusion deliberately. If he did it by accident, then the need for Shadow Cabinet collective action is no less underlined.

After the Brighton conference I did in fact raise the question of Shadow Cabinet collective responsibility for the precise reason that Tony Benn himself had raised it. He explained his support for a new and, in my opinion, entirely unworkable version of the doctrine. I made it clear then—way back in October, on the Sunday

Continued on page 2, col 1

# Shuttle back to Earth today

From Nicholas Hirst
Houston, Nov 13

Space shuttle scientists here today finally accepted the part failure of Columbia's second mission and ordered its return to earth tomorrow, with only half of its five-day flight completed.

The decision to order the early landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California was as hard for mission control to make as it was for the flight crew of Colonel Joe Engle and Captain Richard Truly to accept; but according to Mr Christopher Kraft, director of the Johnson Space Center at Houston, it was a "prudent thing to do at this point of our development programme".

Nevertheless, it comes as a nasty blow to the pride of the team that has spent the last decade developing a reusable cargo-carrying shuttle spaceship. President Reagan was expected here this afternoon to deliver a message to the astronauts.

The problems that have dogged the programme and delayed the second flight three times disappeared in a near perfect launch yesterday only to hit Columbia in orbit with a faulty fuel cell—the last thing mission control expected—and a malfunctioning auxiliary power unit.

Only hours after lift-off it was decided to operate a plan for a shortened mission of two and a half days instead of five days bringing forward the most important experiments and tests. As a result Mr Kraft said: "In the overall sense of the mission we have got out of it almost all that we intended."

There was considerable confusion last night as to exactly what the operation of the shortened plan would mean. Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) said it was definitely intended to bring Columbia back tomorrow.

Mr Neil Hutchinson, a flight director, later made it clear the position would be reviewed daily and a full five-day flight could still be possible. Scientists clearly hoped it would be, only to be disappointed in the end.

Astronaut Sally Ride, training to be one of the first women in space, broke the news to Colonel Engle, the flight commander. It was not something he wanted to hear. With a sigh, he said: "Ah, boy", claimed he had not got the message clearly, and asked for a repeat.

The message could only be postponed, not cancelled. On Friday 13, the luck of the launch the day before, Captain Truly's forty-fourth birthday, refused to hold.

A high percentage of the planned experiments have been crammed into the short time available, and senior Nasa officials said that tests that had been missed could be picked up in future flights which could go ahead almost as planned.

Nasa officials emphasize that problems must be expected at this stage in Columbia's development; but the curtailment can only reinforce the doubts that have been expressed over whether the Columbia and her three sister ships can be developed into genuine reusable spacecraft.

### First balloon flight across the Pacific

□ San Francisco: Four men last night completed the first balloon flight across the Pacific. The three Americans and a Japanese crash landed in a forest during a rain storm about 200 miles north of here (our Foreign Staff writes).

"Everyone is fine and ecstatic", they said by radio today. The first manned balloon flight was made in 1782 in France. A year later Britain officially recognized the independence of the United States at the Treaty of Paris.



## Rush-hour trains collide

Two carriages balanced on an embankment edge after a collision yesterday between two Southern Region commuter trains. Two people were treated for shock but hundreds walked away unhurt.

The two morning rush-hour trains collided side-on at Beckenham Junction, near Crystal Palace, causing the derailment of three coaches. Nearly 250 people had to walk under escort a mile along the track to safety.

The two lines were blocked all day but alternative routes were provided. Emergency crews were working throughout the night and it was expected that normal services would be resumed today.

An immediate investigation was ordered into the junction's signalling system, but a Southern Region spokesman said the cause of the accident was unknown. One train had been scheduled to be three minutes behind the other.

# Drive to put new life into Europe

By David Spanier

A new initiative to rededicate and revitalize the European Community has been launched by the West German and Italian governments.

Their joint plan, announced yesterday and termed a "European Act", is couched in the form of a declaration of European aims and ideals. It will receive its first discussion at ministerial level in the European Council, at which Mrs Thatcher takes the chair, in London on November 26-27.

The declaration, the text of which has yet to reach London, is modelled on the ideas of European union canvassed by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, who is the moving spirit behind it.

According to German sources, the declaration is in three parts: a restatement of the original Common Market treaty with the emphasis on economic integration; formal establishment of the highly successful political cooperation; and a widening of the range of European issues, to include important matters such as security, education and cultural cooperation.

By making this declaration a "European Act", the Germans hope to avoid the need for parliamentary ratification that a formal treaty would require, a point which was particularly worrying to Britain.

The French Government is also putting forward its own plan for relaunching the Community, as set out by President Mitterrand, with its emphasis on social and economic development. The French text is expected to be released next Monday.

Up to now, the British Government has taken a fairly cool attitude to these plans and projects. This is not simply because Britain tends to mistrust grand designs for European integration, but mainly because Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who is Chairman of the Council of Ministers, is concerned above all to make progress on the mandate for restructuring the Community budget.

Some substantial progress is reported on this front, which will be the most urgent issue on the agenda at the coming summit meeting in London. In particular, it is good news for Britain that, thanks to the fall in the pound and better management of the common agricultural policy, the British contribution to the budget is likely to come out far lower than expected for 1980 and 1981.

According to Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Brussels Commission, who had meetings first with Lord Carrington and then with Mrs Thatcher yesterday, the British net contribution in these two years is likely to come out at a total of about 440m European currency units, or about £260m, which is one-third of the total as estimated, itself one-third of the original sum which Mrs Thatcher rejected as unacceptable.

In fact, EEC officials calculate that it could even turn out

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# School grants liable to tax

By Drew Johnston

The Court of Appeal yesterday upheld in a test case an Inland Revenue claim that scholarships paid to the children of two ICI employees were taxable as fringe benefits.

Miss Christine Johnson, a medical student at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Mr Martin Wicks, reading natural sciences at King's College, Cambridge, had received £460 and £600 respectively from the company's educational trust fund. About 2,500 children of ICI employees undergoing higher education receive scholarships from the fund worth from £200 to £600.

The case followed a Revenue decision that the awards were taxable as benefits in kind when received by the children of higher paid employees, defined as those earning more than £8,500 a year.

The fathers of the students contended that the scholarships should not be taxable.

The Revenue won its case before the special commissioners of taxation, but the decision was reversed in the High Court.

Yesterday's hearing centred on two apparently contradictory pieces of legislation, section 375 of the 1970 Income and Corporation Taxes Act, which exempts income from scholarships from tax and section 61 of the Finance Act 1976, which aims to tax all benefits received by an employee or any member of the employee's family "by reason of his employment".

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said that although the fathers were liable to income tax under the rules in fringe benefits these rules said nothing about scholarships. The scholarships were not part of the fathers' income and so under the 1970 Act they should not be taxed on them.

Lord Denning's opinion was not shared by Lord Justices Oliver and Tasker Watkins, who submitted that the Revenue's case was well-founded. They said that the benefits of the scholarships were a direct result of the fathers' income and so under the 1976 Act should be treated as a taxable benefit in kind.

The fathers were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

ICI pays about £1m a year into the fund, which was set up to provide university scholarships for the benefit of sons and daughters of senior employees.

Law report, page 4

## Boycott protest at Poona game

Poona, Nov 13.—England's cricketers met with a minor demonstration when three men ran on to the field today shouting "Down with Boycott" in Hindi during the opening game of the tour here.

The demonstrators, who were quickly arrested, appeared anxious to climb back over the fence to escape the wrath of other spectators. Boycott was off the field at the time having a thigh strain treated.

Match report, page 23

# £2m to help jobless set up business

By Clive Cookson

Unemployed people who want to start new businesses will be eligible for an enterprise allowance under a £2m experimental scheme announced for three regions by the Government.

Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Industry, told the Commons that the Manpower Services Commission would give the scheme a year's trial in Coventry, the Medway towns, and north-east Lancashire, which have been hit by factory closures.

Jobcentres will start taking applications for the allowances early next year. Promising applicants will be paid the enterprise allowance for up to a year. It is likely to work out at £35 to £40 a week for more than 1,000 people. Groups of up to 10 can apply together to start cooperatives.

Mr MacGregor said: "Many unemployed people may want to set up in business, but may find it difficult because their resources would be taken up by the new business."

# BP 'yes' to 8pc could stop strike

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

British Petroleum's 2,000 tanker drivers and terminal workers have voted by a two to one majority to accept the company's 8 per cent pay offer, and by doing so have made the chances of a national tanker drivers' dispute look increasingly remote.

The BP decision was announced yesterday afternoon at a conference of senior shop stewards. Earlier, stewards from Texaco reported that their members had voted in favour of taking industrial action. The Texaco stewards decided to fall into line with union representatives at Shell and Esso and hold back from any industrial action until further meetings next week.

The BP result comes four days after initial voting by the company's workers had been declared invalid by their union, the Transport and General Workers' Union. On Monday, BP stewards declared the vote, which was said to be in favour of acceptance of the 8 per cent offer, null and void because they believed the workers were not clear about what they were voting on.

Meetings at terminals and depots on Wednesday and yesterday showed that 538 workers voted in favour of the recommendation to take industrial action and 1,091 voted against.

Mr Jack Ashwell, the TGWU's national secretary for commercial transport, said after the BP stewards' meeting that the vote to reject the 8 per cent offer in the other companies, and in the case of Texaco to take industrial action, still stood, and it was now up to the three companies to offer fresh negotiations or agree to talks under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Despite Mr Ashwell's comment, the oil companies will be reluctant to offer anything more than 8 per cent in view of the BP decision, and in any case the employers are said to be reluctant to seek the involvement of Acas.

According to BP management figures, the accepted offer would increase the earning potential of a driver to £217 a week, including overtime and shift payment and a £24 a week productivity bonus.

Following the stewards' meeting this week, it is now certain that there will be no tanker drivers' strike from Monday.

Other industrial news, page 2

# The dollars a White House aide forgot

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 13

A new storm broke out in the White House today when it was disclosed that Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security Adviser, had received $1,000 (£525) from a Japanese journalist to arrange an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan.

This latest evidence of what could at best be described as poor judgment by a key member of the Reagan Administration came as the shock waves caused by the admissions by Mr David Stockman, the President's Budget Director, were still reverberating around Washington.

Congressmen on both sides of the House have said Mr Reagan should have accepted the resignation of Mr Stockman for his professed lack of faith in the Administration's economic programme, and there was growing speculation that his days as Budget Director were numbered.

The incident involving Mr Allen was first disclosed by the Japanese newspaper *Mainicci*. It reported that Japanese police had concluded a secret investigation at the request of the United States Government that a senior aide of Mr Reagan had accepted bribes.

The report did not name the aide but said he was a key member of Mr Reagan's team who had worked in the White House under President Nixon and had extensive connexions with Japan. It was clear who the aide was.

Mr Allen served 10 months as a senior member of Dr Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff and later joined the White House as deputy assistant for international economic affairs.

Mr Allen's close ties with Japan are well known. Even during last year's election campaign he continued to draw a consulting retainer (reported to be $100,000 a year) from a Japanese car firm. Earlier, according to correspondence published in the *Wall Street Journal*, he had used his White House connexions to obtain lucrative consulting contracts for himself and his friends.

Shortly after the contents of the *Mainichi* report reached Washington this morning, Mr Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, confirmed that Mr Allen had received $1,000 from a Japanese journalist but described the incident as a misunderstanding.

According to Mr Speakes the incident took place on January 21, when Mr Allen was told an honorarium would be paid for



Mr Richard Allen: Forgot $1,000 in safe.

Mrs Reagan's interview with a magazine called *Shufunotomo* ("Housewife's Friend").

Reading from a prepared text Mr Speakes said: "Knowing this to be customary in Japan, and not wishing to embarrass the Japanese journalist or the First Lady, Mr Allen received the honorarium and gave it to a secretary for safekeeping until he could ascertain the proper procedure for turning it over to the Government."

The money was placed in an envelope and Mr Allen's secretary put it in his office safe. When he was later moved to new offices in the White House the envelope was forgotten by both and remained there until it was discovered in mid-September when the safe was opened and moved to another office.

Mr Speakes said a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) inquiry had determined there had been no violations of laws or regulations by Administration officials. He added that the President had been unaware of the transaction until today. The money is to be turned over to the Federal Treasury.

Mr Allen later confirmed he received the money but said it was an innocent affair and a case of oversight. He strongly denied that the money was a bribe.

Mr Allen's financial dealings have been a subject of controversy since he was hired as a $10,000 a month consultant for Mr Robert Vesco, the fugitive businessman and alleged swindler.

His constant feuding with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, is common knowledge throughout Washington and he remains the chief suspect of Mr Haig's accusation that a senior White House aide was conducting a guerrilla campaign against him.

# Joseph reprieves sixth forms in Manchester

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government has rejected the whole of Manchester's plan to abolish sixth forms in schools throughout the city and to set up separate sixth form colleges in their stead.

The decision, announced yesterday, is seen as a highly significant victory for supporters throughout the country of school sixth forms. The falling number of pupils in secondary schools has led many local authorities to reexamine their policies on post-16 educational provision, and Manchester was widely seen as a test case of the Government's attitude.

In a letter to the Labour-controlled city council, the Department of Education and Science said that Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, was not satisfied that the potential advantages which the authority claimed for most of the pupils in Manchester under its proposals were "sufficiently certain to justify the damage which would be done to some schools which have proved their worth under the existing arrangements".

Sir Keith believed that "only in very exceptional circumstances can it be right to reduce the age range from 11-18 to 11-16 of secondary schools of proven quality which continue to demonstrate their success in the provision they make for sixth form education.".

He was particularly concerned at the effect the proposals would have on Burnage, Parrs Wood and Whalley Range schools, the letter said. It is on those three schools that the vigorous protest movement by parents against Manchester's plan has centred since the proposals were published 10 months ago.

Mr Dudley Fiske, Manchester's chief education officer, said Sir Keith appeared to be advocating a mixture of 11-16 and 11-18 schools. Mr Fiske believed that would lead back to a two-tier system of schooling along the lines of the former secondary modern and grammar schools.

In a statement issued last night Sir Keith denied that he was against tertiary or sixth form colleges. There would be some situations in which the creation of separate provision for pupils over the age of 16 would be right; each case had to be considered on its merits, he said.

He indicated that he would have liked to approve Manchester's proposals if the three named schools could have been excluded. But that would arguably have amounted to making a fundamental change in the proposals, and he was empowered only to approve, modify or reject proposals.

Under Manchester's proposals the 25 comprehensive county schools in the city, all of which take pupils up to age 18, would have been reduced next September to 19 schools for pupils aged 11—16 and three sixth form colleges would have been created. All the city's Roman Catholic schools have been organized on an 11—16 and sixth form college basis since 1977.

The number of 15-year-olds in the city is due to fall by nearly a half between 1978 and 1992, the biggest drop for any local authority. Many of the sixth forms are already far too small; more than half the sixth form teaching groups already have five pupils or fewer.

The present Government has so far approved proposals to set up sixth form colleges in four local authorities and, before Manchester had rejected only one.

Applications from Birmingham and Croydon to abolish school sixth forms throughout the authority and to set up sixth form colleges are still awaiting a decision by the Government.

There are 100 sixth form colleges and 15 tertiary colleges in operation in England and Wales. Five local authorities, Harrow, Bury, Salford, Richmond, and Tameside, have abolished all their school sixth forms.

☐ Sir Keith Joseph was confronted by about fifty demonstrators chanting "Tories out" when he visited Havant Sixth Form College, in Hampshire, yesterday (Our Portsmouth Correspondent writes).

# I have done all I can to persuade him, Foot says

Continued from page 1
after the Brighton conference—that I would insist on the doctrine being sustained in its well-known and well-established form, and Tony was well aware of my view.

The doctrine, I must repeat, is not some old constitutional theory. It is much more concerned with common sense, good faith and comradeship among those who must act together in Parliament. It is much more a question of how agreements reached must be honoured. And that, I must repeat again, is why I have been so insistent in asking Tony to give the undertaking which I asked for on Wednesday night at the Shadow Cabinet, on Thursday night at the Party meeting, and again this morning in our conversation.

He is asked to commit himself to nothing more or less than all other members of the Shadow Cabinet accept. But I have felt entitled to put the question directly to him, partly because his public statements seem to dispute the validity of the doctrine itself, and partly because his actions last Tuesday night defied it. His answer is still No, and of course that makes it impossible for me to vote for him as a member of a Shadow Cabinet. For he still insists on his inalienable right to cause the kind of disruption he provoked last Tuesday.

I have done everything in my power to persuade him to accept the doctrine which all other present Labour Shadow Cabinet Ministers and most of their predecessors have been prepared to accept. I regret that he still says No.

I deeply regret also that, in his television interview last night, Tony Benn has enlarged the argument with his claim: "I will not allow the Shadow Cabinet to silence me or any one else on policies the Party has agreed on . . . What I will not accept is that the Shadow Cabinet has got the right of its own and on its own to change Party policy."

No such "silencing" of Shadow Cabinet spokesmen and no such "changing" of Party policies are involved. The idea that such silencing is a condition of membership of the Shadow Cabinet which I lead is a complete fiction, as the facts can easily be cited to prove. And such an inference is offensive to other members of the Shadow Cabinet and indeed many past members of it, including, by the way, Tony himself over a period of many years.

However, this suggestion, I fear, is an echo of the deeply divisive view on which Tony Benn chose to fight his campaign for the deputy-leadership, the implication that the Shadow Cabinet, including myself, were conducting the affairs of the Party in bad faith towards the Party conference, and that only Tony Benn and some of his associates could be trusted to be proper custodians of Party policy. I repudiated that accusation before, and I repudiate it again now, and I underline afresh that all suggestions that the present Shadow Cabinet conducts its affairs in this manner are utterly false.

The present Shadow Cabinet, and the one which the parliamentary party will elect next week, have quite other tasks to perform —to give leadership which can enable the Socialist aspirations and policies of the Party to be translated into practical achievement.

I believe that members of the Labour Party and the general public widely understand the fact that it will not be possible to secure victory for the Labour Party at the next General Election unless members of the Shadow Cabinet and the Party demonstrate fraternity, and concentrate on the policy issues which unite them. Any deliberate effort to evade that requirement is destructive.

It is not possible for me or for many other members of the Labour Party to accept the view that people genuinely seek the election of a Labour Government unless they are prepared to give practical effect to that view by their words, their actions and the acceptance of collective responsibilities.

I repeat and emphasize again: what the whole of this controversy is about is how we are to win effective power at the next election. That is the real question.

Benn's media views, page 3

# 2,000 more laid off in tea break strike

From a Staff Reporter
Birmingham

A further 2,000 workers at BL's Longbridge car plant in Birmingham were laid off yesterday because of the tea break strike by 2,200 workers there, bringing the total number of workers laid off to 5,000. The company's plants in Swindon and South Wales may be affected next week.

Yesterday's layoffs mainly affected those employees producing engines. The company has lost production worth an estimated £20m at the rate of 1,200 vehicles a day, mainly Metros, since the dispute began on the night shift on Monday. One of the plant's affected yesterday was the transmissions factory in Birmingham, where 300 workers were sent home.

The strikers are not due to meet again until next Thursday and the company said it was not aware that any meetings had been arranged in an attempt to resolve the dispute. The Transport and General Workers' Union has said it is willing to meet the management anywhere at any time for talks.

In Birmingham many people believe that, in the aftermath of the recent pay dispute, which some workers saw as a humiliation for themselves and the unions, the company's proposed reduction in teabreak and relaxation time to offset a 39-hour week could have been handled with more finesse.

## New talks at Ford

☐ Fresh talks between unions and management at Ford are to be held next week in an attempt to avoid a strike by the company's 54,000 manual workers in two weeks' time (David Felton writes).

Union leaders met yesterday to discuss the breakdown in pay negotiations on Monday and reaffirmed their rejection of the company's offer of a 4.5 per cent rise. However, during informal talks with the company a new meeting was arranged to seek a way out of the impasse.

The unions are insisting that Ford must drop a penalty clause on efficiency proposals which would mean workers suffering loss of wages if their plant or section did not meet criteria established under the new proposals.

Mr Ronald Todd, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the Ford union negotiating team, said yesterday that despite the new talks executive committees of the 11 unions at the company would be asked in the next few days to give official support to a strike from Tuesday week. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers has indicated that it will give the proposed strike official support.

## Heathrow walkout

☐ British Airways' European and domestic services returned to normal last night after a walkout by some staff ended.

Baggage loaders, aircraft tug drivers and aircraft cleaners went on strike claiming that the management had been doing their jobs while they were attending a mass meeting on pension cuts.

During the 90-minute strike departing flights were grounded and five incoming services were diverted. British Airways said the workers returned after an appeal by the management.

The mass meeting was called by the airline workers' pension staff joint action committee, which says that the airline plans to reduce pensionable pay and to cut benefits by up to 35.1 per cent.

The action committee says that general airline staff with 30 years' service and retirement pay of £6,000, would receive pensions of £3,000 at present, but under the proposal that would be cut to £1,947.

## Vote against strike

☐ The 600 meat inspectors employed in slaughterhouses in England and Wales have voted against going on strike (a Staff Reporter writes). Instead, they have decided to continue with their work-to-rule, which began two months ago. It has had little effect on supplies or prices.

# Police praise bravery of death fire heroines

From a Staff Reporter, Kirkcaldy

A policewoman and a nursing officer risked their lives to get through dense smoke to rouse sleeping student nurses in a fire in which one nurse died and five others were seriously injured at Kirkcaldy, Fife, early yesterday.

Woman Police Constable Christine Barclay and Miss Maria McGregor, both aged 22, rushed from floor to floor before being forced back by smoke as the fire spread through the nurses' home at the Victoria Hospital, Kirkcaldy.

Miss Morag Goodall, aged 21, a student nurse, of Letham, Fife, died and five others were badly hurt after jumping from upper floors on to mattresses they had thrown to the ground below. Two have broken backs.

Of 57 nurses in the home, 12 more were slightly injured and the others were led to safety.

Mr. Robert Murison, Chief Constable of Fife, praised the "moral courage and physical bravery" of the two rescuers.

WPC Barclay was on patrol in a car when she was radioed about the fire. She said: "The second floor of the building was well alight and the fire brigade had not arrived. There were girls screaming at the windows and I teamed up with the nursing officer and together we went into the building.

"We were shouting and banging on doors that were locked, to get the girls out. I did not have time to be scared for myself. It was just something which had to be done; I could not have stood by and done nothing."

Miss McGregor left the scene of the fire to start her annual leave, telling nursing authorities she wanted no publicity.

Three of the seriously injured were taken by helicopter to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, accompanied by an emergency medical team. Two other girls were taken to the same hospital in ambulances under police escort.

Police in Fife said yesterday that there was no evidence to suggest that the fire was started deliberately or that people were impeded from leaving the building by anything other than smoke or fire. A report is to be sent to the Procurator Fiscal in Kirkcaldy.

Karina Duncan, aged 19, a student nurse, said she woke up choking with the smoke. "I heard the fire alarm but it was drowned by the screams. When I opened my door the corridor was a mass of flames. I shut it quickly and ran to the window screaming."

Outside, she saw flames leaping from the window next door and girls hanging out of other windows. She threw out a mattress and was preparing to jump as flames spread through the door into the room when firemen reached her with a ladder.

There were 57 nurses in the home. Police said that the action of hospital staff, who were first on the scene and raised the alarm before being beaten back by thick smoke, and the emergency services, had made the fire less severe than it might have been.

Two helicopters from RAF Leuchars carried out sweeps above the building and lowered a winch man to the roof to search for any students who had taken refuge there.

☐ Ironically, the fire at Kirkcaldy happened within hours of an order having been laid before Parliament requiring local authorities in England and Wales to ensure that adequate means of escape from fire are provided in certain hostels and other houses in multiple occupation (Tony Samstag writes).

That category includes nurses' residences, old people's homes and houses in similar use, provided they exceed a certain size.

The loop-hole which that legislation was designed to tighten still exists in Scottish law, where the authorities are empowered, but not obliged, to require adequate fire escapes. The Scottish Office said yesterday that a review is in progress of the laws concerning multiple occupation.

The Housing (Means of Escape from Fire in Houses in Multiple Occupation) Order, 1981, applies only to houses in multiple occupation of three storeys or more, excluding basements, with a gross floor area of more than 500 square metres.

At least 35 people have died in hostel fires during the past four years, including 10 women victims of a fire at the Missionaries of Charity Home in north London last year.

Smoke-blackened and shattered windows at the nurses' home after the fire early yesterday.

## Science report

# Venusian 'air' may be like acid factory

By the Staff of "Nature"

The two Soviet space probes launched towards Venus recently may encounter the exact conditions of a sulphuric acid factory in the Venusian atmosphere, a University of Arizona scientist has suggested.

Two years ago, when the four United States Pioneer probes sampled the Venusian "air", one of the instruments intended to measure chemical composition was swamped by the vapour emerging from a cloud droplet which had lodged on its inlet tube.

Analysis of the vapour showed that the drop was almost certainly concentrated sulphuric acid, a highly corrosive and important industrial chemical. Optical measurements of the clouds also supported the idea, showing that they could be composed mostly of drops of 80-85 per cent sulphuric acid.

But how did the sulphuric acid get there? The atmosphere of Venus is mostly carbon dioxide, but there are traces of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, oxygen and water.

It is these trace gases that create the sulphuric acid, suggests Dr G. T. Sill, by a process identical to the "lead chamber process", which historically has been one of the major processes for creating sulphuric acid (important, for example, in the manufacture of fertilizers).

Not that Venus has a "lead chamber": the lead in the industrial process is simply a corrosion-free lining to the reaction vessel, protecting the vessel from the acid. On Venus, the whole atmosphere is the vessel.

The process, beloved of school chemistry students, involves making the choking sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide gases, and some steam and oxygen, and passing them together into a large vessel. Here the nitrogen oxides catalyze (assist without themselves being destroyed) the reaction of the other substances to form sulphuric acid.

A number of interesting intermediates are formed: white crystals of nitrosulphuric acid (called "lead chamber crystals" in the industry) and oily decomposition products of that acid.

These compounds, together with their melting points, behaviour under ultraviolet irradiation (from the Sun) and so on, have just the right reaction to explain the structure and composition of the clouds of Venus, Dr Sill claims.

Source: *Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society (vol 13, No 3, p715, 1981).*



## IN BRIEF

# Two bishops hit back at Jardine

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, and the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, yesterday replied to an attack on them by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation.

Mr Jardine, addressing Merseyside Police Federation on Thursday, claimed that they had given too much sympathy to rioters and little if any to their victims.

Dr Sheppard said yesterday: "To indulge in a scrap at this point is not helpful. We deeply regret that Mr. Jardine has indulged in this kind of unfounded recrimination".

Mgr Worlock said that if Mr Jardine had been in Liverpool he might have known "that neither the Bishop nor I signed any cheque to any group in Toxteth". He said he chaired a police and community meeting aimed at easing the tension.

## Old Curiosity Shop damaged

Vandals have smashed windows at Dickens Old Curiosity Shop, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, claimed to be London's oldest shop, causing damage estimated at £200.

Mr David Goldband, the owner, said yesterday that the sixteenth-century shop's wood surround, which is more than 200 years old, had been irreparably damaged.

## Print union merger a stage nearer

Executives of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, two of the printing trade unions, yesterday approved proposals to merge into a 230,000-member organization next July. The proposals will be put to ballots in March.

## Couple found dead

Police last night began a murder inquiry after a retired businessman and his wife were found dead in their home in Weelsby Road, Grimsby, Humberside. The house had been forcibly entered.

## Heathrow fatality

Radan Mares, aged 22, a Swede born in Czechoslovakia, was killed yesterday when he fell 25 feet from aircraft steps on to the apron at Heathrow airport after escaping from immigration custody.

## Alliance victory

The SDP-Liberal Alliance has won its first victory on the borough council at Stockton, Teesside in the constituency of Mr William Rodgers, a joint leader of the social democrats.

## Drug girls expelled

Three girls at Benenden, Kent, the boarding school which Princess Anne attended, have been expelled for selling drugs. Three more were suspended for smoking marijuana.

## Dartmoor cell death

Keith Roy Stafford, aged 34, serving three years at Dartmoor prison for wounding and theft, was found hanged in his cell last night. He was sentenced at Winchester in April.

## Strike over violence

Busmen in Cardiff went on a 24-hour strike yesterday in protest at attacks on drivers during the past eight weeks.

# Judges say JPs must review banning order

By Lucy Hodges

Two high court judges yesterday quashed the order banning reporting of a gun-running case in Horsham Magistrates' Court, but said the magistrates must decide whether it is necessary to postpone publication of all or part of the committal proceedings.

Some of the organizations involved protested that no banning order was needed at all.

Miss Harriet Harman, of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said it would consider whether to appeal against the decision—the first to interpret the new Contempt of Court Act —in discussions with the National Union of Journalists, the *West Sussex County Times* and one of its journalists.

"While we welcome the narrowing of the magistrates' order we remain deeply concerned about how this dangerous new power will be used in the future", she said.

But Mrs Margaret Mair, legal and parliamentary adviser to the Newspaper Society, which backed the *West Sussex County Times*, welcomed the judges' ruling as providing "some useful clarification of the Contempt of Court Act".

Mr Justice Forbes and Mr Justice Glidewell agreed yesterday that Horsham magistrates had the power to ban reporting of evidence in committal proceedings in case it prejudiced a fair trial.

But Mr Justice Forbes said it was clear that the order was wider than needed to protect the fair administration of justice. "The justices' order should be quashed and the matter remitted to them to see whether it is necessary to postpone publication of all committal proceedings or part of them", he ruled.

Horsham magistrates had made an order under section 4(2) of the Contempt of Court Act, 1981, that there should be no more reporting of the case until it came to trial.

Committal proceedings opened last May, and in June reporting restrictions were lifted. On October 16 the justices invoked the new Contempt of Court Act to reinstate restrictions. Mr Justice Forbes said the justices "undoubtedly erred" in considering the width of the banning order.

Yesterday the High Court made an order preventing journalists from reporting the substance of the gun-running case until it was considered again by the magistrates. But they said the names of the four defendants could be printed.

Mr Jacob Ecclestone, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said the judgment was ludicrous. "This problem is going to keep on cropping up until there is a change in the law".

Law Report, page 4

# Queen's guards worried

Security men guarding the Queen had a "nightmare" yesterday in Telford, Shropshire, where she opened the second phase of the new town's £100m shopping development.

The new phase provides undercover shopping space equivalent in size to seven football grounds and the Queen had to walk through about half a mile of crowded, winding corridors.

Hundreds of well-wishers were held back by barriers, but the Queen moved towards them and spoke to many. A police officer said: "It has been a bit of a nightmare."

☐ Prince Andrew will undertake his first solo public engagement at the centenary rugby march at Twickenham on December 8, and make his first speech afterwards, Buckingham Palace said yesterday.

☐ The Prince and Princess of Wales are spending this weekend at Sandringham, where the Prince will celebrate his thirty-third birthday today.

# CND FACES DILEMMA OF SUCCESS

By Clifford Longley

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), enjoying the most successful period in its varied history, began its annual conference in London yesterday pulled in almost all directions at once by its varied membership—"as usual", as the general secretary, Mgr Bruce Kent, remarked.

Over the next two days CND will attempt to adapt to its own success and growth, it being generally admitted that its structure is unwieldy for the mass movement it has become.

The agenda has come under the obvious influence of left-wing pressure groups, judging from many almost identical resolutions which urge CND to concentrate on trade unions, and there are suggestions that industrial action should be stirred up to disrupt British nuclear weapons policy.

There is, however, just as much pressure to stay moderate and fight for the centre ground; one resolution calls on all members to join the Social Democratic Party at once.

☐ Unilateralism was a cul-de-sac from which there might be no safe retreat, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday in a statement issued to coincide with the CND annual conference (Henry Stanhope writes).

# HESELTINE BILL FACES NEW REVOLT

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The Government is facing a further fundamental attack on its controversial Local Government Finance Bill. After Thursday's Commons revolt against the use of the referendum to decide excessive rate rises, a senior Conservative backbencher yesterday gave a warning that he could not support another section of the legislation.

Mr Philip Holland MP for Carlton, pointed out that the Bill seeks to create a powerful new quango in the form of an audit commission responsible for securing the audit of the accounts of councils and other bodies.

It also promises that the transfer of work from the present District Audit Service to the audit commission will lead to some reduction in the 570 staff at the Department of the Environment engaged on audit work.

But Mr Holland, who is chairman of the Commons Committee of Selection, which appoints MPs to standing committees of the House, said yesterday that he could not possibly support the creation of such a "Wilson-style" quango.

"It is unnecessary because independent audits of the accounts of local authorities and other local bodies have been conducted without it for generations", he said.

# Signs of a high poll in Crosby

From John Chartres
Liverpool

At the end of the first week's campaigning in Crosby, all the three main candidates were in agreement yesterday on one point, the intensity of public interest.

The turnout in May, 1979, was recorded as 75.2 per cent of an electorate of 81,208. There are now many pointers to the turnout percentage being the highest on record on polling day, November 26.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic Party/Liberal Alliance candidate, described the attendance of nearly 1,000 (about 500 were turned away) at her first public meeting on Thursday night as "pretty remarkable", even allowing for the fact that SDP meetings do attract large audiences.

A telling point which both she and Mr Mike Thomas (SDP transferred from Labour, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East) made was the level of serious interest being shown on doorsteps during the canvass operations.

Mr Thomas called it "political cerebration", one of many phrases being coined during the campaign. He added: "We are being invited into half the houses we call at and people want to talk to us for at least a quarter of an hour. I have never known anything like this before."

Another important point of agreement between the three main party candidates is that the state of the economy, more particularly the state of the Merseyside economy, is going to be, the key issue, with such matters as education, local government rating procedures and the abortion law coming close seconds.

On the Merseyside economy and the now proven overspill of Liverpool city's appalling unemployment rates into the adjoining Crosby constituency, Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate said yesterday: "I accept that the Government has a special responsibility for Merseyside". (Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister with special responsibility for Merseyside, was in Liverpool yesterday.)

Mrs Williams drew attention to some new figures produced by the Institute of Fiscal Studies, showing that it now cost the nation £4,500 a year to support one unemployed person.

That compared with her own party's earlier and more modest figure of £3,500, proving that the alliance estimate of between £2,000m and £3,000m needed for essential reflation could probably be reduced to between £1,000m and £2,000m with the national books still balanced.

Mr. John Backhouse, now firmly labelled as the frank and candid left-wing Labour candidate, also chose unemployment in his message for the day, saying: "Merseyside has been hit harder than the rest of the country and this in itself is proof that monetarism not only does not work but creates intolerable and unacceptable levels of suffering and deprivation."

# A FATEFUL FRIDAY

Mr Robert Renphrey, a bus conductor, who claims to be the most accident-prone man in Britain, spent yesterday, Friday the thirteenth, in bed.

In the past five years Mr Renphrey, aged 53, of Fletton Avenue, Peterborough, has been involved in five car crashes and four bus breakdowns, has fallen into a river, been knocked down by a motorcycle and has walked through a plate glass door.

# CACTUS MAN GETS CUT IN SENTENCE

A man jailed for reckless driving won a cut in his sentence yesterday after the Court of Appeal was told his cactus plants needed special attention.

Christopher Spooner, aged 27, was said to have a business growing cacti. He would lose all his savings and leave prison unemployed if his plants died, his counsel said. Cacti needed special treatment in winter.

The court reduced Mr Spooner's sentence from nine months to six. With remission he should be released in a few weeks. Mr Spooner, of Liberty Hill, Sheffield, was convicted at Sheffield Crown Court

The court was told yesterday that he had been arrested after a car chase at up to 85 mph.

During the chase he had swerved from side to side, narrowly missing police cars forcing one of them on to the pavement. He finally drove into a cul-de-sac. Two police officers who then tried to remove the ignition key were dragged by the car when he reversed.

# 22 Iranians must pay for damage

Twenty-two Iranians were jailed for 28 days, suspended for 12 months, at Highbury Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday after admitting entering the Iranian Consulate on September 7 as trespassers.

An earlier charge against each of them of causing £7,139 of criminal damage was withdrawn after the prosecution offered no evidence. All 22 were ordered to pay £130 compensation to the Iranian government.

Mr Ronald Hines, the magistrate, said: "This was a criminal offence which was planned and caused damage to the premises".

## CORRECTION

A caption to a photograph on November 6 wrongly stated that the firework display in Catford, south-east London, "was commissioned by Labour-controlled Lewisham council with cash help from the Arts Council". Although Lewisham council was associated with the display it provided no financial support.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.35; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£6.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

# Border security pledge by Prior

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday told a delegation of Official Ulster Unionists at Stormont who were petitioning him for stricter border security that it was not his job to draft in the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS). Nevertheless, he "certainly would not countermand any demand by the GOC to have more SAS men if he wanted to have them. I have every indication that the SAS are operating there now."

He also said at a press conference held in conjunction with the delegation's visit that he considered the Irish Republic was unreasonable in refusing to permit terrorist suspects to be extradited to Northern Ireland or to Britain.

"It is very strongly our view that extradition should take place," he said. "We do put pressure over this on the Irish Government, but pressure, as one often finds in politics, can become counter-productive."

Unionist councillors from three border counties led by Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Armagh, had called on the Secretary of State in the wake of this week's spate of Provisional IRA attacks, in which three people died.

Mr McCusker told Mr Prior that if the Government could not defend "loyalists" in the border area then they were entitled to defend themselves. Mr Prior told him that it would be entirely wrong for them to take the law into their own hands.

The Secretary of State also told the delegation that Unionists had nothing to fear from the increasing contacts between the governments at Westminster and Dublin.

He appealed to Northern Protestants to make a considered judgment of the proposals and to disregard those loyalist politicians who said that closer links between Britain and the republic involved "selling out" Ulster. Unionists, he said, "should not read into talks between the United Kingdom and the republic any indication that this is a lessening of ties which bind Northern Ireland to Great Britain."



Mr Aiken: Recently back from South Africa.

☐ A soldier was hurt and a civilian woman was badly injured in a booby-trap explosion in Londonderry last night when Castle Gate, in the city walls, was being closed. Two soldiers were slightly hurt later in a shooting incident in the city.

☐ A post-mortem examination was conducted yesterday on the body of Mr Ivan Aiken, aged 39, a chemist from Londonderry, whose car crashed in co Donegal, in the republic, after a single shot was fired at it by a British soldier on Thursday night.

The crash happened at Bridge End, about 500 yards inside the republic on a main cross-border road from Londonderry. The yellow Talbot Alpine car ended on its roof. The shot was fired as the car sped through the permanent police and Army checkpoint on the road at 70 mph and showing no lights.

In the car the Irish Republic's police are understood to have found an empty brandy bottle and some pills. Mr Aiken had recently returned to Ireland after a five-year contract appointment in South Africa.

# Sheriff attacks company over diving bell deaths

From Ronald Faux, Aberdeen

A diving company and its controlling shareholder were strongly criticized in a judgment issued yesterday after a fatal accident inquiry into the deaths of two American divers who became trapped in a crippled bell in the North Sea.

In his judgment Sheriff Douglas Risk accused the company, Infabco, of being more concerned with speed than safety, and Mr Brian Masterson, director and controlling shareholder, of giving evidence so false as to be laughable if it had not been a fatal accident inquiry.

The accident happened in August, 1979, at the British National Oil Corporation's Thistle A platform, off Shetland. Sheriff Risk said contributing factors to the deaths of the two divers, Mr Richard Walker, aged 32, from California, and Mr Victor Guiel, aged 28, of Massachusetts, had been the separation of the diving bell from the hoist; failure of the hot water supply and the rescuers' inability to recover the bell until 17 hours later. The two men might still have been alive if the rescue had not taken so long.

The inquiry into the accident was held earlier this year in Aberdeen and lasted 10 days.

The judgment referred to friction between the rescuers, which was described as an unfortunate distraction in recovering the diving bell. The two men died of hypothermia, trapped inside the stranded bell, which had become separated from the support ship, Wildrake.

At a trial in Aberdeen last December Infabco was cleared of four charges of breaking diving regulations after the Crown had failed to prove they were the employers of the two men. Yesterday Sheriff Risk found that Infabco had operational control of the divers at the time and were the contractors.

He stated that he did not suspect any witness at the fatal accident inquiry of deliberately trying to mislead the court, with the one exception of Mr Masterson.

Describing the arrangements involving Infabco, Offshore Coordinators Ltd and various divers, Mr Masterson had given evidence that was "so obviously false that if a fatal accident inquiry were not a serious process it would have been laughable", the Sheriff said.

Mr Masterson was criticized for ordering the crane man on the Wildrake to "slew" the crane when the wire became snagged during the first attempt to lift the bell.

Sheriff Risk commented: "It seems to me that in instructing the crane to be slewed and the lift to resume without first investigating the cause of the obstruction, Mr Masterson committed a grave error".

Mr Masterson had said that such a check had been carried out by the Stena Welder, a ship which supported the rescue, but Sheriff Risk did not believe him. The lift continued and when the sling reached the surface there was no bell at the end of the wire.

Divers from the Stena Welder worked all afternoon but did not find the bell until about 5 pm, by which time, the judgment said the men inside were probably beyond saving.

The judgment pointed out that a guide wire and clump weight system, which would have provided an alternative means of recovering the bell and an important safety factor, was not used. Sheriff Risk found that the decision to carry on diving without it rested with the contractors and was a serious error.

"It cannot be said with certainty that this contributed to the deaths, but it does suggest that the diving contractors were more concerned with speed than with safety in that they were prepared to run a known risk for which there was a known remedy rather than wait until the remedy (the under-frame) was available.

Infabco said in Aberdeen yesterday that the company regretted the sheriff's opinion that certain of the evidence suggested that the company was more concerned with speed than safety. Infabco had always followed a policy which placed the safety of its divers at paramount importance. That policy remained.




The sign says it all: Craig Clow, of the Peter Stuyvesant Acrobatic Ski Team, practising his act at the International Ski Show, which opens at Earls Court, London, today.

# Sponsored coronation foreseen by Benn

By Kenneth Gosling

A vision of a future television service in which even a coronation might have a commercial sponsor was outlined last night by Mr Wedgwood Benn when he returned, on the BBC 2 *Newsweek* programme, to his allegation that capitalism obsesses the media, especially television, and that ordinary people rarely get a chance to express themselves.

Taking part in a programme called "Does television tell the truth?", Mr Benn said access might become easier with new technology.

"But then you could have 25 channels all controlled by commercial interests. After all, we accept now that sports are financed by advertising; maybe political discussions will be, and maybe the next coronation will be financed by Benson and Hedges.

"So, as the crown drops on Charles III's head, low-tar cigarettes come up behind the screen in Westminster Abbey.

In a particularly bitter criticism of the television coverage of the BL dispute, Mr Benn said any simple statistical presentation would show that, far from being greedy, the BL workers were being told on pain of dismissal that their wages were to be cut.

In politics, Mr Benn said, the BBC saw the situation from what it called the centre. "That is, it tries to play the part of God."

Mr Richard Francis, BBC director of news and current affairs, said that it was true that there was a bias in any national institution such as the BBC towards consensus and tolerance.

He had doubts about the possibility of achieving the aim of perfect balance.

New statistics disclosed by last night's programme indicated that over a 20-year period people felt that coverage of news and current affairs was becoming more biased.

# Bells of St Mary's ring on

From Our Correspondent, Oxford

Mr Colin Thomson, landlord of the Red Lion public house in Twyford, Buckinghamshire, yesterday failed to obtain an injunction silencing the clock of St Mary's Church in the village between 11 pm and 8 am. The clock bell strikes every quarter of an hour.

Mr Thomson's claim for damages up to £1000 against the parish council, the rector and the church wardens was also dismissed. Costs of £100 were awarded against him.

The case was heard in a special county court sitting in the village hall. Judge Fearn said he had been to the church to listen to the bell. "I found the bells were both mellow and attractive" he said.

He said Mr Thomson had suffered for a long time from nervous disorders that caused him insomnia, regardless of the bells.

The Rev Andrew De Pury, Rector of Swan, within whose parish St Mary's falls, said: "The case has brought many costs to the village, financial costs and the costs in terms of damage to relationships within the community. The future must lie in trying to heal the divisions this case has caused".

# Council answers coroner

By Tony Samstag

Criticisms by Dr Harold Price, the coroner who conducted the inquest last month into the death of Mr Winston Rose, of the role of social workers in that case have been answered by the social services committee of the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

Mr Rose, who was mentally ill, died on his way to hospital on July 13 after a struggle involving 12 policemen in his garden at Elm Road, Leytonstone. He was aged 27.

The coroner's jury returned a majority verdict of unlawful killing and Dr Price, in his summing up, recommended that the "woefully inadequate" training of the social workers involved should be improved.

In a report to the social services committee, presented on Thursday night, Mr Harold Hurley, director of social services, was in turn critical of those recommendations. The committee accepted his report unanimously.

Mr Hurley described the coroner's comments on training as "rather surprising". Almost all social workers held a recognized social work qualification, which was often acquired after five years of courses.

# Legality doubts threaten GLC's 10,000 jobs plan

By David Walker

The London Labour Party's manifesto promise to create up to 10,000 new jobs each year in the capital by means of a municipal "enterprise board" is in jeopardy.

Detailed plans revealed yesterday show the scheme to be hedged about with restrictions on size and scope, and overshadowed by doubts about its legality. It is possible the Greater London Council will appoint a £25,000-a-year chief executive for its board and find that instead of £100m a year he has little or nothing to spend.

The industry and employment committee will consider next month the formation of a Greater London enterprise board not knowing whether the council is legally empowered to take on this new economic function.

Conservative members of the GLC are taking counsels' advice, but even if the scheme is legal the board's financing will be difficult.

By law the GLC has to promote a parliamentary Bill for its capital spending, which the Government must approve. Conservatives plan to ask Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to permit only £4m rather than the £44m sought by Labour.

Labour's original plan was for a regional version of the National Enterprise Board, financed by the GLC, buying and developing land for industrial use, subsidizing companies and promoting cooperatives.

The present plan presents the enterprise board as a private company, partly dependent on finance raised in the market.

Mr Michael Mann, QC, told the council it had no "expressed power to form or invest in a company".

# QC on how lovers fell out

Pamela Collison was anxious to install herself in her lover's home after the death of his wife, counsel for the prosecution said at Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Miss Collison, aged 34, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Paul Vickers, aged 47, a surgeon and her former lover, of Gosforth, Newcastle, have denied murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers. The court has heard that Mrs Vickers died after being given the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

In his final speech Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the Crown, referred to the "disillusionment and falling out" of the two lovers.

He pointed to the draft letter written by Miss Collison and addressed to Mr Vickers which he said was not sent but found in her home. It referred to her behaving "like a bull in a china shop" and being "too eager to effect sweeping changes".

Mr Ognall told the jury: "Looking at the letter about being 'a bull in a china shop', you may think that once Mrs Vickers had died she (Miss Collinson) was desperately anxious to install herself in that home as quickly as possible".

Mr Ognall said the jury could confidently reject the blackmail and clinical trials assertions. "If you do, I invite you to consider what I describe as the inherent commonsense of the situation", he added. "If Mr Vickers was not being blackmailed, we submit, then he is a murderer. If he is, why does he recruit Pamela Collison to the scheme?

The trial continues on Monday.

# Baby 'needed padding'

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Mrs Christina Caesar, the Cambrige mother accused of killing her 19-month-old son, told a social worker shortly before the infant died from hypothermia that "short of putting him in a padded suit and crash helmet" she could not stop him bruising himself, it was stated at Norwich Crown Court yesterday.

Richard Davis, a senior social worker, told a jury that he thought Mrs Caesar and her lover, Andrew Clark, were coping well with the boy, Jason, when he visited the family six weeks before the child's death.

Mrs Caesar, aged 25, and Mr Clark, aged 24, of Darwin Drive, Cambridge, have both pleaded not guilty to manslaughter and wilful neglect.

Mr Clark was said to have told the police: "I loved that boy and treated him like my own son. He was a clumsy child and at times he has been covered with bruises."

The court has been told that the boy was left in a freezing bedroom for 16 hours on Guy Fawkes night last year, the day after a fourth case conference, when social and health workers decided not to remove him from his mother's custody. The hearing continues on Monday.

## PARLIAMENT November 13 1981

# Putting jobless into business

**SMALL FIRMS**

The Manpower Services Commission is to pay an enterprise allowance for a year to unemployed people who want to set up in business. The scheme is to be launched on an experimental basis in three areas: Coventry, the Medway Towns and North-east Lancashire, Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, announced in the Commons.

Speaking in a debate on Government measures to help small businesses Mr MacGregor said that the scheme was aimed at those who were deterred from setting up in business by the prospect of losing unemployment benefit.

He also said that since 1979 some 72 measures of direct, practical benefit to help small businesses had been introduced, designed to change the environment in which the firms operated, to remove barriers to their progress and to give positive incentives. They were not just aimed at start-ups.

His department recognized that many unemployed people might want to set up their own business but found it difficult to do so because all their resources would be taken up by the venture leaving them little to live on in the early stages.

There was also the problem that by starting up a business such people would lose their entitlement to benefits. The difficulties were proving real and psychological problems to those contemplating the step.

There had been lengthy examination into the many practical difficulties that arose and it was unlikely there would be any changes in Social Security regulations.

The Manpower Services Commission had agreed to set up a pilot scheme to give enterprise allowances for up to one year for unemployed people who want to set up in business. This would be operated in conjunction with the small firms service.

There would be a pilot scheme experiment in Coventry, the Medway Towns and an area of North East Lancashire to evaluate the need for the scheme and to gain experience and guidance so that it could, if necessary, be tackled more widely.

Details of the scheme would be announced shortly and he expected that it would start in the New Year. There would be a detailed announcement shortly by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Ten new banks and institutions had been introduced into the loan guarantee scheme although they had not yet entered into agreement with the Government. This would widen the mix and increase competition between banks and institutions which could only be to the benefit of applicants.



MacGregor: Experiment in three areas

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Norwich, South, Lab) said the Government's monetarist fetish was bankrupting small firms daily. It was little short of fraudulent to try to talk up a small business boom. Giving minor concessions to these businesses in the present climate was like attending to the woodworm when the house was on fire.

More direct state aid for small businesses was needed. So was more encouragement and direct assistance for the cooperative movement. Though hopeful changes were beginning in the banking system, British banks were still not sufficiently attuned to the needs of smaller new businesses.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) said more thought should be given, however, to small firms when they began to become medium-sized experienced all the problems of transition. They could not go to the market like a public company, for instance.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said that whatever technical schemes might be introduced in the department, unless there was a change of Treasury policy, they would not see the loan guarantee scheme pick up and play a useful part in promoting small businesses.

There was a case for further reducing corporation tax on the first £25,000 of profit, and certainly for raising the VAT threshold, and reducing national insurance surcharge particularly for small businesses.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C) said that much more emphasis should be put on training young people in all schools in elementary accounting which was the essence of business.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie (Rutherglen Lab) said he had been troubled by the number of advertisements in the newspapers in recent times trying to encourage people to start up small businesses. Some firms now employed people on a self-employed basis as agents. It was a way of conning a great deal of redundancy money out of poor individuals.

Mr MacGregor said there were difficulties in this area. That was why he was proceeding with pilot schemes on a limited scale so that monitoring could be properly carried out.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West Surrey, C) said that if firms were to grow they must leave more money in those firms by reducing the corporate tax rate. The Government should consider strengthening and enhancing the department's small business division.

Miss Janet Fookes (Plymouth, Drake, C) said many small firms were still having difficulty in raising finance because of unwillingness on the part of local bank branch managers to cooperate.

Mr MacGregor said the statistics of small businesses were faulty. It was clear that company registrations were unsatisfactory. It had been decided, from work done in his department, that the VAT returns offered the only practical, and hopefully in due course, reliable, alternative.

According to their information in 1980 births and deaths of businesses were broadly in balance.

# France debates 17.8% defence budget increase

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 13

In a whirlwind of change sweeping the country since the Socialist Government took over six months ago, defence stands out as a rock of continuity — almost too much so for some of its supporters.

They hoped not for a cut in defence spending or a run-down in the independent French deterrent (that battle was given up in 1977 when the party officially came out in favour of it); but at least for the promised reorganization of national service.

The National Assembly today began debating the 1982 defence budget estimates. The estimates provide for spending 122,855m francs (£11.640m), an increase of 17.83 per cent on this year, and 18.27 per cent is earmarked for speanding on nuclear forces.

The defence budget increase represents a rise to 3.89 per cent of defence's share of gross domestic product. This year the share is 3.86 per cent. The projected share for 1983 is 3.94 per cent.

M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, said it was "a budget to catch up lost ground". Another two years would be necessary to achieve the targets originally set in the 1977-82 programme law. But despite the 1982 estimates showing a substantial paper increase on this year, they were insufficient, he said, with inflation running at 14 per cent, to make up a substantial backlog in the delivery of modern weapons and equipment.

The 1977-82 programme law was based on an inflation rate of 7 per cent. With inflation now running at twice that level there are, in particular, fewer tanks and fewer helicopters for the army this year than originally planned.

In the estimates none of the basic policy options of preceding right-wing governments have been challenged. The priority given to the deterret and to the navy over conventional forces, and to investment in arms and equipment over running expenditure on personnel and training, has not been changed.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, gave startling confirmation to the nuclear option by secretly spending 36 hours on board the submarine Le Tonnant, including 23 hours under water. The vessel is one of France's five operational nuclear submarines.

His cruise had no political significance, he said today, except to emphasize "the determination of the Government to ensure the security of Frenchmen and the independence of France".

The oppostion will divide on the siiue of defence spending. the Giscardian UDE will vote for the estimates, even though it regards them as inadequate, because they do nor respect the targets ladi down in the 1977-82 military programme law.

But it wants to teach the left a lesson, and will not follow the lead of Socialists and Communists since the beginning of the Fifth Republic, and "refuse the French forces the means of defending the country if need be ".

The Gaullists, however, with a few individual exceptions, will vote against.

The opposition claims that the shortfall in orders for arms and equipment next year will average 25 per cent, and two Gaullist former defence ministers have argued that backlogs are not caught up by accumulating new ones.

However, the Government is caught between an unfavourable economic climate, which precludes any bigger increase in defence estimates, and the need to carry on existing defence programmes, especially the modernization of nuclear armaments.



Some of a group of 130 children who have been living in a San Salvador suburban church since fleeing from their village of San Miguelito before guerrilla attacks. With 70 adults they took refuge in the church in August last year.

# Sattar poised to win Bangladesh election

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 13

Mr Abdus Sattar, who was pushed into the political arena within hours of the murder of President Zia ur-Rahman, is widely expected to be the next President of Bangladesh. Any other outcome of Sunday's election would be astounding.

Mr Sattar, a portly man of 75, was shocked and ill when he was sworn in as acting President in May. His health and his years were a cause of concern; but he was the only candidate acceptable to the disparate groups in Zia's Bangladesh National Party.

Considering the hard work he has put in on the long campaign trail he looks reasonably well, if a little tired and sometimes unsteady on his feet. Power seems to be good medicine in his case.

Assuming he is voted in, he is expected to make Cabinet and party changes and he will have to resolve the vital matter of the vice-presidency. Under the constitution he appoints the vice-president, the man who takes over in the event of the President's death.

The process may be changed to allow the BNP, or even the National assembly, to vote for a vice-president. Meanwhile there is much speculation about possible candidates.

Mr Sattar is also expected to assess another crucial matter, the role of the army in Bangladeshi politics. Some leading officers believe army involvement in the government structure offers a way of stabilizing the country and channelling the ambitions of military men.

Mr Sattar is thought to believe that the army has its own job to do and should not be active in government. There may be adjustments on the way.

Dacca is in a state of some excitement tonight. Buses loaded with party supporters are travelling the streets which are heavily festooned with banners, placards and bamboo and paper models of party emblems.

The Awami League's boat symbol predominates. Many boats, adorned with pictures of founder of the league and Bangladesh, Shaikh Mujib, are built right across the streets, forming great arches.

Bangladesh has 30 million voters among its 90 million, mostly poor and mostly rural, people.

# Professors absolve Moonies

From Our Correspondent
Seoul, Nov 13

British professors attending a science conference here organized by the Unification Church (the Moonies), said today they were satisfied that young British Moonie converts were not being brainwashed or otherwise persuaded to desert their families or abandon their studies.

Professor Antony Flew of Reading University and Professor Kenneth Mellanby, director emeritus of Monks Wood experimental station, said they had discussed the matter with Unification Church officials.

After a meeting with Dr Mose Durst, president of the United States Unification Church, Professor Mellanby said: "I am satisfied that the small number involved have been given the opportunity and have even been encouraged to go home."

Professor Flew said: "I think what the Unification Church can reasonably be expected to do, is to advise these people to continue their studies and preferably to return to their families. They say this is what they are doing."

Some British academics planning to attend the tenth International Conference for the Unity of the Sciences, being held in Seoul, with costs of about $2m (£1.1m) paid by the church, were named in a Commons Early Day Motion last week.

The naming was part of a campaign organized by Mr Casey McCann, a master at Sevenoaks School. In a telephone call to Seoul, Mr McCann said he was very concerned at the high number of young Britons who had gone to the United States this year to join the church,

# Exiles in Kenya fear expulsion to Uganda

By Our Foreign Staff

Ugandan political exiles living in Kenya have become increasingly apprehensive about their personal safety following reports from Ugandan sources in Nairobi and London that some were ordered to leave the country.

The reports claim that the Ugandan Government asked the Kenyans to expel large numbers of Ugandans believed to be associated with opposition to President Oboto.

At least seven prominent Ugandans, including some professional people working in Nairobi, are said to have received deportation orders a few days ago which were subsequently rescinded. No explanation was apparently offered by the Kenyan authorities and no official comment on the incident has been published.

The Uganda Government request was one factor in the recent deportation from Kenya of Mr Godfrey Binaisa, the London-trained lawyer who was President of Uganda between 1979 and 1980, according to informed sources in Nairobi.

Mr Binaisa was taken from his home in Nairobi, where he had arrived a few weeks earilier with the intention of practising as a lawyer, and was put aboard a London-bound aircraft.

One Ugandan living in Kenya said: "We know the Kenya Government is under pressure from President Oboto on this matter. But Kenya has so far accepted that Ugandans can live here so long as they do not cause embarrassment to the Kenya Government and do not involve themselves in subversive activity against Uganda or any other country."

Kenya is anxious to maintain good relations with Uganda, which is an important trading partner. Most of Uganda's exports and imports pass through Kenya, and Kenya has assured Uganda that it will provide all possible facilities for this trade. At the same time it is anxious to act with humanity towards the thousands of Ugandans now living in Kenya.

If formal extradition proceedings are made from Uganda, however, Kenya is bound to acept them under a long-standing agreement between the two countries provided they are backed by evidence of criminal charges in Uganda. No such applications have been brought before the Kenyan courts.

Ugandan exiles still recall with horror stories of Ugandan fugitives disappearing without trace from Kenyan territory during Idi Amin's rule, some of them murdered, and feel there is an increasing danger of kidnapping or extradition under false charges.

## British advisers aid Army

A team of Commonwealth military advisers may move into Uganda next month to provide badly needed training facilities for senior and junior Uganda Army officers, Uganda radio reported yesterday. (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

A two-man team from Britain has been in Uganda to assess the situation on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat. They met President Obote at discussions attended also by Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Vice-President and Defence Minister, and Brigadier Oyite Ojok, the Army Chief-of-Staff.

While in Uganda, the British team, consisting of a colonel and a sergeant, met military leaders.

# Ministers oppose legalizing cannabis

From Frances Gibb
Strasbourg, Nov 13

Total opposition to any attempt to legalize cannabis was pledged today by ministers from 12 Council of Europe countries at the end of a two-day conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

It was agreed after a lengthy debate in closed session that the drug should only be sanctioned for therapeutic or research purposes. But it was also agreed that penalties for the handling or possession of cannabis should be reviewed, in the light of a shift by some countries, such as France, away from custodial sentences.

Addressing a press conference after the debate, M François Colcombet, adviser on drugs to the French Government, said there were conflicting views on the harmfulness of cannabis. Some countries, notably Sweden, had argued strongly that its use led to hard drugs but not all experts supported that view.

"The toxity of heroin does not call for further examination; it goes without saying and everyone agrees on it. The new thing is that we have decided to take stock of the practice and use of cannabis," he said.

The review of methods for repressing the use of cannabis was agreed by the 12 countries as part of a programme of action for 1982-83 to combat the growing abuse of drugs in Europe. Ministers expressed concern about the abuse of heroin and cocaine in particular and said the number of hard core addicts was on the increase in most European countries.

In a joint declaration they said: "Drug abuse poses a great problem in Europe. The abuse of amphetamines and solvents creates specific problems which are particularly serious in certain countries."

Drug abuse was spreading to new sectors of the population. Solvents put thousands of progressively younger children at real risk, and there has been a considerable rise in the proportion of women addicts, from one in five to one in three in the last 10 years.

The conference, held for members of the Pompidou group, formed 10 years ago to combat drug abuse in Europe, agreed to step up international cooperation to control drug trafficking.

There was disagreement on the priority that should be given to psychotropic drugs and consequently no joint European action was agreed

# India set for £1,600m Mirage deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 13

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said on French radio today that she would not be signing any commercial contract with France during her stay here.

Her statement put an end to persistent reports that her two-day official visit, which ends this evening, would set the seal on the purchase by the Indian Government of 150 Mirage 2000 combat aircraft, worth about £1,600m.

The affair would be concluded by high officials on both sides, she said. She emphasized that India was a huge country, but still had a 10-year backlog in the modernization of its army.

This is implicit confirmation of the fact that the Indian Government is anxious to conclude the deal with France in order to bring its air force up to the same level of strength and sophistication as Pakistan's after the undertaking by the United States to deliver 40 F16 fighters to Islamabad.

Mrs Gandhi had talks today with both M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister.

First thing this morning, she unveiled a plaque at the Mutualite Hall, in the Latin Quarter, in memory of her father, Pandit Nehru.

# PROTEST TO BREZHNEV

Bonn, Nov 13. — Some 50 left-wing West German deputies have criticized Moscow's policies in advance of a visit here by President Brezhnev.

The parliamentarians, from the ruling Social Democratic Party, wrote to Mr Brezhnev expressing concern at the Soviet arms build-up and intervention in Afghanistan. Parliamentary sources said they wanted to show a West European peace movement was "a double-edged sword".

Divisional Court — Law Report November 14 1981 — Court of Appeal

# Justices may reimpose reporting ban

Regina v Horsham Justices, Ex parte Farquharson and the National Union of Journalists
Regina v Horsham Justices, Ex parte West Sussex County Times
Before Mr Justice Forbes and Mr Justice Glidewell
[Judgment delivered November 13]

Where examining justices had made an order under section 3(2) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 lifting reporting restrictions in a committal hearing, they had the power and jurisdiction to reimpose those restrictions under section 4(2) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981, although the order should be no wider than was necessary to prevent the possibility of prejudice to the administration of justice.

Mr Andrew Nicol for the journalist and the NUJ; Mr Desmond Browne for the newspaper; Mr Mordecai Levene for the first and second respondents; Mr Brian Leary, QC, and Mr Sibghat Kadri for the third respondent, Mr Simon D. Brown for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the case concerned committal proceedings before justices in which four men were accused of illegally exporting firearms and ammunition.

Counsel for two of the defendants had applied for reporting restrictions to be lifted and several reports had appeared in the West Sussex County Times. But on on October 16, counsel applied for an order under section 4(2) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981. The justices therefore placed reporting restrictions on the hearing until the commencement of any subsequent proceedings.

The first point to be considered was the question of the locus standi of the applicants. It was clear from decided case law that both the journalist and newspaper did have locus

However, his Lordship doubted very much whether the National Union of Journalists had any legal right to appear in the action.

Counsel for the applicants had put forward three main arguments.

The first argument had been that the justices did not have the power to make an order under section 4(2) of the 1981 Act banning reporting of proceedings having already made an order lifting reporting restrictions under the 1967 Act.

Under the latter statute, if any one of the defendants applied for the lifting of restrictions the justices were bound to accede to the request regardless of the wishes of the other defendants

Under the Criminal Justice Amendment Act 1981 that had been changed in that if one defendant objected to the lifting of reporting restrictions, the court was under a duty to inquire whether it would be just to do so. That Act came into force on October 2.

Before that on August 26 the Contempt of Court Act 1981 came into force. Mr Nicol, for the journalist had argued that as the 1967 Act dealt specifically with committal proceedings, whereas section 4(2) of the Contempt Act was in the widest of terms, section 4(2) applied only to trials and not to committal proceedings.

That argument was based on a misapprehension of the effect of section 3 of the 1967 Act and on the general law of contempt. Before the 1967 Act a journalist would avoid reporting matters he thought might be prejudicial out of a general sense of fairness rather than any fear of the law of contempt.

The 1967 Act had changed that and placed a blanket ban on all reporting of committal proceedings subject to certain exceptions. However, where restrictions were lifted under section 3(2), that did not remove any liability under the general law of contempt.

The Contempt of Court Act 1981 was in a very different category. That shifted the question of what not to report from the journalist's sense of fairness to the court which might decide to ban reporting of any part of the trial, leaving the journalist free to cover anything outside the limits of the ban.

In other than committal proceedings, he could report anything, even if possibly prejudicial to a future trial, provided that there was no order made. In committal proceedings he could not report anything unless the reporting restrictions were lifted.

There should be no reason why the power of a court to make an order under section 4(2) of the Contempt Act should be any different in committal than in non-committal proceedings. Parliament could not have intended that.

Mr Desmond Browne, for the newspaper, had put forward a somewhat different argument. He had argued that the justices' power under section 4(2) of the Contempt Act only referred to their own proceedings. Otherwise it might lead to the absurd situation where the justices could ban the reporting of proceedings in the crown court.

It therefore followed that the only possible prejudice to proceedings they could take into account was in relation to their own court and not in relation to possible prejudice at the crown court.

The answer to that argument was in the Act itself where criminal proceedings were defined as the process from the arrest to the crown court trial and therefore section 4(2) applied to the committal proceedings and to any subsequent crown court proceedings. With regard to the potential absurdity of justices banning reporting in the crown court, such an act would exceed the bounds of reasonableness and could be challenged on that ground.

If his Lordship was wrong on that point, the argument would still fail because of the reference to where proceedings were pending or imminent in section 4(2). It was clear from *R v Parke* ([1903] 2 KB 432) that proceedings were pending after an arrest but before committal therefore it was correct to refer to possible crown court proceedings as pending or imminent and therefore the magistrates did have jurisdiction to make an order under section 4(2).

The second argument as to the availability of evidence before the justices upon which they could reasonably make an order no longer being pursued, there only remained the question whether the order was too wide in its ambit and in its duration.

While one had to have sympathy with the justices who were faced with the interpretation of a new statute it was clear the order was too wide. Justices must be satisfied when making an order under section 4(2) that it was no wider than was necessary for the prevention of possible prejudice to the administration of justice.

Accordingly the order should be quashed and remitted to the justices to give proper consideration to whether it was necessary to order a ban on the reporting of all proceedings or if a ban on only part of them would suffice.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL, agreeing, save for one matter that did not affect the present case, said he accepted Mr Desmond Browne's argument that the word "proceedings" must refer to those being heard at the relevant time. Otherwise justices would have the power, at least in theory, to make an order under section 4(2) banning the reporting of a crown court hearing.

He could not accept that Parliament could have intended such a result, but he too rejected the submission that there were no other proceedings pending or imminent. The justices were entitled to take into account possible prejudice in the crown court and accordingly he had reached the same conclusion as to the result of the application.

Solicitors: Harriet Harman for the journalist and NUJ; Oswald, Hickson, Collier & Co for the newspaper; Levene, Phillips & Swycher for the first and second respondents; Maxwell & Gouldman for the third respondents; Solicitor, Customs and Excise for the prosecution.

# Procedure at prison hearings

Regina v Board of Visitors of Gartree Prison, Ex parte Mealy
Before Mr Justice Hodgson
[Judgment delivered November 6]

Mr Justice Hodgson, sitting as a Divisional Court, set out general principles to be applied in considering alleged unfairness at hearings before prison boards of visitors, when granting an application by Jeremiah Mealy for an order of certiorari to quash decisions made by the Board of Visitors at HM Prison Gartree on March 20, 1979. The board found the applicant guilty of offences against prison discipline while he was serving a sentence of imprisonment. The charges arose out of disturbances at Gartree on October 5, 1978.

Mr Gary Flather for the applicant; Mr David Latham for the Board of Visitors.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said in a reserved judgment that when a court exercised its supervisory jurisdiction to decide if adjudications of prison boards of visitors on charges under the Prison Rules 1964 (SI 388) had been fairly conducted, it was important to bear in mind that such adjudications were disciplinary proceedings which took place in a wholly different context to criminal proceedings.

They were of necessity conducted in a comparatively informal way and the prisoner was at a substantial disadvantage when compared with someone facing an ordinary criminal charge. The prisoner need not be allowed legal or other assistance and this applicant had not had any assistance at all.

He may be kept from other prisoners pending adjudication, thus excluding any opportunity for seeking evidence to assist his case. A prisoner probably felt he was appearing in a hostile environment.

In order to enable the prisoner to prepare his case and its presentation, he was supplied with a document entitled *Explanation of Procedure*. It was therefore important that the chairman, who was very much more master of the proceedings than a judge or magistrate of a criminal court, ensured that the procedure was followed as strictly as possible, and where for sensible reasons a different course was taken, he should explain to the prisoner what he was doing and why.

The prisoner could not be expected to have the flexibility of the trained legal mind and was likely to be confused if changes were made in the procedure.

It should also be taken into account that a prisoner was unlikely to be able to differentiate between matters of mitigation and matters of substantive defence and allowance should be made.

It was important to distinguish between matters of procedure and principles of fairness in considering one of the important issues of the present case, namely whether the notes taken at the hearing before the deputy governor should automatically be made available to the board and to the prisoner.

In the present case, the chairman announced at the outset that the sixth charge would be heard first. The chairman declined to inform the applicant of the reason for that and merely said that it was more convenient to hear that charge first. That plainly took the applicant by surprise.

Having pleaded not guilty to that charge, the applicant indicated that he wished to call the prison medical officer, Dr Smith, as a witness on his behalf as he believed that Dr Smith would be of assistance to his case.

When Dr Smith was called, the chairman put questions to him but refused to allow the applicant to put any questions. It was impossible to contend that the chairman had been acting fairly in so doing and he should at least have tried to discover what it was that the applicant sought to adduce from Dr Smith.

It was also clear from the record that the procedure as set out in the form supplied to the applicant had not been complied with. He was given no opportunity at the end of the evidence to say anything further about his case, to comment on the evidence or point out anything which he thought was in his favour. It was clear that the prisoner had read the *Explanation of Procedure* and expected to be allowed to sum up his case at the end.

Looking as a whole at the way in which the proceedings on that charge were conducted, they did not reach the standard of fairness which they should have done and the injustice caused thereby was substantial as distinct from trivial or merely technical.

The board then proceeded to hear the first charge, but it was clear by then that the applicant was upset by what had taken place on the previous proceedings. During the hearing of the charge the prisoner alleged that one of the witnesses had made a different statement at the hearing before the deputy governor and asked that the record of that hearing be made available, but that was refused.

It was submitted on behalf of the board that it was not unfair to refuse to make the record available as he was present at the hearing before the deputy governor and knew what happened.

It would be quite wrong to stigmatise as unfair the mere fact that the record of the hearing was not made available as routine practice. However, when an issue arose as to whether a witness's evidence was the same as it was when given before, the applicant was entitled to call for the notes and unless satisfied that the application was frivolous one, the chairman would be expected to make it available.

It was clear that the applicant had been correct in his recollection that the witnesss had given different evidence before and although the discrepancy between the two accounts may not be important, a small discrepancy when demonstrated can sometimes shake a witness and the chairman had prevented the applicant from pursuing a perfectly proper line of cross-examination.

The adjudications on those charges would be quashed and 60 days' loss of remission would be restored.

Solicitors: Gamlens for George E.Baker & Co, Guildford; Treasury Solicitor.

# ICI college scholarships are taxable

Wicks v Firth (Inspector of Taxes)
Johnson v Firth (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins.
[Judgment delivered November 13]

Directors and higher-paid employees of ICI are liable to be taxed under Schedule E on discretionary scholarship awards made to their children out of an educational trust established by the company.

The Court of Appeal (Master of the Rolls dissenting) allowed appeals by the Inland Revenue from the decision of Mr Justice Goulding (*The Times*, November 7, 1980; [1981] 1 WLR 475, allowing appeals, brought as test cases, by two ICI employees from decisions of special commissioners that awards of £600 and £460 made to children of the employees were taxable benefits accruing to their fathers under the provisions of section 61 of the Finance Act 1976.

Section 61(1) provides that "where in any year a person is employed in director's or higher-paid employment and (a) by reason of his employment there is provided for him, or for others being members of his family or household, any benefit to which this section applies, and (b) the cost of providing the benefit is not (apart from this section) chargeable to tax as his income, there is to be treated as emoluments of the employment, and accordingly chargeable to income tax under schedule E, an amount equal to whatever is the cash equivalent of the benefit".

Section 375 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 provides for an exemption from income tax for "income arising from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school or other educational establishment".

Mr D. C. Potter, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Inland Revenue; Mr F Heyworth Talbot, QC and Mr Graham Aaronson for the taxpayers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that ICI established an educational trust for the benefit of the sons and daughters of their employees. It was quite clear that the students were not themselves liable for tax on the scholarships awarded out of the trust fund by the trustees

But the Revenue claimed that the scholarships were fringe benefits which were to be treated as emoluments taxable as part of the employee's income under section 61 of the Finance Act 1976.

It seemed to his Lordship that the words "by reason of his employment" in section 61 covered cases where the fact of employment was the causa sine qua non of the fringe benefit. The fact of the employment had to be one of the causes of the benefit being provided but it need not be the sole cause, or even the dominant cause.

The section provided that tax was to be charged on whatever was "the cash equivalent of the benefit." It seemed to his Lordship that that meant when the benefit was paid in cash, the cash was itself to be treated as an emolument of the employment.

So in the present case the emolument was the actual sum paid in cash to the student. It was paid by reason of the father's employment. Accordingly, it was, prima facie, chargeable by section 61.

Even if his Lordship was wrong in thinking that the scholarships were awarded by reason of the employment of the father, section 72(3) said that when a fringe benefit was provided by his employer it was deemed to be by reason of his employment.

The provision of the scholarship was made by the educational trust. That in turn was provided with funds by ICI. His Lordship thought that meant that the benefit was provided by ICI, and so the benefit was in any event deemed to be made by reason of the employment.

But the decisive question was whether the scholarships were exempt by reason of section 375(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. The words of the section were very wide and seemed to his Lordship to cover the present cases exactly.

The scholarships were the students' own income. Parliament clearly intended that there should be no income tax paid on them. They were not the father's income and he should not be taxed on them. His Lordship would dismiss the appeals.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that it might seem a pity, at a time of grave educational economics, that any application of legislative provisions should have the result of impeding or discouraging a proper and benevolent educational endeavour. But that could not justify the court in adopting a construction of the statutory provisions at variance with what, with tolerable clarity, those provisions expressly said.

His Lordship was unable to read section 375 of the 1970 Act as affecting or exempting any income other than that of the holder of the scholarship. Certainly the legislative history appeared to support such a construction.

But, in any event, even assuming the exemption were aptly expressed to cover the income of some person other than the scholarship holder, his Lordship could not accept the taxpayers' submission that the amount deemed to be included in the emoluments of the employee could properly be described as income arising from a scholarship.

Accepting that that which triggered off section 61 of the 1976 Act was the provision of the benefit in the form of a scholarship, it seemed wholly inappropriate to describe a notional sum measured by an amount equal to the cost to the provider as "arising from the scholarship held".

Section 61(2) enumerated a number of specific benefits to which the section applied and went on to apply it to "other benefits and facilities of whatsoever nature (whether or not similar to any of those mentioned above in this subsection)". It was beyond argument that that subsection applied to the benefit of the type in question, and a rational construction of section 375 could not fairly be held to exclude its operation.

But that was not the end of the case because section 61 brought into charge only those benefits which were provided by reason of the employment. The taxpayers' argument was that, unless it could be said that the benefit under consideration was provided, in effect, as part of the consideration for the rendering of the employee's services, it was not a benefit arising from or provided by reason of the employment.

His Lordship saw no reason why a benefit derived from the employment necessarily had to be invested with an intention on the part of the employer to remunerate the employee for the performance of his duties.

One was directed to see whether the benefit was provided by reason of the employment, and, in the context of the present provisions, that involved no more than asking what it was that enabled the person concerned to enjoy the benefit, without the necessity for too sophisticated an analysis of the operative reasons why that person might have been prompted to apply for the benefit.

However, that question was academic in the instant cases because the special commissioners found — rightly — that the benefit was provided by the employer so that section 72(3) deemed it to be provided by reason of the employment.

The special commissioners thought that it was a wholly inaccurate use of language to say that the scholarships were provided "at the cost" of the trustees, and his Lordship was unable to disagree with their analysis of the facts. The special commissioners' decision was correct and the appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, agreeing with the construction put on section 61 of the 1976 Act by the Master of the Rolls, said, however, that section 375 of the 1970 Act lay squarely within that part of the Act in which there was set out a variety of exemptions from tax for the benefit exclusively of he who received the material income.

There was nothing within section 375 which led his Lordship to think that it was different in the extent of its beneficial effect from any of the surrounding sections. So, it was the recipient of the scholarship income alone who was exempt from tax.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Mr V. O. White.

# Proof of criminal injury

Regina v The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte Crangle.

When an applicant to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board suffered amnesia as a result of his injuries and could not remember how he had sustained them, he only had to satisfy the board on the balance of probabilities that he was the victim of criminal violence. He did not have to prove precisely how he came by his injuries.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON sitting as a Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment on November 6. He granted an application for judicial review by way of orders of certiorari and mandamus directed to the board.

At the end of hearing the application the board was of the opinion that the applicant had not satisfied the burden of proof because it did not know precisely how and why any violence arose, or whether any assailant may have acted in self defence.

On the evidence, the court was driven to the conclusion that no reasonable tribunal, properly instructing itself could have reached that decision. The decision would be quashed and remitted to the board with the opinion of the court.

# Exxon finds favour in US by pulling out of Libya

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 13

The decision by Exxon Corporation to withdraw from all its oil and gas operations in Libya clearly has the unspoken approval of the Reagan Administration, whether or not it was officially inspired.

The Administration has named President Gaddafi of Libya as one of the principal sources of terrorism and subversion in the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere. Yesterday Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, went so far as to suggest that Libya may have been responsible for the assassination attempt against a high-ranking American diplomat in Paris.

The United States and Libya have been at loggerheads since the American embassy in Tripoli was sacked by demonstrators two years ago. Earlier this year the United States closed the Libyan Embassy in Washington and ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave. American jets shot down two Libyan fighter aircraft in an incident off the Gulf of Sirte in August.

The administration has been concerned that despite all these expressions of official displeasure, United States oil companies have continued to provide Libya with the bulk of its revenues. There are 34 American oil companies operating in Libya, which exports 275,000 barrels of crude a day to the United States. Exxon is America's biggest oil company.

According to oil industry sources the Administration has not put direct pressure on United States companies to withdraw, but resolutions have been introduced in the Senate calling for a boycott of Libyan crude.

Senator Gary Hart, who has led attempts to boycott Libyan oil imports, today praised Exxon's action saying that it was "exactly how America should deal with the terrorist state of Colonel Gaddafi".

Exxon has so far remained silent about why it is pulling out. A brief statement released by the corporation last night simply stated that it was the desire of the company and the Libyan Government that the withdrawal be accomplished in an amicable and orderly manner.

There are economic as well as political reasons for Exxon's decision. Because of the high prices Libya charges for its crude the country's output has dropped during the past six months from two million barrels a day to less than 700,000 barrels a day.

Exxon's imports into the United States from Libya last month amounted to a mere 1,800 barrels a day.

Exxon's operations include a 49 per cent stake in an oil field which produces 135,000 barrels a day and a similar interest in a liquefied natural gas complex. It also buys a small amount of crude directly from the Libyan Government.

☐ **Links continue:** Mobil is expected to follow Exxon but many smaller oil companies operating in or buying oil from Libya have no plans to sever connexions (Michael Prest writes).

These companies are trying to persuade the Libyans to lower their prices. They say these have been too high for most of the year, ranging up to $41 (£22) a barrel. Libya's price was lowered to $37.90 at the recent Opec meeting.

Oil company sources emphasized that it was differences over crude prices rather than pressure from the States Department which prompted a reconsideration of the position in Libya. Exxon and Mobil have lifted no oil from Libya since July.



Wearing desert goggles and mouth scarf to protect him from the sand, Sergeant Bobby Martin from Georgia takes part in the American "Bright Star" manoeuvres near Cairo.

# How Polish miners responded to poison gas attack

From Richard Davy, Sosnowiec, Nov 13

At 11 am on October 27 a black Volga car, of the type normally used only by officials, drew up to the main gate of the coalmine in this southern Polish town. A crowd of miners and their families were queueing at two kiosks inside the gate. Out of the window of the car flew some glass phials measuring about 14 centimetres by 3.5 centimetres.

At least one of them, perhaps more, shattered and released gas. Two more were recovered intact by the guard on the gate as the car sped away. By the afternoon, 111 people had been taken to hospital, of whom 92 were kept in to be treated for headaches, vomiting, sore throats and fainting fits.

Meanwhile, the incoming shift which was due to start at 1.30 pm had met the outgoing shift, and by 2.30 pm the mine was on strike.

Today, the strike ended provisionally after talks with General Czeslaw Piotrowski, the minister responsible for the mines, who came down to Silesia from Warsaw in response to an appeal from the miners. Last night, one of their main demands had been met by a national television broadcast of a two-hour programme in which they aired their grievances before cameras manned only by members of Solidarity.

Yesterday, I talked to the miners in the crowded offices of the strike committee inside the administrative building. The Pope was portrayed prominently on the wall. Soup was being ladled out as miners hurried to and fro arranging the taping of the television show, still uncertain whether it would go out to the whole nation since the authorities had been trying to insist on local showing only.

## Total distrust of officials and media

The theme that came constantly bubbling to the surface was their total distrust of the local authorities, and of the local and national media.

They complained over and over again that nobody had reacted properly to the gas incident; that nobody had taken it seriously, or informed them properly; and that the media had constantly lied about the strike, falsely maintaining, for instance, that Solidarity members had not been among those who had continued to produce some coal for power stations and hospitals.

Many of the miners suspected strongly that some official department of dirty tricks had been involved in throwing the gas. October 27 had been a tense day anyway. Nine members of Solidarity in the mine were due to appear in court because of an incident in which they had locked up the director and removed the red star from in front of the Polish eagle on the outside of the building. Also, the next day, there was due to be a national warning strike.

"Probably, they wanted to provoke us, and get us out on to the streets so they could shoot us," the miners told me.

What actually happened, as far as it is possible to discover, is that a junior official arrived at about 1.30 on the 27th in response to a telephone call, and then tried to report to the local police and prosecutor. He could not reach the right people, so he left messages which were then allegedly ignored. Uniformed police were not on the scene until the late afternoon.

## Plain-clothes men remove phials

Before that, however, four men in plain clothes had removed the intact phials from the guard. This created immediate mistrust because the miners suspected a cover-up.

The miners told me of the troubles they had getting enough to eat. One vigorous young man said he used to have a square meal after work, but now all he wanted was to sleep because he was so tired. The ration of meat is five kilos a month—"enough for a child, perhaps", said one contemptuously.

Although Saturday work is now voluntary, about half the miners report for work at two and a half times normal rates of pay, so as to earn enough to buy on the free market where prices are often more than triple the official level.

The miners also help themselves by bartering coal for potatoes with the farmers. Nevertheless, they said, their children often cry for lack of fruit and milk, and do not understand why sweets are rationed.

I asked them what Solidarity had achieved for them over the past year. They could not name any concrete improvements but insisted that they were very happy to "have someone who supports the interests of the workers and tells the truth about the situation". They were very strong supporters of Mr Lech Walesa in spite of the criticisms of him by some of his colleagues in Solidarity.

They did not have a lot of confidence in the Government's new idea of a body representing national consensus, but they thought it was probably the only hope. "The only other thing we can do," they joked wearily, "is to declare war on America. Then, we'll lose, and they'll help us."

# East-West clash at Madrid conference

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov. 13

It would be impossible to settle details of a future East-West disarmament conference at the Madrid European security review conference, Mr Leonid Ilyichev, the Soviet delegate, said here today.

His remarks, referring to the precise geographical zone to which measures of prior notification of troop manoeuvres must apply, signalled an East-West clash at the already stalled one-year-old Madrid conference.

The West has made it clear it cannot agree to Soviet proposals for a disarmament conference without the zone being defined here beforehand. After President Brezhnev agreed last February to extending the existing so-called conference building measures to the Urals a battle has been going on in Madrid over extending them an equivalent distance westwards reaching to the Atlantic.

Mr Ilyichev argued today it would be time enough at the disarmament conference itself for experts to define the zone of application covering "the island territories and corresponding sea and ocean areas adjoining Europe and the air space above them".

But Mr Max Kampelman, the United States delegate, told reporters afterwards that there must be such a definition before the West could agree to a serious disarmament conference and not a propaganda exercise.

Of the confidence building measures he observed: "We do not want to go outside of Europe. Even to have satisfactory and verifiable measures in Europe will require months, even years, of conference work."

The Russians have consistently played hide and seek with Western delegations when asked to define what zone they are seeking. But, according to experts, what the Russians are probably striving for is to include the Azores, which belong to Portugal, in an expanded advance warning system.

These represent an important refuelling base for the Americans for something like the rapid deployment force, but to include them would go outside the European theatre of operations covered by the original confidence building measures under the 1975 Helsinki Act.

# Ceasefire in danger after killing

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 13

The future of the 15-week-old ceasefire across Israel's northern border was put in doubt today after the killing of three members of the Israeli-backed Christian militia forces in southern Lebanon by a land mine which the Israelis claim was planted by Palestinian terrorists.

Israel's state controlled radio tonight reported the militia commander, Major Saad Haddad, as declaring that as a result of the ambush he no longer regarded the ceasefire, first implemented on July 24, as being in effect. He was speaking after the funeral of one of the militiamen.

According to the radio report, the mine was planted by a Palestinian terrorist squad which crossed the Litani river close to an observer post manned by Dutch troops serving with Unifil, the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.

Today's attack was the first time that deaths have resulted from a breach of the ceasefire, negotiated by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East. It came only four days after Mr Ariel Sharon, the new Israeli Defence Minister, said Israel might have to abandon diplomacy and take military action to stop alleged "massive" Palestinian breaches of the truce.

Addressing foreign correspondents in Tel Aviv, Mr Sharon claimed on Monday that the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) had breached the ceasefire 21 times with attacks into the border enclave controlled by Major Haddad which had injured four civilians.

He also alleged that the PLO had transferred large quantities of heavy weaponry into the area since July 24 in direct contravention of the ceasefire agreement which had specifically referred to the territory controlled by Major Haddad.

"Israel will not be able to wait for an unlimited period", the minister said in reference to the alleged ceasefire violations. "If all these (political) efforts do not succeed—and I do not see them doing so right now—Israel will have to decide to act."

A week ago Major Haddad announced his surprise resignation, a decision which was rescinded 48 hours later in a broadcast over the Voice of Hope Gospel Radio station in southern Lebanon. There have been repeated reports that one reason for his action was frustration at his inability to react militarily to Palestinian breaches of the ceasefire

Space shuttle defects

# Instability in fuel cell derives from Apollo

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Instability in the fuel cell power systems caused trouble for American manned space flights on several occasions in the Gemini and Apollo programmes, that laid the foundation for the new shuttle spaceship.

Like any other electrochemical battery, a fuel cell consists of two separate electrodes and an electrolyte. It differs from, say, the conventional lead-acid battery because the electrodes are active reagents (hydrogen and oxygen) that are stored separately; and they are fed into the electrode space (labelled 5 and 6 in the diagram) on demand.

The picture shows the liquid hydrogen tank (1) and the liquid oxygen tank (2). These substances are transformed into their gaseous state in chambers 3 and 4.

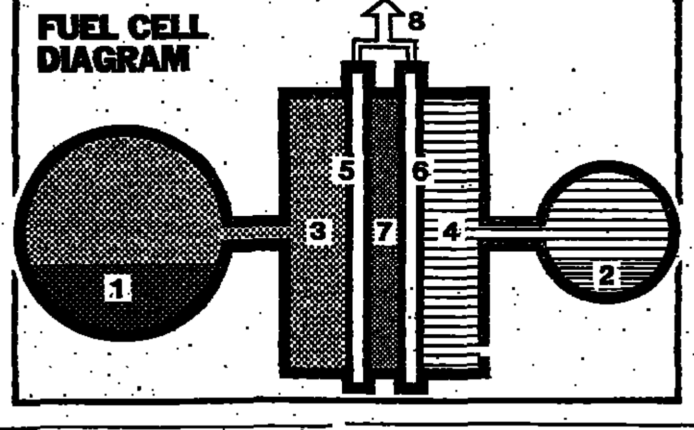
The space between the electrodes contains an electrolyte mixture of potassium hydroxide and water. When in operation, the hydrogen reacts on the surface of its electrode to form hydrogen ions that are transmitted through the electrolyte to the other electrode. A reaction occurs with the oxygen generating water, and this electrochemical process creates a voltage (7) between the electrodes to yield an electric current (8) on demand.

There are three of these systems in Columbia. Each consists of a stack of 31 units, as represented above, to form one complete fuel cell, providing a maximum power supply of up to 2,500 watts at 28 volts.

Supply of the hydrogen and oxygen to this novel form of battery is controlled by a nitrogen (which is an inert gas) pressure system. The reaction in the cell is an exothermic one, and the heat generated is dispersed by an elaborate cooling system, which involves heating a secondary fluid that flows through a network of radiators.

Control of the nitrogen pressurizing part of the proceedings on one cell has caused the present difficulties. It has happened before and been corrected. But other hazards exist. If the equipment is faulty, hydrogen and oxygen can mix in a classic chemical reaction that yields hydrogen peroxide, which is a corrosive substance.

Other conventional batteries are carried on the space shuttle. But fuel cells were adopted by the United States for long journeys by astronauts because at the planning stage 20 years ago they appeared a better technical proposition than photovoltaic cells for the direct conversion of the Sun's rays to electricity.




# The Stones conquer New York

From Michael Hamlyn
New York, Nov 13

The Rolling Stones last night took New York by storm. Promptly at 10 o'clock the ground around Madison Square Garden began to move. The building palpably vibrated as 20,000 fans began to sway and stamp in unison.

Mick Jagger, Keith Richard, Bill Wyman, Charlie Watts and Ron Wood with supporting musicians swept on stage and into a vociferous rendering *Under My Thumb*.

For two hours the former *enfants terribles* of British rock music, now veterans of 40, kept up a frenetic surging rhythm which had their followers standing on their seats to dance.

There were few signs of advancing years. True, Keith Richard is going grey, but Wyman's impassivity is historical, and the bass rhythms he pounded out more than made up for lack of activity.

Wood skittered around the stage like a demented parakeet. And Jagger kept up an alarming pace, careering around the stage, leaping on to moving platforms, walking (guarded by some burly heavies) along the auditorium's aisles, until he was bathed in sweat.

He was dressed in what appeared to be acid yellow doublet and hose with a blue vest underneath, and blue kneepads.

They sang favourites both old and new, including an old Eddie Cochrane rock song from the 1950s, and ending with a shower of balloons and confetti and *I Can't Get No Satisfaction*.

Seats for the concert were sold out weeks in advance. When it was announced that they would be allocated by lottery more than a million applications were received, which clogged up the post office for weeks. Ticket "scalpers" were much in evidence as the crowds gathered round the auditorium last night. Pairs of tickets were fetching as much as £500.

"You can buy an awful lot of Stones' records for $1,000", said one couple who had been exhorted to part with their money.

# Romania and Baltic states hit by labour troubles

By Roger Boyes

Romania has been hit by a spate of labour troubles and a dissident group in the Soviet Baltic republics has called for a token work stoppage, according to reports reaching the West via exile sources.

These fresh symptoms of unrest in Eastern Europe have not been officially confirmed but a wide range of exile organizations have vouched for the validity of the reports. Romanian sources in Munich said yesterday that the main cause of the incidents in Romania was discontent over recent measures to prevent food stockpiling and dissatisfaction about local bureaucracy.

According to these reports, a police station in the mining town of Motru was set on fire and strikes had been called in the Danube port of Giurgiu, where the mayor was recently killed under mysterious circumstances. There have also been incidents in the Jiu valley mining region, where strikes occurred in August, 1977.

In Estonia, according to the Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter*, a group—apparently nationalist dissidents—has called for a brief work stoppage on December 1. Visitors from Tallin, the Estonian capital, report that leaflets have been circulated and that similar stoppages were planned in Lithuania and Latvia as well.

It is not clear who is behind the strike call, but nationalist opposition groups, while confirming the call, did not claim to have organized it. The suggestion seems to have come from normally apolitical working people. It is also unclear how the leaflets were printed and distributed.

Mr Sergei Soldatov, an exile from Estonia, showed a copy of one of the leaflets on Swedish television last night. It was printed by the "National Democratic Front of the Soviet Union", and demanded more democracy, better food supplies and an end to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Although there have been sporadic outbursts of trouble in Estonia, there has been little suggestion of an opposition grouping with the strength for example of the Polish free trade union Solidarity. Thus the strike call for December is not expected to be followed by the majority of Estonians.

# Spain's split ruling party puts off unity moves

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 13

The Centre Democratic Union (UCD), Spain's splintered ruling party, put off an attempt to settle the party's grave internal dispute for eight days after the resignation here today of Señor Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún, the party president.

At a brief meeting of the party's executive committee in Madrid tonight, it was decided to accept Señor Rodríguez Sahagúns resignation, and, in accordance with the party statutes, to designate Señor Rafael Calvo Ortega, the secretary-general, as acting president for the time being.

The executive committee, which reviewed a document on party unity presented by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, approved a motion calling on the party's political council—the top decision-making body—to convene on November 21 and to accept the committee's recommendation for the naming of the Prime Minister as new party president.

Once he is formally named, the new president will have the authority to propose the name of a new secretary-general. Señor Calvo Ortega's intention of resigning was announced at today's meeting.

Until the new leadership of the UCD is installed, no changes can be expected in the direction of the party's parliamentary group in which sharp divisions between the right and left wings have led to a succession of resignations in recent days.

The postponement of a resolution of the schism in the party, which had been expected this weekend, also delays an expected Cabinet reshuffle.

## IN BRIEF

### Hospital check on Mrs Kirkpatrick

New York.—Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the United States representative to the United Nations, was reported in stable condition in hospital here after she complained of chest pains during a flight from Washington.

She did not suffer a heart attack, according to a spokesman for the United States mission to the United Nations who said that Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is 54, suffered mild discomfort on the aircraft and "just to be sure, aides insisted she go to the hospital for a check

### Power station blasted

Johannesburg.—Five Russian-made limpet mines were used by black insurgents to blow up an electricity sub-station at the Orsslyn industrial estate near Pretoria. Lights and power came on a few hours later and officials said nobody had been hurt.

### UN censures Israel

New York.—With only Israel and the United States voting against, the United Nations General Assembly condemned Israel for its air attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad on June 7. It called on all states to stop providing Israel with arms.

### Nigerian in command

Lagos.—A proposed African peace-keeping force for Chad will have a Nigerian commander, officials said, as a seven-nation ministerial conference here discussed how to set up the force.

### The train arriving . . .

Helsinki.—John Massis, a Belgian, has set a new world record here by towing a 136-ton train for 1.26 metres with his teeth.

# Grandson of Getty sues father

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Nov 11

The 25-year-old penniless, blind and crippled grandson of the late oil millionaire J. Paul Getty is suing his father, who lives in Britain, for $25,000 (£13,000) a month to help pay his medical bills.

The grandson, Mr J. Paul Getty III, son of Mr J. Paul Getty, jr., who has lived in Britain since 1958, filed his suit in Los Angeles Superior Court. In 1973 the grandson was kidnapped in Italy and was freed after his grandfather paid nearly $3m in ransom after the abductors posted his severed ear to his mother.

The suit was filed by the grandson and his mother. Because of a stroke, the Millionaire's grandson is "an incapacitated adult child who is blind, paralyzed and unable to speak articulately," according to the suit. "He is completely incapacitated

Documents in the case estimate his father's personal income at more than $20m a year but claimed he had "failed and refused" to pay for his son's care. They said he had not visited his son or communicated with him in any way since the young man had a stroke in April following an evening of alcohol and drug use.

Mr Getty is fighting the subpoena to appear in court

According to the suit, the grandson is without employment, income or assets to support himself and is wholly dependent on his family for support. His mother, who was Mr Getty's first wife, and was said to have only limited personal resources, "is financially unable to pay the costs of support and had to incur substantial indebtedness to meet such costs".

# Korchnoi loses his way and shows his years

By Harry Golombek

The adjourned fifteenth game in the world chess championship match between Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov was agreed a draw yesterday without further play. It is said that Korchnoi proposed the draw and that Karpov had a slight advantage

This latter statement I can hardly credit since the position looks dead drawn to me and indeed, had not the two contestants been deadly enemies, this game would have been agreed a draw at the end of the first session's play Thursday.

The game itself was, on the whole, a slight affair in which the world champion appeared to overlook an elementary combination on Korchnoi's part that gained the challenger quite a lot of pressure. However, Korchnoi himself seemed to lose his way in the late middle game round about move 24 when he wrongly permitted the exchange of Rooks.

So, Karpov still leads with five wins to Korchnoi's two. He needs only one more win to retain his world title and valiant spirit though the challenger is, it seems most unlikely that Korchnoi can make a comeback

The great Adolf Anderssen, on losing his match against Paul Morphy in the middle of the last century, was heard to remark, "You cannot keep your chess in a bottle" and, similarly, not even the dynamic spirit of Viktor Korchnoi can expect to withstand the ravages of time and overcome the handicap of being 20 years older than his adversary.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | R—Q5 | Q—B2 |
| 22 | PxP | QR—Q1 |
| 23 | Q—B1 | Q—Kt3 |
| 24 | RxR | RxR |
| 25 | P—Q5 | P—Kt3 |
| 26 | B—B3 | K—Kt2 |
| 27 | R—K1 | R—Q2 |
| 28 | Q—KB4 | R—K2 |
| 29 | RxR | BxR |
| 30 | K—Kt2 | P—QR4 |
| 31 | P—KR4 | P—KR4 |
| 32 | B—K2 | B—B4 |
| 33 | B—B4 | Q—Kt3 |
| 34 | Q—Q2 | P—Kt3 |
| 35 | P—R4 | Q—K4 |
| 36 | Q—Q3 | Q—B3 |
| 37 | Q—Q2 | Q—K4 |
| 38 | B—K2 | Q—K5 ch |
| 39 | B—B3 | Q—K4 |
| 40 | B—Q1 | Q—K5 ch |

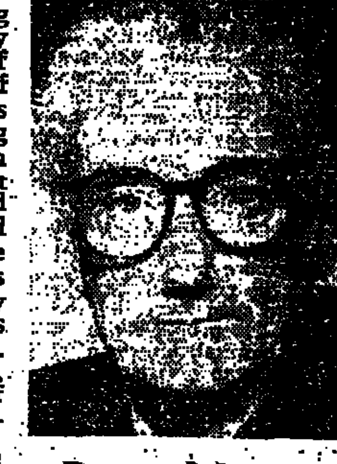
Draw agreed

Black: Karpov



White: Korchnoi

# The Labour scandal that slipped through the net



**Bryan Magee explains why a new standing order passed recently by the Parliamentary Labour Party is unconstitutional and should be reversed**

At an ill-attended meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party a couple of weeks ago a new set of standing orders was slipped through containing an outrageous provision which must be reversed. It was that the PLP should accept as its leader and deputy leader the people voted into those positions for the party as a whole by the electoral college as constituted by Conference. There are serious reasons, affecting the whole of society, why this is unacceptable.

But, first, an internal Labour Party point. The powers of Conference are not unlimited. It cannot decide who is to lead even its own constituent bodies — it cannot decide who is to be leader of the Transport and General Workers' Union, or who is to be chairman of a Constituency Labour Party. It is a fundamental principle of an organization like the labour movement that the various bodies that go to make it up should run their own internal affairs and elect their own officers. There are stronger, not weaker, reasons that this should apply to the PLP than to any other section: MPs are the only office-holders in the movement who have been elected to their positions by a franchise of the entire adult population of the areas they represent.

Second, if Labour wins another general election the leader of the PLP will automatically become Prime Minister of Great Britain. It is this that makes the new standing order of concern to everyone. I do not think the nation will for very long put up with its Prime Minister being chosen by the farcical and patently dishonest procedures which it saw at work on its television screens last September. People are still talking about how the executive of the TGWU asked its members which of the three candidates for the deputy leadership they preferred and then cast its 1¼ million votes for the other two. This and all those other shenanigans are not forgotten. People are also reading daily in their newspapers about how the supporters of the losing candidate on that occasion are at this very moment trying to force those who voted for the winner out of public life. Is all this going to accompany and follow the future choice of a Prime Minister?

These goings-on were and are scandalous, a disgrace to the movement, and would instantly become a national disgrace if adopted as the way the nation's leader was chosen.

However, powerful as these objections are, what makes the new standing order *literally* unacceptable is that it is incompatible with the country's constitution. This provides that after a general election the monarch should send for whichever MP commands the widest support in the House of Commons, and invite him or her to form a Government. It could happen, of course, that after a Labour victory the MP with the most support in the House would be the one already chosen by Conference as the leader of the party in the country, but there is no way of guaranteeing that in advance. It is at least as easy to imagine Conference electing a leader whom the majority of his parliamentary colleagues could not in honest conscience follow.

Tony Benn is a self-evident example. The only people who can say who has the MPs' confidence are the MPs themselves. Others can say whom they would *like* the MPs to support, or whom they think the MPs *ought* to support, but only the MPs themselves can say whom they *do* support. And it is the person with their actual support that the monarch is required to call on to form a Government.

The members of the PLP themselves cannot change this — cannot change the constitution of the country — any more than the Labour Party Conference can. So the new standing order is invalid. It may have gone through on a vote, but the PLP has neither the right nor the power to hand over to some other body outside Parliament the choosing of the person whom the monarch has to call on to form a government. If it could, it would be undermining the whole basis of our parliamentary system. If the offending standing order is not withdrawn or amended, as it certainly should be, it will have to be ignored after the next Labour victory as being unconstitutional.

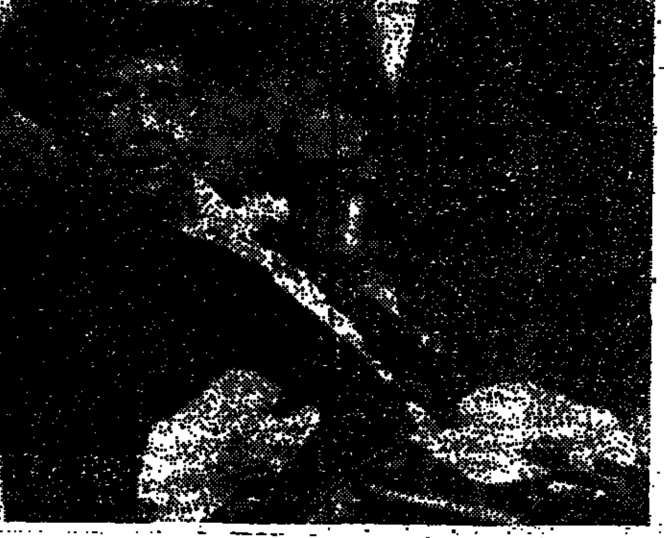
Activists who see the truth of this quite clearly when it applies to another party can be curiously blind to it when it applies to their own. Every Labour enthusiast sees that the Conservative Party Conference cannot, by passing any number of resolutions it likes, change the constitution of Great Britain, or take away the rights of MPs. Anything that looked like an attempt on its part to do so would meet with the derision of Labour supporters. Yet they may ferociously assert the right of their Party Conference to do such things — and in all sincerity assert it in the name of democracy!

*The author is Labour MP for Leyton.*





# Those brainy Butler girls



The Butler daughters (top) — Violet, Ruth and Olive in 1895. Lewis Carroll took them all out. Ruth (above) at a garden-party at St Anne's College 84 years later.

Tomorrow afternoon at a private party in a house in North Oxford Dr David Butler will forsake his public role as psephologist extraordinary and display more domestic talents as a declaimer of parlour poetry. To the accompaniment of his son's guitar he will recite *The Owl and the Pussycat* as a one hundredth birthday present for his aunt Ruth.

Ruth Butler is the senior member of one of the most remarkable families in the land, which in the past three generations has produced 12 Fellows of Oxbridge colleges. The Butlers are one of the foremost dynasties making up what Lord Annan once called the British intellectual aristocracy.

Ruth's own immediate relations include a bevy of eminent Victorians. One of her great aunts was Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, and Josephine Butler, the women's rights campaigner, was an aunt. Her cousins included Francis Edgeworth, the economist and inventor of the indifference curve, A. S. Butler, professor of natural philosophy at St Andrew's J. R. M. Butler, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, and Francis Galton, the anthropologist, whose first book had the appropriate title, *Hereditary Genius.*

The Butlers are distinguished for their longevity as much as their formidable intellectual capabilities. Ruth's grandfather, the Rev George Butler, who was headmaster of Harrow and dean of Peterborough, was born in 1774 and died in 1853. Her father, Arthur, who was the first headmaster of Haileybury and a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, for 53 years, was born the year before the Great Reform Act.

Ruth was one of four children, three of whom went on to have distinguished academic careers. Her brother, Harold, became professor of Latin at University College London, and her younger sister, Violet, was, like Ruth, a Fellow of St Anne's College, Oxford. The eldest sister, Olive, became warden of the Lady Margaret Hall Settlement in Lambeth.

The three sisters, who never married, spent much of their lives together in the large house in Norham Gardens, where they had been brought up. Visitors remember it as one of the last surviving examples of the typical Victorian academic home, with piles of books everywhere and an imposing bust of Mr Gladstone in the hall. Ruth and Violet still live together in an old people's home less than a mile away from the house.

The three girls were all taken out by Lewis Carroll who had been at Rugby with their father. Olive was his particular favourite but the Butler parents were opposed to one of the girls being singled out for special treatment and his visits ended abruptly after they had made clear that he could not take out Olive alone.

After being educated at home, Ruth joined the Oxford Society of Home Students which had been set up in 1878 to bring together those female students at the university who preferred living in private homes to communal life in college or hall. A few months after graduating with a First in history, she was back at the Society of Home Students as unpaid secretary to the Principal. So began a 35-year connexion with the institution which was to become St Anne's College.

Both Ruth and Violet Butler taught their students from home, since St Anne's did not have rooms until 1952. Ruth is remembered by her pupils as a medieval historian in the grand tradition of Stubbs and Vinogradoff. In 1938 she became senior tutor and dean of degrees. She herself claims to have been the last Oxford dean to use the old Anglicized Latin pronounciation when presenting candidates for degrees.

Although she was devoted to the Society of Home Students and opposed it becoming a college, Ruth Butler's interests have not been confined to academic matters. For 50 years she was a scoutmistress in the Cotswold village of Birdlip, which she reached from Oxford on a motorcycle. She still enjoys excursions in her electric wheelchair.

She also shares the strong Christian social conscience which so many of the Butlers have exhibited. Recently she gave some money to the University Church of St Mary's, where she had been baptised by Cosmo Gordon Lang, for work with students. When she was told that it was being use to set up a coffee club, she considered for a while and then said: "You know, I think somebody ought to write a thesis on the spiritual influence of Nescafé." It is a nice illustration of the combination of intellectual and human considerations which have influenced her long life.

**Ian Bradley**

Next week in The Times Caroline Moorehead asks a group of centenarians how they have reached their grand old age

# A quest and a holy rumpus

A book to be published by Hamish Hamilton on November 26, *King of the Confessors*, is bound to stir up rancorous controversy in the normally peaceful ranks of experts on medieval ivory carvings. It is a highly coloured account by Thomas Hoving, formerly director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, of his monomaniac quest for an elaborately worked ivory crucifix.

The book has already appeared in the United States, where it has been widely savaged by the critics. *People* magazine, which says the book "reads like a sequel to *Raiders of the Lost Ark*", (a sensational movie) reports:

> Even before it hit the bookstalls, *King of the Confessors* was being greeted with outrage and scorn from the art establishment, which charges that Hoving played fast and loose with the facts to make his narrative more exciting. "The only thing you can believe for sure", quipped William Wixom, chairman of the Medieval Department of The Cloisters (the medieval department of the Metropolitan) "is that Tom has no difficulty in lying".

Hoving, who is now editor of *The Connoisseur* magazine, first heard of the carved cross in 1960, when he was a young curatorial assistant in The Cloisters. The man who first roused his interest in it was Richard H. Randall, Jr., who had also been a curator at the Cloisters.

"There is only one cross on the world art market you should be concerned about," Randall told him. He proceeded to give a tantalizing description of an ivory cross, about two feet tall, "completely covered with dozens of carved figures



Is this the Bury St Edmunds cross?

He added that it was carved in walrus ivory and that the owner was convinced it was Anglo-Saxon, around 1050. The cross had never been "published" in a scholarly journal or book. Where was it now, Hoving asked. "Underground." "*What?*" "Sure. It's in a vault deep in a bank in Zurich." And who was the owner? "A most interesting character. A Yugoslav by birth, Austrian by citizenship, lives in Tangier and keeps most of his fantastic collection in this walk-in bank vault in Zurich. I have been told that he is a wealthy arms dealer." His name was Ante Topic Mimara Matutin. He was willing to sell the cross — for $2m.

Topic was known to have offered many obvious fakes for sale to museums throughout the world. The cross, which Topic claimed had been made in Winchester in the tenth century, did not bear the traditional inscription "Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews", but "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Confessors". Hoving acted on the hunch that such an unusual inscription could not be a forgery. Brushing aside the cautious objections of his colleagues, he began his Holy Grail-like quest for Topic's ivory cross.

His account of the chase through the clandestine world of international art dealing, of walrus-tooth-and-nail competition with other museum men, in search of what he believes to be "a work of incomparable importance and value", is written with the suspense and panache of a spy thriller. And eventually he was successful. The Met bought the cross for $600,000.

Then began the work of authentification and scholarly delving. Hoving became increasingly certain that the cross had been made by Master Hugo, a virtuoso of ivory carving, at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, about 1155.

It is Hoving's conclusions about the cross, rather than the cloak-and-dagger manoeuvres of his acquiring it, that will excite most controversy among English scholars. The most authoritative of them, Mr John Beckwith, until 1979 Keeper of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and author of *Ivory Carvings in Early Medieval England* (1972), told me yesterday: "I think the cross is English, certainly, but I think it was carved about 1180. I believe Tom Hoving wants it to be much earlier, but I don't think he is right." There is even some doubt, still, about the authenticity of the cross. "One very important expert, whom I would prefer not to name, thought it was a fake," said Mr Beckwith.

**Bevis Hillier**

# Where you can find our best writers

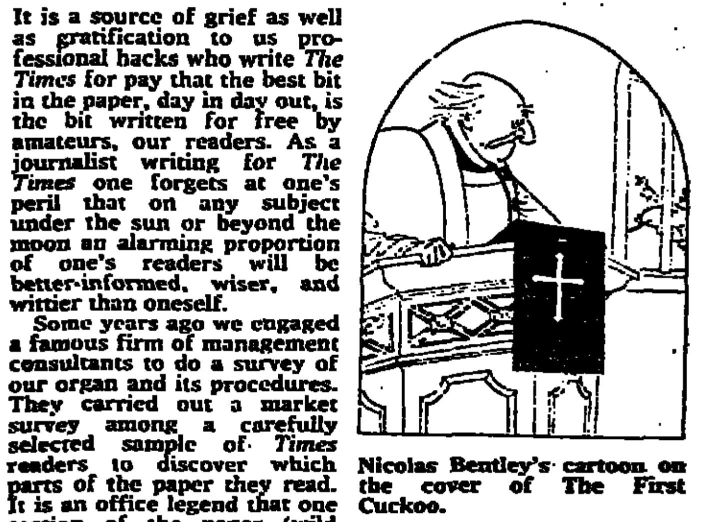
(Look at the facing page)

It is a source of grief as well as gratification to us professional hacks who write *The Times* for pay that the best bit in the paper, day in day out, is the bit written for free by amateurs, our readers. As a journalist writing for *The Times* one forgets at one's peril that on any subject under the sun or beyond the moon an alarming proportion of one's readers will be better-informed, wiser, and wittier than oneself.

Some years ago we engaged a famous firm of management consultants to do a survey of our organ and its procedures. They carried out a market survey among a carefully selected sample of *Times* readers to discover which parts of the paper they read. It is an office legend that one section of the paper (wild Shetland ponies will not drag which one out of me) attracted a nil return, with no reader admitting ever to have looked at it. But it is true that one reader indicated on his questionnaire that he never read any of the paper. Presumably he bought it to carry under his arm as insignia, a sort of Field Marshal's baton for Top People.

Anyway, as any fool could have told them, the survey showed that the bit of the paper that most readers turn to first is Letters. We ignored their other findings too. The ingenious and eclectic Kenneth Gregory today publishes a new edition of his very successful selection of letters to *The Times*, bringing it up to date with choice letters of the quinquennium 1975-80. As usual, it was a vintage epistolary five years, dealing magisterially with toads and teaboys, garden gnomes in London's lusher suburbs, the National Front and chamber pots (no connnexion has yet been suggested, but they will, they will).

It contained at least two classic and long-running exchanges on our tribal notice-board: the one about what to name the Rector's horse and the one about navigating the Ancient Greek trireme. The latter was so prolific and interesting that there were almost enough letters to make a fascinating book on its own. It had all the ingredients for a perfect *Times* correspondence, including the Classics, sailing, science, foreign parts, historical one-upmanship, and a subject admitting no definitive conclusion.



Nicolas Bentley's cartoon on the cover of The First Cuckoo.

But you can never tell what is going to turn into an exchange in the bottom-right-hand corner. I thought earlier this year that the expedtion to cross the Alps in the footprints of Hannibals's elephants would blossom into a correspondence that would run and run, and still be running.

In his whimsical running commentary to the Letters, Kenneth Gregory detects a theme of strong hostile reaction to index-linked pensions running through the correspondence of the years 1975-80. If one may be serious about so agreeable a subject for a moment without being owlish, his selection of mainly eccentric or dotty letters and letters by famous names does not do justice to the full beauty of the Letters Page.

What makes it unique is the magisterial and passionate conspectus of world affairs of the day at the top, with below the fold some eccentricity or joke or bee in somebody's bonnet buzzed with great earnestness.

And of course you lose the urgency and the topicality in a book. And you lose the weight: only ONE trireme letter, Archons of Athens. Mr Gregory encourages one to look for long-term trends in Letters to the Ed. Numbers have crept steadily up over the past five years, and we are getting about 55,000 a year at present.

We stopped publishing a separate tranche of letters in Business News last summer, and now manage to publish about 15 letters a day on the Letters Page. The range of correspondents has grown. For example, it now includes far more trade union officials than a decade ago, and far more diplomats writing officially, perhaps because newly-independent countries are sensitive about their new roles in the world.

A touching number of those who feel impelled to write to the Queen or the Prime Minister send us a copy of their letters. We continue, thank goodness, to attract the blockbuster series: Rivers of Blood, the Pope and the Pill, they sound a bit like the titles of sensational paperbacks. The Suez crisis attracted 700 letters a day; but the Abdication crisis still remains the biggest.

Office legend records secretaries being unable to force their way into the Letters Room through the mounds of mailbags. The two big topics at present in which Letters to *The Times*, are playing their part in the national debate are monetarism and nuclear disarmament.

In many ways Leon Pilpel and his team are the most powerful men on *The Times*. They will not change a comma in a letter without consulting the author: well, perhaps on a bad night when copy is running late and the photo-composition room is like a crowd scene from the *Inferno*, a comma; but not a word. So, please keep writing to us, dear correspondents, the choice and master stars of our paper, damn you. For a flavour of the delights outsiders can enjoy *The First Cuckoo*, to be published in French as *Le Premier Coucou* this month, and confirming the ancestral suspicions of the Frogs and the Poudings. For the full meal the rest of us addicts will have to carry on turning first to the Letters Page.

*The First Cuckoo, Letters to* The Times *1900-1980, new edition with another five years' letters is published this week by Allen & Unwin, £7.95.*

**Philip Howard**

# Is Reagan making the same mistakes as Mrs Thatcher?

**Geoffrey Smith**

The David Stockman affair is likely to be much more than a temporary political tempest in the United States because it will have indirect as well as direct consequences. The direct consequences will be serious enough.

Here is one of President Reagan's principal economic advisers, the man who is widely regarded as the main architect of the Administration's strategy, saying in effect that he has lost confidence in the policy as it has developed. It is inevitable that this should be taken as justification by all those who disapprove of Mr Reagan's economics for whatever reasons. Whether they agree with the details of Mr Stockman's analysis is beside the point. If he does not believe in the policy, why should anyone else?

But Mr Stockman's indiscretion has done more than undermine confidence in the Administration's handling of the economy. It has in the first place focused attention on the fact that the President had saddled himself with a collection of incompatible commitments. Not only was he failing to hit his targets, but his choice of targets made it impossible for him to hit them all. The Washington political community knew this already.

The President himself acknowledged in effect during his news conference on Tuesday that not all the heady promises made in the brave days of campaigning could now be implemented. None of Mr Reagan's promises was headier than the commitment to balance the budget by 1984. On Tuesday he made it clear that this aspiration has retreated into the indefinite future. Not only was the budget unlikely to be balanced within three years, but he hesitated to "set a date or an amount with regard to budget deficits or when a balanced budget would take place". Mr Reagan would have to try very hard to be more imprecise than that.

The reason he gave for being unable to balance the budget was the recession. Perhaps he might have got away with this explanation so long as it seemed that the Administration knew what it was doing in the economic field. The recession has certainly made it more difficult to balance the budget, but there are other factors which would in any case have landed the President in difficulties. Part of the significance of the Stockman affair is that Mr Reagan's explanation will be less readily accepted and public attention will be directed more towards those other factors.

It was never easy to see how this Administration could possibly increase the defence expenditure, cut taxation on personal income and balance the budget. Mr Stockman was not alone in his scepticism about the magical properties of supply-side economics. Perhaps the tax cuts may stimulate an economic revival but only to a limited extent and only after a time lag. It is more likely that their effect will be cancelled out by higher social security contributions.



Stockman: an undermining indiscretion.

Mr Reagan has further boxed himself in by undertaking in effect not to reduce the value of social security pensions at least until after the report of a bipartisan commission, which has not yet been set up and whose creation has run into difficulties.

The comparison with Mrs Thatcher is instructive. She too reacted to political pressure by promising to maintain the real level of pensions. She too made commitments to increase defence expenditure. Yet the economic strategies of both the Reagan and Thatcher administrations requires a scale of saving on public spending that could be achieved only by massive cuts in defence expenditure or the partial de-indexing of social security payments.

There has been a dramatic change in the way that Mrs Thatcher is regarded in the United States. She used to be a fairy queen to American Republicans. With elegant intensity she had blazed a trail that they were determined to follow. Yet she appears not as a golden example but as an awful warning. Is Reagan, one is asked time and time again by nervous Republicans, going the same way as Thatcher?

The similarities in the difficulties they are encountering, as well as in the strategies they are pursuing, are indeed remarkable. Mr Reagan has failed to heed the principal warning offered by Mrs Thatcher's experience: not to assume that spending cuts will be made before the have been achieved.

In the fourth budget within a few weeks of the 1979 election the present British Government rushed ahead with record income tax reduction without correspondingly spending cuts.

Much the same course has been pursued in the United States this year.

Despite her initial failure to secure the spending reductions she wanted, Mrs Thatcher has kept up the pressure, in the apparent belief that the cuts she was seeking were just around the corner.

The effect has been to perpetuate conflict within her cabinet rather than to achieve financial rectitude. The signs are that despite all the warning signals the Reagan Administration is going down the same road. Cuts of the magnitude required for his strategy are not being made. They cannot be made on the basis of present policies.

Mrs Thatcher's response to this dilemma has been to raise taxes to compensate for the failure to cut spending as much as she would have wished. Mr Stockman has opted to do the same. But the President is known to believe that this has been Mrs Thatcher's principle political error. He is determined not to repeat it.

The outcome may be that he will stumble upon an economic policy more suited to America's needs at the moment than he would have provided if left to his own devices. On the basis of present policies and commitments, the budget deficit will rise substantially over the next few years.

But there are voices on Wall Street which argue, as the United States plunges into the worst post war recession, that any major change of policy designed to reduce these deficits — whether by further spending cuts or tax increases — would do more harm than good.

The trouble with such an analysis is that it justifies the policy with which Mr Reagan seems likely to be landed in terms that are very contrary to the Reagan strategy. If he wants to pursue his strategy then he must change some of his policies. If he is going to stick with all his policies, then he will have a job to persuade the country that his strategy remains unchanged.

It may not be a task that is beyond the powers of such an accomplished communicator as Mr Reagan but it has certainly been complicated by Mr Stockman. The country has been made more aware of the inconsistencies and the disagreements within the Administration. There was derisive laughter on Tuesday when the President claimed that "We are a very happy group". The claim was inaccurate then and would be preposterous now.

It is not that the publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* article has disclosed disagreements that were not known already in Washington. It was common knowledge that Mr Stockman has been more concerned than Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the budget deficit. He wanted to raise taxes; Mr Regan did not.

But these differences have not been brought to the attention of the much wider public. What might have been regarded as legitimate arguments within an administration now appear as evidence of disarray. Coming on top of the Haig affair last week, the President now faces a major challenge if he is to preserve the appearance not so much of a happy group but of a coherent team who have some idea where they are going.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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# THE CONTRITE MR STOCKMAN

It would be quite a thing if Mr. Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's monetarist economics adviser, announced of M1 or M2 or M3 or PSBR: "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers". There is not the slightest suggestion that any such heresy has ever entered the mind of Mr. Walters or Sir Geoffrey Howe, but this is what has happened in the United States where apparent conviction has not merely been succeeded by private doubt but by a public recantation laying bare in the process some of the most sensitive machinery of government. Mr. David Stockman, President Reagan's Director of the Office of Manpower and Budget, is the author of the confession about numbers, and of so much more in a series of interviews published in the current *Atlantic* magazine. The context of the remarks is being challenged — Mr. Stockman retains faith in the President's programme of which he is a principal architect — but the unchallenged portion of the text has echoes for Britain.

Both new governments were elected pledged to cut public spending, taxation and public borrowing. Doubts were expressed about whether the spending cuts could be made and whether the arithmetic added up. But in the excitement of seeing something being done to turn back the steady advance of the state these points were not pressed in either country. The tax cuts went through, aimed especially at helping the high-income groups to encourage them to produce more. Both new governments promised they could cut total spending and at the same time increase the commitment to defence and maintain social programmes by eliminating waste. At the end of both President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher's first years, the economic programme has proved to be in distress with high interest rates, the economy in recession, and the government deficit worse, not better.

There is not perfect symmetry but the parallels are remarkable enough to suggest that the educational process which the candid Mr. Stockman has endured may have lessons for both countries. At the heart of his apostasy is "supply side" economics, in contrast to the economics of demand management loosely associated with Keynes. The Vice-President Mr. George Bush has described the doctrine as "voodoo" because of the magic promised: tax cuts can be presented in a way which makes them acceptable to fiscal conservatives who do not like budget deficits, and concessions for the better off can be presented in a way that is palatable to those in favour of equality.

The doctrine has taken various forms over the years. One version, associated with the "Laffer curves" named after a professor from Southern California, holds that tax cuts actually reduce the government deficit. Later versions suggest that the size of the government deficit does not matter; it is the pattern of its components which count. A third formulation has it that the extra productive energy which will be forthcoming if high tax rates are cut makes all such calculations irrelevant. Mr. Stockman is disillusioned: "supply-side economics" is just a "Trojan Horse" to conceal the real purpose of the Administration, which was to cut taxes for the higher paid.

As Mr Stockman now admits, the public spending cuts which he carried through in the summer contained large elements of charade. Three quarters of the federal budget was exempted from the exercise. No government serious about cutting spending can really believe that it can all be done by removing fraud and waste. Saying that it can is a fine way to build the idea that there is a consensus for reducing public spending; it is a bad way of ensuring that the spending cuts take place. It produces instead what Mr Stockman calls "the magic asterisk", the note that further cuts will be announced in due course when they are decided upon. The unwritten magic asterisk in our own government's plans has haunted them every year. Each November there are stories of public spending cuts, yet the total never goes down.

Mr Stockman has raised a furore in Washington. He has embarrassed President Reagan, a man of equal candour and simple virtues. But he has done a service. When the facts do not fit the hypothesis, whether it be Marxism or monetarism, it is as well to own up. Political economy is a stumbling science and it is as well that all of us should acknowledge it. Political leaders should not be intimidated into fearing frankness. All should profit from the Stockman lesson, for the great danger to democracy does not come from politicians who mislead voters; it comes from voters who want to be misled.

# QUEBEC STILL TO BE SATISFIED

From the British point of view, the recent agreement between Mr Trudeau and the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces of Canada removes a serious constitutional difficulty. The way is becoming clear for Westminster to do what it has done in the past and simply approve this latest, and last, amendment to the British North America Act of 1867, which will then finally be "patriated" to Canada, giving that country control of its own constitution. If the patriation formula had come from Ottawa with the backing of only two of the provinces, and with eight of them opposed, as Mr Trudeau was earlier threatening, it would have run into difficulties here. It is not the business of Westminster to examine the merits of any such proposal coming from Ottawa; but it has to be satisfied that constitutional process is being properly observed. Serious doubts were being raised about that, reinforced by the judgments of the Canadian Supreme Court. But with the approval of nine provinces, even with the significant exception of Quebec, it would be legitimate for Westminster to take the view that the requirements of the Canadian Supreme Court had been met, and that no sufficient grounds remained for standing in the way of patriation.

For the future of Canada, however, it would be most unfortunate if the split between Quebec and the rest of the country persisted. The main object of the long campaign to patriate the British North America Act has been to remove the last vestige of colonial status and adjust to modern needs the federal character of the Canadian state. It would compromise this purpose if it was done over the objection of Quebec, the embodiment of one of the two founding nations. There is the danger that if Ottawa were felt to be to blame, the movement for separation, now much weakened, would be reviewed. So it is important that a serious effort should be made to reach an agreement between Ottawa and Quebec on the three contentious issues: worker mobility, financial compensation for provinces which opt out of federal-provincial programmes and, most sensitive of all, rights for minority languages.

In the immediate aftermath of the agreement between Mr Trudeau and the nine premiers Mr Lévesque refused any such negotiations. He talked of being betrayed by the other premiers and said that Quebec would campaign against the agreement. There were suggestions that he might hold a referendum or an election on the issue. All this was hardly surprising, given the fact that the others had met without even informing him; and he may have hoped that there would be a wave of anger in Quebec. But there have since been indications that the great majority of the inhabitants of the province do not approve of the stand he has taken and want him to reopen negotiations with Ottawa. And Mr Lévesque himself has qualified his refusal to do so.

There is of course no reason why, as an avowed separatist — though his party put the issue on one side at the last election — he should want to do anything to strengthen federal Canada. He has also been strongly critical of the proposed minority language clause on the ground that it would conflict with recent Quebec legislation restricting the teaching of English. But there is compensation in the fact that the English-speaking provinces have now, for the first time, accepted a constitutional obligation to provide teaching in French — even though in the case of Manitoba this has still to be ratified by the provincial legislature. This deals with one of the longest-standing complaints of French Canadians, and many in Quebec are aware of that. There are good reasons for Mr Trudeau and Mr Lévesque, two French Canadians, to make a further effort to reach agreement, and their differences are sufficiently manageable to make the effort worth while.

# SUBLIME HARMONY IN WALNUT CASE

They say that a man-of-war is never in such good order as on the day she is paid off. All possible teething troubles have been ironed out at last, twenty years' spit and polish stand at their climax, and tomorrow the flag is run down and the vessel prepared for the shipbreakers. It is often the same with art collections: Whitehall Palace was never more densely hung with Titians and Raphaels than on the day when King Charles's head fell. The great sale at Mentmore, with strawberries in the marquee and buyers' helicopters alighting on the lawn, was like a last crowning expression of the *fin de siècle* vulgarity that created it.

Another collection passes under the hammer today, and it can never have made such an effect as it does now, with all its 506 lots on display together for the first time, filling the iron-framed Big Top where Christies auction their most unwieldy white elephants. The saleroom gloom is riven by a cacophony of ragtime, Chinese bells, martial fanfares, thunderous sonatas and automatic birdsong as Mr Claes Friberg's Copenhagen collection of musical machines plays its own Last Post over and over again for the benefit of calculating buyers.

The collection has its own entourage of fair-haired Danish children who demonstrate the levers expertly and feverishly, as if they had grown up with them. The lots range from repeating watches to ebonized Bechstein and Steinway grands fitted up for piano-rolls (the catalogue does not vulgarly call the latter pianolas but "reproducing pianos", as if the auctioneer was guaranteeing them ready to stand at stud). There are ranked shelves of record players with bindweed-flower speakers, silver, brass or japanned, and rows of family-sized musical boxes like hand-cranked commodes in the Chippendale or Tyrolean style. For larger versions, the iron cylinders embossed with tunes are as massive as yule-logs.

There is a chicken which squawks and lays a faded gilt egg once filled with sweets, if fed with a pre-Hitler ten-pfennig piece. An item resembling Sherlock Holmes's tobacco pipe emits music if you blow while unrolling a perforated paper-roll. The verbal exuberance matches the mechanical ingenuity: Gramophone and Graphophone, Phonograph and Phonola are here together, and the Weber Maesto Orchestrion without a Dulcephone Crescendo Major sound-box stands beside the upright Symphonion still fitted with its Sublime Harmony combs in walnut case.

But the virtuosity reaches its supreme pitch with the Model C Phonoliszt-Violina, a player-piano eight feet tall with a small torture-chamber at the top where three violins are pinioned by contrivances reminiscent of American orthodontics. A catgut hoop spins round them and as the violins are raised in turn to touch it they combine to strike out *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* with a terrible brio that seems to threaten the whole future of live performance. If one quarter of the ingenuity lavished on these lost arts had been available to NASA, the space shuttle would surely not now be blinking round its orbit with a dud fuel-cell.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Justice and imprisonment

*From Mr Martin Wright*

Sir, On the last day of my 10 years as Director of the Howard League for Penal Reform, may I claim the privilege of a last letter to you in that capacity?

Imprisonment is a harsh and damaging punishment, as BBC2's *Strangeways* series shows. Mr Whitelaw is mistaken, I believe, in making prison overcrowding the basis of his plea for a reduction of imprisonment. Even more important is the injustice of inflicting the most severe punishment in the land on minor offenders. Thirty per cent of prisoners are there for petty offences.

It is also unjust to impose more severe punishments than necessary. Sentences have two aims, practical and symbolic. Available evidence indicates that longer sentences do not add significantly to deterrence or public protection, but make people if anything more likely to re-offend after release. It is possible to "mark the seriousness of an offence", in Mr Whitelaw's phrase, with shorter sentences than courts have been in the habit of passing. (I use the word "habit" advisedly: the length of any particular sentence cannot be justified except in relation to previous sentences.)

Secondly, justice must extend to prisoners. They should be allowed more contact with families (the minimum entitlement for visits is still only 6½ hours a year; home leave is negligible; and letters are rationed and censored), and adequate opportunity to prepare for release.

Safeguards must be improved: it is time to abolish rule 47(12), by which a prisoner may be punished for a complaint against an officer if it is considered "false and malicious". Prison officers should follow the Police Federation in accepting that an open complaints procedure protects them against allegations of whitewash.

Thirdly, Mr Whitelaw should resist the Treasury dogma that financial cuts must be made across the board. If he offered the probation service *more* resources, conditional upon its success in reducing the prison population, the *total* saving would be much greater. He should discard the notion of a "taste of prison": supervision in the community is more constructive and less expensive.

Similarly with research: instead of cutting back Home Office research, he should extend its search for cost-effective and acceptable policies. It might begin by assessing the proposition that preventive strategies have a greater potential for protecting the public than the sentences imposed on the small minority of offenders who are caught.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
169 Clapham Road, SW9.
November 12.

## Tea-break strike

*From Sister Ann Stirling*

Sir, Hearing on the media yesterday and today about British Leyland going on strike about rest periods being reduced, I would like to put a point.

We, at the Eastman, as in all hospitals, work according to patients' needs. If we lose our coffee, lunch or tea breaks we do not complain, but feel at the end of the day (being an out-patient hospital) that our last patient has been discharged, fit to go home. This is our criterion.

Surely industry could learn a lesson from us, especially since we are at the bottom of the pecking order regarding a decent salary for a decent day's work. We are not martyrs, nor wish to be so. We, too, would like more money to cope with inflation, but are not British Leyland biting the hand that feeds them?

If all nurses were to strike, what would industry do then?

Yours faithfully,
ANN STIRLING,
Eastman Dental Hospital,
256 Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
November 11.

## A heavier missile

*From the University Chaplain, University of Sussex*

Sir, You would not wish your newspaper to be judged by the number of its misprints and we do not wish our university to be judged by flying tomatoes (report, November 11; leading article, November 12). The University of Sussex is a serious community devoted to study and research, and you misrepresent it by the disproportionate space given to one unfortunate incident.

You would do well to concentrate on what the Government is throwing at us and the rest of higher education, since we believe the damage this is doing both now and for this country's future far outweighs the temporary discomfiture of Dr Owen.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN P. THOMPSON,
The University of Sussex,
Meeting House,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.
November 12.

## Matrimonial burdens

*From Mr Thomas Lawrie*

Sir, If I insure my wife at replacement value, as indicated in the item on your front page today (November 11) and if the insurers should find out that, in addition to the 14 hours' work *per day* which they reckon she performs, she has also been doing a moonlight job for me on the side for which it is even costlier to obtain a professional replacement, will they apply average to my claim?

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS M. LAWRIE,
The Old Manse,
Braehead,
Lanarkshire.
November 11.

## Government severity on local spending

*From Mr Martin Easteal*

Sir, The Government's Bill to restrict the freedom of all local authorities to fix their own rates strikes not just at "local" democracy but at the whole democratic tradition of Britain. There is no such thing as "local" democracy for it must be considered as part of the complete democratic framework of this country, and if one part is weakened the whole must inevitably be weakened as well.

The core of the Government's case is that local government has failed to stick to expenditure guidelines. As this has only happened once in the past then the response seems out of all proportion to the offence: like jailing someone for a minor traffic offence.

The basis of the Government view is that local government as a whole should stick rigidly and precisely to a figure of total expenditure set out in the public expenditure forecasts. This is an economic and a democratic falsehood. In the economic sense, this *supposed* overspending in relation to total GNP, or even in relation to total public expenditure, is insignificant and only important if we invest our economic statistics with a degree of accuracy that they never have had in the past and never will achieve.

In two or three years' time, when all the relevant statistics for this year are reviewed, I am sure it will be found that there was in fact no significant overspending at all and therefore no real crisis.

The Government's position is also false when viewed from the standpoint of our democratic traditions. This is because the figure for local goverment expenditure is treated by the Treasury just like an estimate for any central government department or service. No doubt the Government have a right to set precise figures for their own spending — though they rarely manage to keep to them. But the principle of local decision-making surely requires that the Government should allow local government some margin of variation from a centrally fixed target.

Just a margin of one or two percentage points either way would not upset economic management and would recognise that local government is in a quite different position to that of any government department or even of the nationalised industries.

Rather than push ahead with further ill-considered legislation the Government should now call a constitutional convention to discuss the whole issue so that our democratic tradition is not irreversibly weakened.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN EASTEAL,
General Manager,
Harlow Council,
Town Hall,
Harlow, Essex.
November 9.

## Parental duties

*From Mr C. W. A. Flynn*

Sir, Mr Roger Gray (November 11) is right to remind us that parents are the natural and rightful guardians of their children. But children do not "belong" to their parents, as inanimate objects do: and it is a grave perversion of the traditional notion of guardianship to suggest that it permits a guardian to "take a decision about the life or death of the child".

Our society has never regarded it as reasonable or normal, or free from blame, for a parent or guardian to administer a poisonous drug to a newborn infant (whether handicapped or not) in doses sufficient to kill an adult: nor can a doctor escape condemnation for such an act, simply by asserting that he is carrying out the parents' wishes in doing so.

If a guardian *cannot* any longer carry out his duties towards his ward, that does not entitle him, and never has entitled him, to kill his ward. His right course must clearly be to ensure that his responsibilities are laid upon someone else. In a case where the natural parents of a child born disabled are given a proper opportunity to consider the whole matter (not just a few hours), and they cannot face the task of bringing the child up, then the parents can yield up their task to foster parents, or to adoptive parents, with the help of social services and voluntary organizations.

There are plenty of efforts now being made to develop schemes of care for disabled children who cannot be cared for by their parents: and these efforts will grow and spread. Are they to be set back, by a despairing reversion to barbarism?

Mr Gray should remember that archaic Roman society, like other primitive societies, recognized the right of a father to kill his child, from birth even up to adulthood: but as Roman society and law developed this right was ever more closely circumscribed by the state and finally held to be void. The idea of private extermination is no more compatible with civilization and liberty than that of state extermination: a truly civilized man, and a true lover of liberty, will firmly reject both.

Yours truly,
C. W. A. FLYNN,
Bridge House,
Witney,
Oxfordshire.
November 11.

*From Professor Donald G. MacRae*

Sir, I have no wish to comment on any process, however significant, recently to have been transacted in the courts. I am unwilling — have I and my generation not learned from him through five decades? — to disagree with Sir Alfred Ayer. However, certain points and their possible intimations have not figured in your pages since Sir Alfred's article in your pages of November 6.

The first issue is one urged by proponents of the euthanasia of the newly born and of the sadly old. A "good" death, externally administered, is commended, morally and through a change of the laws, on those who are or have become "vegetables".

Why? I know nothing of the bliss or misery of being, in Lady Wootton's term, a cabbage. Without being frivolous about grave things, I do not regard it as morally self-evident that such a state is a warrant for elimination. Of course, to actively minded people such a condition is dread: there is no apodictic inevitability that would turn this dread, quite likely misplaced, into moral or positive legislation.

The second matter, a probable speculation about the empirical world, is even more serious. I dislike the phrase "caring professions" but it is a convenient shorthand: do we wish that these jobs of care — medicine, nursing, health visiting, social work; etc. — should have their objectives muddled by the gift of authority with the administration of voluntary, persuasive and administrative death? Only the rash, the eugenically authoritarian, the incurably optimistic about human conduct, could desire so (literally) deadly a muddle.

To go further one might urge two things. However heavy the curricula of training and education the kindly but normally philistine "caring professions" require, some greater instruction in moral philosophy might produce a certain salutary hesitancy in their maxims and practice. Secondly, I suggest that we be not frightened of a word but accept that the kind of questions, perilous and practical, raised by Sir Alfred Ayer's article, require a most careful *casuistry*, that is a proper and principled analysis of cases.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD G. MACRAE,
Martin White Professor of Sociology,
University of London,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
November 10.

## Mosley's message

*From Mr Alan D. Hadfield*

Sir, The amended defence regulation under which Sir Oswald Mosley was detained was made by Order in Council on May 22, 1940, some nine months after the outbreak of war and on the same day the first war Cabinet of the coalition government met.

The Home Secretary, John Anderson, reported to that meeting (CAB 65/7 WM 133 (40) 140) that two intelligence officers who had paid special attention over the years to Mosley's British Union had been unable to produce any evidence that the Union had anything to do with fifth-column activities; if anything the reverse was true.

When asked, they gave as their opinion that "a certain proportion of members of the organization, say, 25-30 per cent, would be willing, if ordered, to go to any lengths". The Home Secretary, armed with this guess as to what an estimated proportion of suspected persons might do, if ordered, considered that Mosley was "a most mischievous person ... too clever by half to put himself in the wrong by giving treasonable orders".

The conclusion seems to be that if Mosley was not doing anything unlawful, the scope of Regulation 18B would be moved. The Cabinet agreed to 18B(1A) permitting the Home Secretary to order the detention of any person who, he believed, had any sympathy "with the system of government of any Power with which his Majesty was at war".

The historical context of 18B(1A) was clearly fear of imminent invasion, but equally it is clear that the amendment was one of the first executive acts of the coalition government.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN D. HADFIELD.
12 Saxon Road,
Bow, E3.
November 8.

## Arts Council criticism

*From the Chairman of the Arts Council*

Sir, In his article "Arts Council at the Crossroads" (November 9) Mr Bryan Appleyard takes me to task for a mild observation in my introduction to the 1980/81 Annual Report that the Arts Council welcomed criticism provided that it was based on fact rather than fiction. His piece neatly illustrates my point.

In a sentence which begins significantly "anecdotes proliferate", he makes a damaging attack on the competence and conduct of Arts Council staff which is wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any evidence. His description of the council's decision-making process is equally far removed from reality. This is what I meant by fiction.

There are other less serious inaccuracies. On no less than three occasions Mr Appleyard bestows on me, doubtless with kindly intent, a title to which I can lay no claim. He asserts too that I have indicated privately my intention to retire next March, whereas the fact is that my five-year term as Chairman expires not in March but on April 30, 1982; and I have merely said that I am not seeking an extension.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ROBINSON,
The Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.
November 10.

## Poor prospects for rate recovery

*From Professor P. B. H. Birks*

Sir, Commentators responding on the radio to the Bromley case have more than once said that people who have already paid the quashed rate will be entitled to have their money back. Similar statements were made after *Daymond v South West Water Authority* ([1976] AC609) in which the House of Lords held to be ultra vires the sewerage charges imposed on those whose houses were not connected to the public system.

In neither case were the courts directly faced with the question whether payments already made could be recovered. Sooner or later this important issue will have to be considered by the House of Lords, though probably not in the Bromley appeal. In the meantime many people will be surprised to know that the balance of existing authority is against any right of recovery.

In jurisdictions in which the existence of a written constitution contains the risk that general taxing statutes may be declared invalid by the courts, the argument against allowing this kind of recovery is founded on the danger of massive disproportion between the burden likely to be borne by individuals and violent disruption of public finances. In this country the same problem has to be faced in relation to subordinate taxation.

The courageous fervour compressed into the tag *Fiat iustitia ruat coelum* should not lead anyone to suppose that there is no point at which the balance swings in favour of the public. In *Daymond*, for example, the amount at stake for the individual payer was less than £5, while for the water authorities the sum at issue annually was £33m.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BIRKS,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Civil Law,
Old College,
South Bridge,
Edinburgh.
November 11.

## Misuse of psychiatry

*From Dr John Marks*

Sir, No decent person could read the letter from Dr Koryagin (November 13) without feeling revulsion for the Soviet psychiatrists who misuse their professional skills in the interests of the state.

You report that the British Medical Association condemned this practice and presented a motion to the World Medical Association meeting in Lisbon. In fact the Assembly of the World Medical Association accepted the BMA's opinion that the misuse of psychiatry was too great an issue to be left merely with psychiatrists and concerns all doctors.

It passed our motion unanimously and further resolved that the national medical associations present should communicate with their governments in an attempt to persuade the Soviet authorities to abandon their misuse of medicines.

One can only hope that continuous publicity might shame the Soviets into acting in accordance with the laws of humanity.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MARKS,
Chairman of the Representative Body of the British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
November 13.

## After Yorktown

*From Mr Laurence Cotterell*

Sir, Mr Anthony Burley (October 30) must not be too precipitate in his understandable eagerness to re-enact the taking of Washington and the burning of the White House, and must wait until 1984 for the 170th anniversary celebrations.

It was in August of 1814 that a single British division, 1,600 strong, forced the Potomac, and routed the 9,000 American defenders, artillery and all. As one historian put it: "Never was the capital of a nation so easily taken, and never did the capital of a nation which had given so much irritating provocation escape with so little scathe."

In fairness to the Americans, it must be said that on this occasion they had no seasoned French allies to carry the day, as they did at Yorktown.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE COTTERELL,
121 St Paul's Wood Hill,
St Paul's Cray,
Kent.

## Over-exposed

*From Mr P. R. Noakes*

Sir, You owe me and possibly others an apology for publishing that Cambridge Union photograph of officers, members and a friend (November 7). For years I have been holding diplomatic and other dinner tables spellbound with my discreet reminiscences of Cambridge in the Thirties, letting it slip that I was much involved in politics, became president of the Union, and so on.

Now you have spoilt it all. I am unmasked as among that dull majority not approached — your word — by Professor Blunt, of whom I have had to confess, I had never even heard — nor, alas, of Mr Long. You gave my Union colleague, Mr Michael Straight, a distinguishing circle but you then publish his letter (November 7) in which he admits to nothing of which I can be ashamed.

I feel strongly that private citizens have the right at least to be warned before evidence of their loyalty is published.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. NOAKES,
Little St Mary's,
Uplyme, Lyme Regis,
Dorset.
November 8.



# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

November 13: The Queen arrived at Wellington Station in the royal train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Shropshire (Mr J. R. S. Dugdale).

The Queen drove to Telford town centre and, having been received by the chairman of Telford Development Corporation (the Lord Northfield of Telford), opened phase II of the shopping centre development, unveiled a commemorative plaque and walked through the malls.

The Queen, colonel-in-chief, visited the 1st Battalion the Queen's Lancashire Regiment at Tern Hill and was received at Clive Barracks by the colonel of the regiment (Major-General P. A. Downward) and the commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Thompson).

Her Majesty met junior members of the battalion, members of the warrant officers' and sergeants' mess, and their wives, and afterwards honoured the commanding officer with her presence at luncheon in the officers' mess.

After luncheon The Queen visited the Clive Sports Centre where Her Majesty formally opened the centre and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Queen later left Royal Air Force Shawbury in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

King Hussein of Jordan is 46 today.

The Prince of Wales is 33 today.

Peter Phillips, son of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is four years old tomorrow.

Mrs Rachel Brimley wishes to send her warmest thanks for the many acceptable gifts, beautiful flowers and the numerous cards and greetings telegrams received on her 100th birthday and to convey her pleasure in the company of all who gathered at her home on October 29, 1981, to celebrate with her "Her Century".

Commander E. A. Morrison attended the memorial service for his brother, Sir Nicholas Morrison, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Thursday.

A memorial service for Adrian Farquhar, will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, December 15, at 11.30 am.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J. B. Burns and Miss C. M. Schooling**
The engagement is announced between John, son of Professor and Mrs T. Burns, of Edinburgh, and Mary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Nevil E. Schooling, of Hove, Sussex.

**Mr J. L. Haddaway and Miss C. J. Child**
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr G. E. Haddaway and the late Mrs G. A. Haddaway, of Dallas, United States, and Catherine, elder daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs Kenneth Child, of Bury St Edmunds.

**Mr S. E. P. Hayward and Miss M. R. J. Goodman**
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the late Mr Pascoe Hayward and of Mrs Hayward, of Blackheath, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Malby Goodman, of Tunbridge Wells.

**Mr I. P. Moran and Miss S. A. Marryat**
The engagement is announced between Ian Paul, younger son of Mr and Mrs Denis Moran, of Elm Lodge Cottage, Harvest Road, Englefield Green, Surrey, and Susan Amelia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Adrian Marryat, of Eagle House, Crowstone Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

## Memorial service

**Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson**
The Lord Lieutenant of Greater London was represented by Mr Gordon Ratman at a service of thanksgiving for the life of Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson held yesterday in Wesley's Chapel, EC1. The Rev Dr Ronald Gibbins officiated, assisted by Canon Peter Gillingham. The lessons were read by Mr Terence Mallinson and Captain Justin Mallinson (sons) and an address was given by Colonel R. T. S. Macpherson (chief executive, Mallinson-Denny). The choir of The Leys School, Cambridge, sang the anthem. Among others present were:

Mrs Justine Mallinson and Mrs Terence Mallinson (daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs John Mallinson, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs N Talbot Harris, Mr Lawrence Mallinson, Miss Sheila Mallinson, Mr Michael Mallinson, Mr Roland Mallinson, Jonathan and Elspeth Mallinson (grandchildren), Sir Paul and Lady Mallinson, Mr and Mrs Anthony Mallinson, Mr Alastair Mallinson, Lila, Lady Mallinson, Mrs C Posner, Mrs E L Martin, Mr and Mrs Frederick Martin, Mrs Butler-Wilson, Mr and Mrs G M O Robinson, Mrs R T S Macpherson, Mrs Percy Fuller, Mr Robert Fuller.

Mr P Sawdy (Brooke Bond Liebig), Mr T F Andrew (Mallinson-Denny UK), Mr P G Kemp (William Mallinson and Sons); Colonel Sir Arthur Noble (representing the Lord Lieutenant of Essex), the High Sheriff of Essex and representatives of the Royal British Legion, the 3rd United States Air Force, Home Guard, British Red Cross, Royal National Life-boat Institution, Scout Association, British Olympic Association, Eastern Counties Rugby Football Association, Essex County Football Association, Woodford Green Athletic, Cricket and Football Clubs, Woodford Wells Cricket and Sports Club, Woodcutters Cricket Club, Essex Association of Boys' Clubs, the English Speaking Union, Rotary Club, Society of the Knights of the Round Table, and many other organizations with which Sir Stuart was associated.

## Luncheons

**HM Government**
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty house for the Ambassadors of the European Communities.

**HM Government**
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens for the Polish Ambassador.

## Dinner

**English-Speaking Union**
The Speaker was the guest of honour at a dinner of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth held at Dartmouth House last night. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman, presided and the other speakers were Mr Alan Lee Williams, director-general, and Mr Wilfred Hammond, chairman, ESU Club.

## Service dinners

**Midland Naval Officers**
The annual dinner of the Midland Naval Officers' Associaation was held yesterday at the Council House, Birmingham. Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson presided and the principal guests included:
The Lord Lieutenant of the West Midlands, the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr Justice Bush, Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Chief of Naval Personnel and Second Sea Lord, Admiral Ralph Cousins, USN, Commodore R. C. Hastie, RNR, Captain D. L. Helsinger, USN, Captain F. A. Collins, RN, Captain M. T. H. Howes, RN, and Commander J. E. Culley, RN.

**The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)**
A regimental dinner of The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) was held at Glencorse Barracks, Edinburgh, yesterday. Major-General R. F. Richardson, Colonel of the Regiment, presided and the guests were the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Brigadier R. W. Riddle, Scottish Divisional Brigadier, and Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Reynolds, KOSB.

**Fifth Fusiliers**
The Annual dinner of the Fifth Fusiliers Dinner Club was held in the Northern Counties Club, Newcastle upon Tyne, yesterday on the eve of the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Gosforth Park. Colonel Dick Blenkinsop presided.

## University news

**Oxford**
R. P. Sale (New College) has been elected to a fellowship at All Souls College.

**Glasgow**
**Grants**
From the SERC: £77,843 to Prof B Capon, department of Chemistry, for a study of unstable intermediates.
£598,067 to Prof I Hughes, department of Natural Philosophy, for work in experimental elementary particle physics, 1981-84.
From the SERC: £169,000 to Prof J D Robson (coordinator) for several research projects of the Marine Technology Centre.
From the Scottish Education Department: £61,406 to Mr W Dunn, department of Education, for a study of the educational needs of the multi-handicapped deaf.
From the Scottish Home & Health Department: £3,871 to Dr R D Sturrock, department of Medicine, Royal Infirmary, for a study of the efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation as a treatment for pain due to osteoarthrosis of the knee.
From the Scottish Home & Health Department: £8,643 to Dr D G MacDonald, department of Oral Medicine, for morphometric and cell kinetic studies of oral epithelium in folate deficiency in hamsters.
From the Scottish Home & Health Department: £28,480 to Prof L C Hunter and Dr P B Beaumont, department of Social & Economic Research, for a study of the development and operation of the personnel management function in the NHS in Scotland.
£37,140 to Mr G Maher and Prof T D Campbell, department of Jurisprudence and Mrs S McLean, department of Forensic Medicine, for a study of compensation orders in Scotland.
From the Scottish Hospital Endowments Research Trust: £8,069 to Prof A Kennedy, department of Medicine, Royal Infirmary, as the Cruden Medical Research Scholarship for 1981-82.
£8,645 to Dr I Freshney, department of Clinical Oncology, for an assay of invasiveness in vitro.
From the Scottish Hospitals Endowments Research Trust: £19,570 to Dr R Sutcliffe, department of Genetics and Dr H Marsen, department of Virology, to investigate a new method for the serological detection and analysis of tissue proteins in health and disease.
From the University of Aberdeen: £3,000 to Dr S R Alcock, bacteriology, Royal Infirmary, for research on Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
From UEG: £27,500 to Dr T Hodgkiess, department of Mechanical Engineering, for a study of reverse bending fatigue.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
**Mr Gerrard Neale**, Conservative MP for North Cornwall, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.
**Mr Jocelyn Cadbury**, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Northfield, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry.
**Mr C. Stuart Page** has been elected President of the Rating and Valuation Association for the year 1981/82.
**Mr W. R. Tomkys** to be Ambassador to the State of Bahrain in succession to the late Mr D. G. Crawford.
**Mr A. J. Collins** to be High Commissioner to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea in succession to Mr D. K. Middleton.
**Sir James Plimsoll** to be Governor of Tasmania in succession to Sir Stanley Burbury from October, 1982.

# Religious aspect of 'Brideshead Revisited'

The religious theme of *Brideshead Revisited* continues to arouse antagonism. Some recent writers, commenting on the television series, have found the Roman Catholic twist to the plot obtrusive and tiresome. But all works of art inevitably reflect the beliefs of their author whether or not they conform to prevailing opinion. Evelyn Waugh wrote to his mother in 1945, "The general criticism it that it is religious propaganda. That shows how opinion has changed in 80 years. No one now thinks a book which totally excludes religion is atheist propaganda". The question which has to be answered about this or any other book is whether the underlying political or religious commitment has made the characters unreal or the plot unbelievable.

Julia is the character in the novel most often attacked as being flat. Christopher Sykes wrote that "she remains a wax-work". But Julia's crucial decision not to marry Charles can show that this criticism is far too dogmatic. For it is congruous with what has been revealed of her personality even if the religious element is played down. She has a self-sufficiency and wildness that leads her to pursue her own path in opposition to what others expect of her. Julia marries Mottram, runs away to New York, then, when everyone thinks she is going to marry Charles, she goes abroad to do welfare work. Julia's taut, inner world is strained by the pressure of the religious obligations she imbibed as a child, which at some level she still believes, but which she rejects in practice. Hence the sudden, fierce, tearful outburst when her brother criticizes her. Julia comes across as a person of passion and independence beating against the self-imposed bars of her mind, knowing she will in the end have to remove them and face the light outside. So when she announces her decision and adds "You knew?" and Charles replies "Since this morning, since before this morning; all the year" this is more than the unconscious communication that has been a feature of their relationship. It is a recognition that her decision is not simply an act of obedience to the dictates of the church but a movement of her whole being. Julia is not as interesting as Sebastian but she is psychologically convincing and her actions, like his, are not against but with the grain of her nature.

All the central characters of *Brideshead Revisited* are morally flawed and there is certainly no simple equation of religion with goodness. Sebastian, even after his return to the faith remains weak, childish, trying to escape reality through drink and wild schemes to convert the pygmies. But it is in Lady Marchmain that the paradox is at its sharpest. She is at once the most morally suspect of the characters and the carrier of religious value. Through every device at her disposal she tries to control the lives of those she loves; through charm, religious fervour, the example of her three splendid brothers killed in the war, her suffering and her patience under suffering. Not surprisingly Sebastian found her deadly, "Poor mummy. She really was a *femme fatale*. She killed at a touch". No wonder he and his father had to flee. As Charles mused when speaking to Lady Marchmain, "The retort was there, unspoken, well understood by both of us — you couldn't keep *him*; he ran away. So will Sebastian. Because they both hate you". Yet those who, naturally enough, flee Lady Marchmain are also, unnaturally, fleeing the God in whom she believes. So Cara comments that in hating his wife Lord Marchmain "hates all the illusions of boyhood-innocence, God hope". Cordelia when grown up makes much the same point with an attempt to understand it, "You see she was saintly but she wasn't a saint". When Nancy Mitford wrote to Evelyn Waugh, "Are you or are you not on Lady Marchmain's side? I couldn't make it out". Waugh replied, "Lady Marchmain, no I am not on her side; but God is, who suffers fools gladly and the book is about God".

In *The City of God* St Augustine argued that as empires rise and fall so the City which endures for ever is being built up. *Brideshead Revisited* expresses the same theme in miniature. Everything is in decay. At the great house "all had been planned and planted a century and a half ago that at about this date, it might be seen in its maturity". But at this date all is being spoiled even to the cigarette ends in the fountain. Yet Charles Ryder is not finally depressed. The jaunty tune on the bugle awakes in him a deeper happiness. In the chapel at the end he meditates that out of the fierce little tragedy in which he had played something no one had thought about had come out — the flame of the sanctuary lamp before the sacrament had been relit. By an irony of fate the war, which had speeded the despoiling of Brideshead, had also resulted in the chapel being re-opened. "The flame which the old knights saw from their tombs, which they saw put out; that flame burns again for other soldiers, far from home, farther, in heart, than Acre or Jerusalem. It could not have been lit but for the builders and the tragedians, and there I found it this morning burning among the old stones". The flame of Christ's enduring presence burned in the hearts of Cordelia and Julia serving abroad; in the Charles Ryder saying his newly learnt prayers; in Sebastian, with his charm and his affliction, his weakness and holy simplicity, on the margins of his monastery in Africa.

**Richard Harries**
**King's College London**

Princess Anne visiting a Buddhist shrine in Katmandu during her trip to Nepal this week.

# Reprieve for arts centre as fund reaches target

**By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent**

Redundancy notices on 30 of the 36 staff of the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, London, were withdrawn yesterday after the arts centre announced that it had raised the money needed to avoid closing for the rest of the year.

Because of a cash crisis it had to raise £56,000 in the past four weeks. That has been achieved with the help of the Greater London Council and other benefactors.

One private individual, who wishes to remain anonymous, has given £20,000 and provided a further £20,000 as an interest-free loan for three years. "We are incredibly encouraged by this generosity", a spokesman for the arts centre said.

The Greater London Council arts committee has given £50,000 to help the studios. It represents an advance of the grant it would have made over the next two years and is not an extra grant. The studios' appeal will continue, and a benefit is to be held on November 22 aimed at raising £10,000.

The arts centre has suffered from cash shortages in the second half of each year since the opening in 1978. This year has been worse because of the impact of the recession on the box office, and the reduction of a grant from one of its subsidizers. With the success of its appeal, the studios can maintain their scheduled programme.

## Sandhurst Commissions

The following officers have completed regular career course 25 at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and have joined the regiments or corps shown against their names:
B J Adams, RH (Ampleforth); A R Albon, RAOC (St Mary's S Kenya, & Welbeck); P A Arnold, RAOC (St John's, Singapore); B D Aspin, RCT (Welbeck); J D Ball, RCT ...
... Knox, R Anglian (Milton Abbey); P M Lewis, DWR (Pocklington); N J Lipscombe, RA (St Peters); A C W Mackenzie, REME (Welbeck); P J Mackenzie, RA (Duke of York's RMS); J G Matthews, A and SH (Tonbridge); A C Middleton, LI (Clifton); S T Mohan, RA (Norwich City C); S R Moult, REME (Welbeck); C S P Murray, ACC (Fakenham SM); T J Ness, RAOC (Welbeck); M Nicholls, REME (Welbeck); I P Nunn, RAOC (King's, BAOR); R J Ough, RAOC (Whitchurch HS); H J Parker, RE (Merchant Taylors, Crosby); J P B Perks, R Signals (Welbeck); A Pinn, RE (Welbeck) ...

# Half-hearted bidding for big stones in Geneva

**By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent**

Sotheby's had to struggle with their three-day sale of fine jewelry in Geneva, which finished yesterday with 42 per cent unsold. A spokesman commented that high interest rates, the world recession and a strong Swiss franc were to blame for the lack of interest in big stones. The buyers were half-hearted and the sellers had not yet dropped their sights.

That appears to be a top-of-the-market malaise where six-figure prices are in question; a routine jewel sale at Christie's in London last Wednesday managed to get rid of all but 4 per cent of its goods, but they were looking only for four or five-figure prices.

The top price in Sotheby's jewel sale was 462,000 francs, (£132,000), for a ruby and diamond three-stone ring, the central oval-cut ruby weighing 6.15 carats. Among historic jewels was an emerald and diamond brooch given to Lady Frances Vane on her marriage to the Duke of Marlborough in 1843; it was sold to an unnamed Englishman for 165,000 francs (estimate 160,000-200,000 francs) or £47,143.

In New York Christie's were offering very grand French and Continental furnishings and finding bidders lapping up the goods (11 per cent unsold), especially a large group sent by Henry Ford II.

Among the Ford furnishings was a suite of Louis XV giltwood furniture at $192,500 (estimate $80,000-$120,000) or £102,394. The suite comprises six armchairs (*fauteuils*) and one sofa (*canape*), bearing the stamp of the ébeniste Jean-Jacques Pothier; it was bought by a private collector.

A mid-eighteenth-century kingwood and marquetry commode with rich ormolu mounts by P. A. Foullet, another Ford piece, made $126,500 (estimate $50,000-$70,000) or £67,287, to a buyer from the Mid-West.

The Metropolitan Museum, New York, had sent for sale a late Renaissance Brussels tapestry fragment depicting a king and queen surrounded by courtiers; it was dated to about 1520 and made $44,000 (estimate $22,000-$28,000) or £23,414.

In London yesterday Sotheby's held a sale of good English furniture (7 per cent unsold), with a good plane mahogany writing table of about 1820 (estimate £1,200-£1,800) and a satinwood-veneered bonheur-du-jour of about 1780 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) both selling for £5,060.

□ In yesterday's sale room report a Henry VI half-noble was said to have sold for £12,100. Auction premium was added in error; it is not charged at coin sales. The correct price was £11,000.

## Church news

**Appointments**

The Rev C P M Jones, Principal of Pusey House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, and Canon Emeritus of Chichester Cathedral, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Lowick with Sudborough and Slipton, and Priest in Charge of Islip, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev R G Knight, Rector of Clipston with Naseby and Haselbech, and Priest in Charge of Kelmarsh, diocese of Peterborough, to be Team Rector of St Peter and St Andrew, Corby, with Great and Little Oakley, same diocese.

...

... Dowsland and Stratton-on-the-Fosse, same diocese.

The Rev J Ratings, Vicar of Wargrave, diocese of Oxford, to be Vicar of St Mary, Ashford, diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev E R Royden, Assistant Curate of St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Eastham, diocese of Chester to be Vicar of All Saints, New Brighton, same diocese.

The Rev J G Scott, Vicar of North Eling (Copythorne), diocese of Winchester, to be Vicar of St Ambrose, Bournemouth, same diocese.

The Rev J E Tipp, Curate of Southborough, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of Snodland with Lower Birling, same diocese.

The Rev J Witheridge, Assistant Curate of Luton Parish Church, diocese of St Albans, to be Assistant Chaplain at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, diocese of Salisbury.

**Retirements and resignations**

The Rev J V Bevan, Vicar of Carhampton, diocese of Bath & Wells, to resign.

The Rev J H Dalley, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Frogmore, diocese of St Albans, to resign on December 31.

Canon E Graves, Vicar of Haverhill, diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, to retire on December 31.

Canon J W C Haradine, Curate in Charge of Halse and Ash Priors, diocese of Bath & Wells, to resign.

The Rev H P Jones, Rector of Horringer and Ickworth, diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, retires on October 31.

The Rev V A Steynor, Vicar of Debenham, Aspall and Kenton, diocese of St Edmundsbury & Ipswich, to retire on December 31.

Preb C M Wedgwood, Vicar of Combe Down with Monkton Combe (and South Stoke), diocese of Bath & Wells, to resign.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday November 13 1956

### After the onslaught

From Our Special Correspondent
[Our Correspondent returned on Sunday from Budapest]

Vienna, Nov 12. — The heavy fighting in the centre of Budapest was now over. The crowds were already on Lenin Boulevard, walking among the awful havoc wrought by Russian guns and mortar fire. The patriots have barricaded this section of the boulevard with paving stones, tram rail, and anything else suitable they could find and turned it into a strong-point. The Soviet commander has brought tanks, mobile guns and heavy mortars to bear upon it for more than a day, leaving a trail of ruin and desolation. The façades of houses are torn through with shell holes and whole vertical sections of buildings have been blasted away by mortar bombs. Glass and wood debris from destroyed shop fronts mingled with bricks, jagged pieces of metal and other rubble of warfare are strewn across the streets. Only the corpses have been removed.

## Textile Institute

The 1981 Illingworth Morris Lecture was give by Mr Alexander Gilmour, senior partner of Carr Sebag, in the Jubilee Room at Saltaire on November 12. Members of the Textile Institute, Yorkshire section, were entertained by the Illingworth Morris Group and received by its chairman Mr Donald Hanson.

## Birthdays



Mr Daniel Barenboim, who is 39 tomorrow.

TODAY: Mr Aaron Copland, 81; Mr Eric Crozier, 67; Miss Elisabeth Frink, 51; Mr Harold Larwood, 77; Sir Joseph Lockwood, 77; Air Marshal Sir Richard Nelson, 74; Lord Ramsey of Canterbury, 77.
TOMORROW: Sir Olaf Caroe, 89; Miss Petula Clark, 47; Mr André Deutsch, 64; Professor Peter Dickinson, 47; Sir Hugh Greene, 71; Mr Hamish Hamilton, 81; Mr Averell Harriman, 90; Miss G. Ceris Jones, 75; Sir Richard le Gallais, 65; Mr D. D. Rea Smith, 62; Mr A. A. Robinson, 52; Major-General J. K. Shepheard, 73; Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, 84.

## Services tomorrow: Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Jubilate: Tomkins (The Second Service); Te Deum: Tomkins (The Second Service), Canon Webster; 11.30 HC, The Mass in G (Schubert) ...

HM TOWER OF LONDON (public welcomed): HC, 9.15; M, 11, Ben. Stanford in B flat; A, O pray for the peace of Jerusalem (Howells). The Chaplain.
TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A, King of Glory, King of Peace (Walford Davies), The Master.
ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and 12.15; 11, Matins and Sermon — Visit by No 133 Entry Halton Apprentices, Rev H R M Harries; Te Deum, Britten in C, Let us now praise famous men (Vaughan Williams) ...

# OBITUARY

## MR B. SWEET-ESCOTT

### Five years in S.O.E. in Second World War

Mr Bickham Sweet-Escott, for 14 years British Petroleum's treasurer and during the Second World War one of the pillars of S.O.E., died on November 12, at the age of 74.

Bickham Aldred Cowan Sweet-Escott was born on June 6, 1907, and educated at Winchester and Balliol, where he got a first in Greats. For eight years before the war he was with the British Overseas Bank, which involved him in much travelling in central and eastern Europe.

When war broke out in 1939 he was coopted into the infant organization that was to become Special Operations Executive, responsible for planning and directing resistance movements in occupied territories. As he described it in his book of wartime memoirs, *Baker Street Irregular* (1965), his introduction to this secret body was calculated to appeal strongly to someone properly brought up on the works of John Buchan: "For security reasons I can't tell you what sort of a job it would be. All I can say is that if you join us, you mustn't be afraid of forgery, and you mustn't be afraid of murder."

Sweet-Escott may have forged, but as far as is known he never murdered. What he did was in a way even more astonishing and a great deal more valuable to the war effort. He survived.

Uniquely he ended the war as he had begun it — as a staff officer in S.O.E. For five years, in an organization not specially noted for continuity, he performed functions of growing responsibility in all theatres, ending up as Chief of Staff for all S.O.E.'s operation in South-East Asia, with the rank of colonel.

He made himself indispensable to a succession of SOE commanders by his absolute integrity, by a happy combination of tact and firmness, and by his quite phenomenal capacity for hard work. The resistance movements in particular in France, Greece, and Yugoslavia probably owed more to his constant watch over their interests than even the most senior of their officers knew.

When the war ended Sweet-Escott became general manager of Ionian Bank, a post which he occupied until it was abolished by merger in 1958. He then became Manager (Finance and Exchange) — later Group Finance Coordinator — at BP, and as such was responsible for raising some £1,000m for the group in international markets.

Sweet-Escott was a man who, although working himself incedibly hard, always seemed to find time for diversions and, above all, for friendships. In addition to *Baker Street Irregular* he wrote a book for Chatham House on Greek politics, and at one time was a frequent broadcaster on the overseas services.

In his later years he took up hunting, first stag then fox, pursuing both beasts with an energy as restless as if they had been storm troopers. To all who approached him he was failingly generous of time, trouble, and of (very good) advice.

In 1973 the German magazine *Der Spiegel* paid Sweet-Escott "a substantial sum of money" in libel damages for publishing an article suggesting that he had arranged the aircraft crash in which General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, was killed in 1943. The article, which appeared in 1967, was written by Herr Rolf Hochhuth, the playwright, who in his play *Soldiers* had also implied that Winston Churchill had been implicated in arranging Sikorski's death.

A year later the newspaper *Die Welt* also paid Sweet-Escott substantial damages for "inadvertently" publishing a letter from Hochhuth repeating the libellous suggestion that he (Sweet-Escott) had organized "the supposed murder" of Sikorski.

He was twice married.

## MR FRANK HARVEY

J. B. and R. B. write:

Mr Frank Harvey, the actor, playwright and screenwriter, died at his home in Ottery St Mary, Devon, on November 6. He was 69.

Educated at Wellington and St Catherine's, Cambridge, where he read English (as well as editing one of the university magazines), it was in his third year that he gravitated towards the theatre, a not altogether surprising development, seeing that both his father and grandfather had been themselves actor/playwrights.

At the Festival Theatre, then under the direction of Joseph Macleod, later of BBC fame, he humped scenery and, as the saying goes, "sat on the book" in the prompt corner. His handsome reward was a princely ten-shillings a week. More gratifying was the presence of a young actress, Margaret Inchbold, with whom he promptly fell in love and eventually married. The union was blessed by two sons, John and Philip.

Frank Harvey's first considerable success as a dramatist was his play, *Saloon Bar*, which had a long run at Wyndham's Theatre in the early days of the Second World War and subsequently in repertory companies throughout the country. It also marked the beginning of an association with the character comedian, Gordon Harker, for whom he wrote further and equally successful theatrical vehicles, such as *The Poltergeist*.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the Army, was eventually commissioned in The Royal Tank Regiment, and found himself in North Africa. Wounded at El Alamein, he was posted back to England and the Army Film Unit at Pinewood Studios. Here, his talents were gladly utilized, his contributions to *The True Glory* and *Burma Victory* being perhaps the most notable.

Demobilized, he divided his time between theatre and film. A brilliant adaptation of Graham Greene's *Brighton Rock* gave Richard Attenborough his first major theatrical success. His play, *Elizabeth of Ladymead* subsequently filmed by Herbert Wilcox, had Dame Anna Neagle in the title role. More recently, a sensitive adaptation of Thomas Hardy's *The Day After The Fair*, after playing to capacity audiences at the Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue, enjoyed an equally successful trans-continental tour in the United States with Miss Deborah Kerr playing the role she had created in London.

Among the films on which he collaborated, perhaps the most memorable are the Oscar-winning *Seven Days To Noon*; *Private's Progress*; and *I'm All Right, Jack*, which established Peter Sellars as a character comedian of genius.

A traditionalist, but tolerant; diffident to the point of shyness; a man rich in scholarship with both eye and ear as acute as they were accurate, in the all too frequently abrasive world of show 'biz, Frank Harvey enjoyed the respect and affection of all who encountered him. And will be so remembered.

## DR RICHARD COX

Dr Richard N. Cox, FRAeS, who was Professor of Aerodynamics at The City University from 1967-75, died on November 3. He was 55.

The ill-health which forced him to retire six years ago could not keep him from the research to which he was dedicated. He carried on as Visiting Professor at City until April this year, and also held a part-time appointment at the University of Glasgow.

He changed to university life after a distinguished career in the Scientific Civil Service. The range of his knowledge in aerodynamics was unusually wide, derived from experience in a number of different countries, where he worked in both academic and government research establishments.

As a member of subcommittees of the Aeronautical Research Council and deputy chairman of the Fluid Dynamic Panel of AGARD, the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, he was involved in framing policy for Britain and for other Nato countries.

His real speciality was hypersonics, although he also worked on turbulent flow, supersonic and plasma aerodynamics. Later he concentrated on non-aeronautical applications such as industrial and architectural aerodynamics, physiological convection flows and hospital operation theatre ventilation.

He was educated at Watford Grammar School, Loughborough College and the University of London. After military service in the Royal Engineers he took up postgraduate work at Imperial College, Christ's College, Cambridge, and the Max Planck Institute, Göttingen, West Germany.

Research also took him abroad, first to Canada, from 1952-54, then to France, as Associate Professor at the University of Aix-Marseille in 1963. He was also a Visiting Professor at the Sorbonne.

He leaves a widow, Johanna, two sons and three daughters.

## Latest wills

### Lord Maugham leaves £67,262

Lord Maugham (Robin Maugham), of Brighton, the novelist and playwright, left estate valued at £67,262.

Mr Edwin George Riddle, of Hounslow, Middlesex, left estate valued at £62,225 net. He left his property equally between the amenities fund of Hounslow Hospital and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Cooper, Mr Joseph Rock, of Ascot, Berkshire £504,656

## Saturday Review

# The humane face of genius

On the eve of a major London exhibition devoted to the architecture of Sir Edwin Lutyens, Roderick Gradidge applauds his restoration to critical respectability after two generations of disdain

Sir Edwin Lutyens: he dominated British architecture at a time when, like British music, it was admired throughout the world.

January 1, 1944 was not a propitious time for the designer of great Edwardian country houses to die. England was a depressing place during that grey winter. The war seemed never ending. Perhaps the tide had turned, but the ceaseless destruction by all the combatants of the European monuments seemed to go on and on. For a man who passionately cared for old buildings and the traditions that had made them it must have seemed ghastly.

It started in Holland, but had soon moved to England. London, Exeter and Bath were bombed, but that was nothing compared with the destruction experienced in Italy as the Allies smashed their way up the country. In France, the medieval cities of Caen and Rouen were lost, places in which the architect some 60 years earlier had wandered as a young man, discovering the way in which roofs lapped around tall towers and how the classical orders could be used with wit and style. They were lessons that he was to put to good use in all those "dream houses" in what now seemed a world lost for ever.

And, finally, Germany, led ironically by a man who loved architecture but who brought on to his country a destruction never before experienced in a European war. Every ancient city was destroyed, every day a medieval town or a baroque palace was smashed by Bomber Harris. Nuremburg, Munich, Lubeck, and neo-classical Berlin — at least Lutyens was spared hearing of the most scandalous destruction of all, the firing of Dresden.

Architects could do little about all this. Ninian Comper discovered that the Campanile in Venice was being used by the RAF as an aiming mark and, by forcing his way into Churchill's presence, succeeded in stopping that. But Lutyens, the 72-year-old President of the Royal Academy, dying of cancer, found that he could do little but design grandiose schemes for London (not dissimilar to the schemes that Hitler and Speer were toying with in Berlin), which assumed that by the end of the war practically everything would be gone and that it would be necessary to rebuild the whole of the great wen.

Throughout the world the modern revolution seemed to have conquered, not just in the professedly revolutionary states led by Hitler and Stalin, but even in England, where the leftist intellectuals in the ABCA (the Open University of their day) pressed their beliefs on to the unsuspecting soldiery. But those soldiers who were already architects needed no ABCA training. They already had a very different view of architecture from those held by Lutyens and those architects who had been involved in the short English Renaissance between 1880 and 1914.

Had Lutyens lived as long as his American contemporary, Frank Lloyd Wright, who died in 1959 aged 92, he would not have found much to his liking in the modern world, a world that rejected everything that he believed in, an age which cared nothing for traditional materials and traditional forms. He would have found little to enjoy in the Festival of Britain.

When, in 1950, *Country Life*, in a magnificent gesture, published the four great volumes of the *Lutyens Memorial*, few people could be found to give anything but the faintest praise to the work of an architect who had dominated British architecture in one of the few periods in which it, like British music of that time, was admired throughout the world.

The people for whom Lutyens had worked seemed to be without relevance in the 1950s, or as Robert Furneaux Jordan put it, ignoring Lutyens's brilliant architecture and talking only of his clients: "It was all lily ponds, lavender walks and pot-pourri in a Surrey garden. It was also an architecture [which] served mainly to conceal, ever so charmingly, the whole apparatus of conspicuous waste. It all died, as it should have died, in August 1914" (*Victorian Architecture*, Pelican 1966).

Indeed, for an architect, the few years after 1918 were not, dissimilar to the years after 1945; the world of the country house had not survived the holocaust begun at Sarajevo. Elgar who, like Lutyens, seemed able to interpret that strangely nostalgic Edwardian dream, found himself after 1919 overcome with depression, and the result was the Cello Concerto — that great threnody to the fallen. The last 15 years of his life were barren in spite of the adulation that he received as England's greatest composer since Purcell.

Lutyens, widely considered England's greatest architect since Wren, could not so easily give up. He was only 50 when the war ended and was more ambitious than Elgar had ever been. He had to go on. He had his great palace, The Viceroy's House, New Delhi, to complete, and very soon he was to be commissioned to build the largest cathedral in the world, the Cathedral of Christ the King in Liverpool, only just started in 1939 and destined never to be completed.

It was work on the drawings of this unrealized masterpiece that was to be his only bright time during the last unhappy war years. However, palaces and cathedrals smacked of a past age and perhaps even in 1920 they had little contemporary relevance. But in 1919 Lutyens created in the Cenotaph a lasting symbol of the loss that the world sustained in the Great War.

He had been commissioned by Lloyd George, only two weeks before it was needed, to design a "catafalque" past which the troops could march during the victory parade of 1919. He quickly sketched the design and suggested the archaic name Cenotaph for his temporary monument. It was built in wood and plaster, and became an instant success. In its understatement, it seemed to catch exactly the mood of the crowds still reeling under the appalling losses of the war to end war.

The next day *The Times* in a leading article demanded that it be rebuilt in stone and by November 11 1920 the body of the Unknown Warrior was carried past Lutyens's new stone Cenotaph.

Since then it has remained the national symbol of the loss sustained in the wars of the twentieth century. But, like Elgar's Cello Concerto, it is a very personal memorial, which reflects a deep depression felt by its author, not just for the loss of a complete generation of young men but for the loss of a world which, for all its unfairness and misery none the less offered to more people than at any other time a secure vision of settled peace and ultimate prosperity.

After the Cenotaph there could be little doubt that it would be Lutyens who received the lion's share of the commissions for the war memorials that were being built in the graveyards in Northern France. For these he designed a series of monuments in which he developed a unique three-dimensional geometry. This culminated in 1926 in his magnificent Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme, using interlocking arches in a highly complex manner which had more to do with the three-dimensional experiments being made at that time just a few miles away in Holland by the revolutionary De Stijl designers, than anything being designed in the rather prim offices of his Neo-Georgian contemporaries.

But while the work of the Dutchmen is illustrated in every contemporary volume on twentieth century architecture, Lutyens's buildings are usually ignored and certainly would not be included in any treatise on modern architecture. It is doubtful if Lutyens would have worried about this. None the less, had the great monuments been published at the time, it is doubtful if his reputation would have sunk quite so low as it did in the 1950s.

He had only himself to blame. It was not that his outlook was particularly reactionary. Many of the leaders of the modern movement were happy to base their architecture on classical principles and all of them paid lip service to the Arts and Crafts Movement, of which Lutyens was one of the leaders. But it was the way that he seemed to grab jobs just for the sake of getting them that stuck in the craw of the younger architects.

No doubt this cynicism was born of the despair created by the Great War, but it was not pleasant to see Lutyens putting his name to great banks and office blocks, particularly as it was known that a good 90 per cent of the work was often done by other architects — architects who had sometimes been appointed to the job, but had found that it was easier to get their plans through such bodies as the Grosvenor Estate Office if Lutyens's name was attached to the scheme.

It is a situation not unknown in the profession today. Lutyens became very cynical in the Thirties as he chased after prestigious jobs, humming to himself at the drawing board: "How sweet the name of genius sounds in the reporter's ear."

It was not just Lutyens who found himself in this position. Guy Dawber was another great country-house architect whose reputation is not improved by his London work. And Detmar Blow, who, after being discovered as a young man by Ruskin, was led by him to the Arts and Crafts experiments which Gimson was conducting, and, in turn, led to his building with his own hands simple country cottages which today seem to be at least 300 years old. But, after the Great War, Blow got involved with the Duke of Westminster and the Grosvenor Estate and nearly went under when he proved unable to handle complex financial deals, while rebuilding for the Duke a lot of Mayfair in a stilted Neo-Georgian style.

It wasn't really the fault of the architects. They had risen to the top of the profession as country-house architects. Suddenly the only work available to them was something of which they had no experience. But the inexperience showed in the ill-planned buildings of the Thirties, with elaborate stone classical details hung on to a steel frame — so much less stylish than the work of their American contemporaries, which showed a professionalism they were unable to match.

So the bright young architects of the Thirties felt only disdain for their elders. They, after all, knew what the answer was. It was called Functionalism. And at that time it seemed (as did the related Communism) very like the answer. They could ignore everything that went before Gropius. Lutyens most certainly had nothing to teach them.

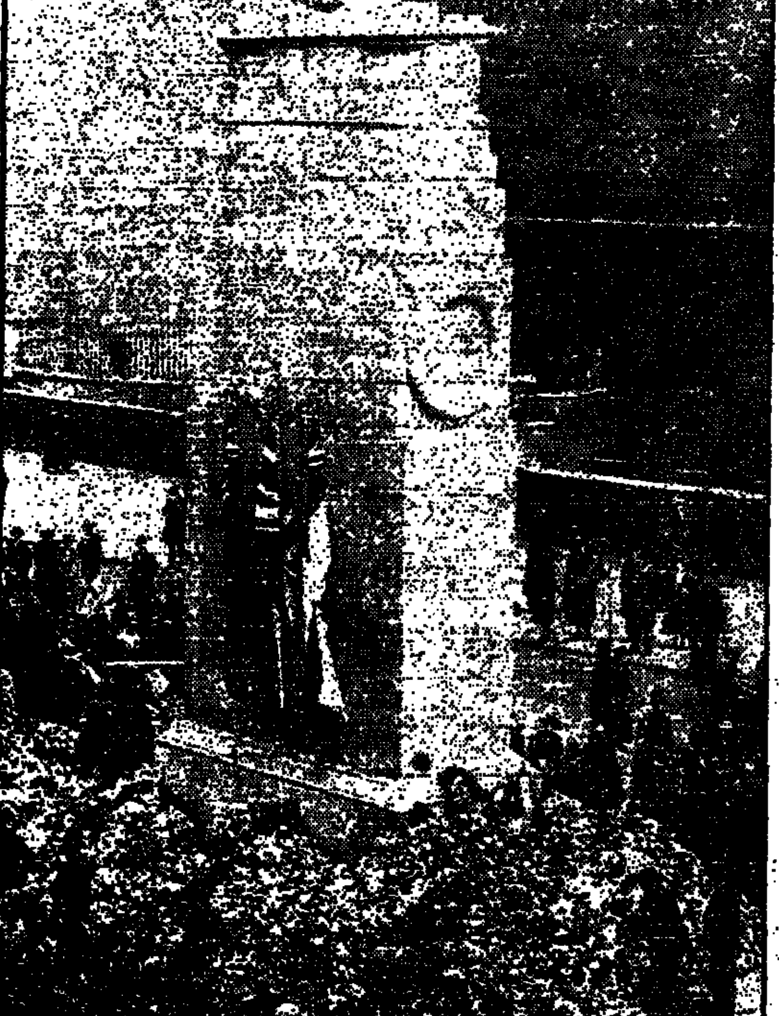
All this was a great pity. If only they had had the humility to learn from him they could have grafted on to their logical architecture a feeling for materials and an understanding of architectural form, which would have made their buildings part of the landscape instead of being imposed upon it — a process which has inevitably alienated the public from modern architecture.

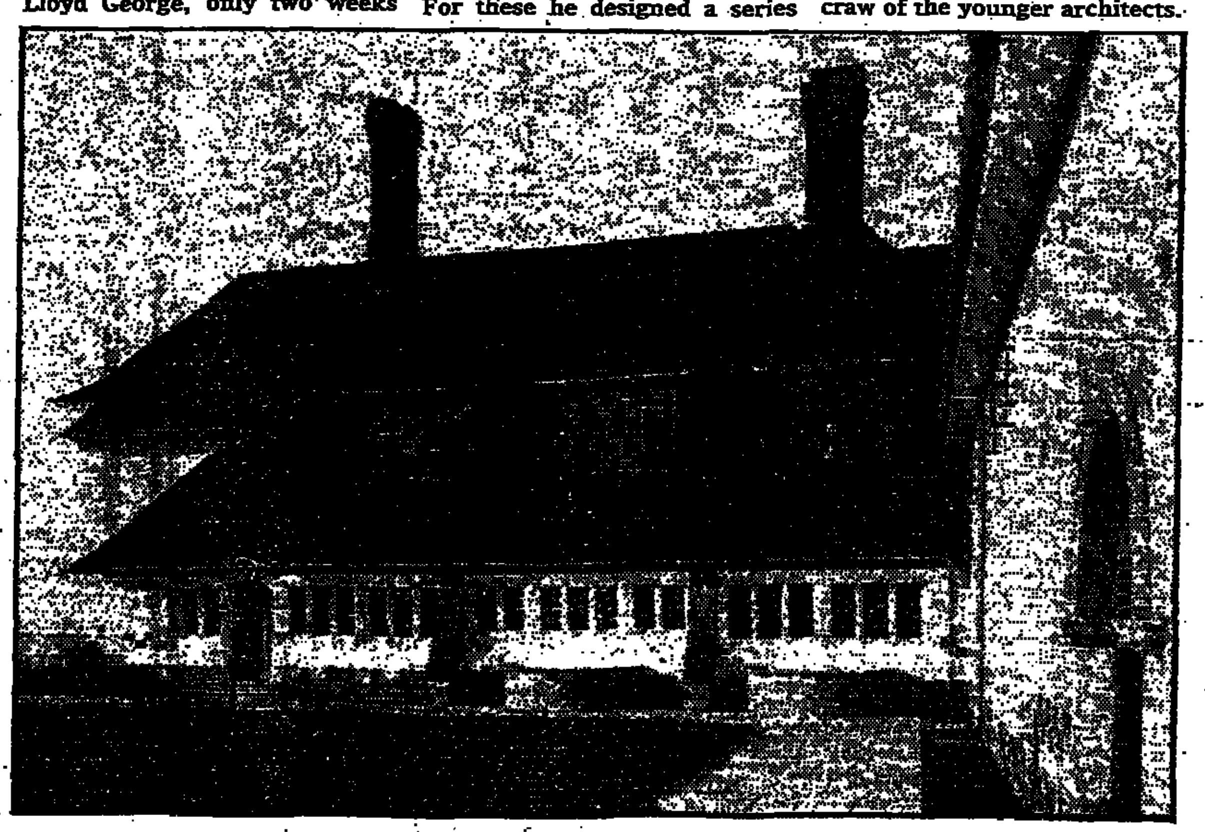
This alienation is a very "modern" concept. In the theatre and in painting it is used to some effect, but in architecture it has led to an insensitivity of the needs of the very people for whom the buildings are intended. The riots in the cities last summer were not the result of bad housing (which had somehow survived despite 40 years of the welfare state). But did not at least part of the cause lie in the failure of well-known "modern" architects to understand human needs?

It was these modern architects who, as young men in the Twenties and Thirties, rejected Lutyens and all that he stood for. Now they, in their time, are being rejected by a younger generation which finds that, in spite of all his inconsistencies — or perhaps because of them — Lutyens has more to offer us today than, say, Le Corbusier.

If the Lutyens Exhibition — and the related Gertrude Jekyll Exhibition at the Architectural Association at Bedford Square (which only a few years ago was the home of hard-line modernists in England; so sharply has architectural opinion changed) puts across to the public just a tithe of his humane genius, then the public will also come to ask why we have had to put up with so much insensitive architecture for so long.

Although it is true to say that the public gets the sort of architecture that it asks for, if it is never shown what alternatives there are, then it will never be in a position to see what a great lie the Functional dream was.







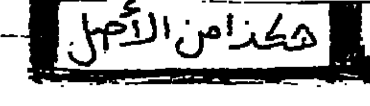


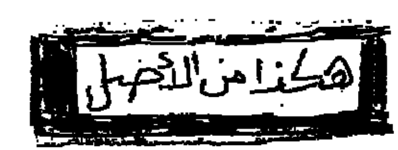
The Cenotaph (left, at its unveiling, November 11, 1920) is both national memorial and personal symbol. Marshcourt (above, 1901), near Stockbridge, Hampshire, displays in its details Lutyens's delight in complex forms. The model (above right) for the unfinished Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool (1929-40) reveals Wren's influence. Munstead Wood (1896), near Godalming, Surrey (right) glimpsed through its shrubbery as intended by both architect and the gardener Gertrude Jekyll, for whom he designed it. The Arts Council's Lutyens exhibition opens on Wednesday at the Hayward Gallery on London's South Bank, and continues until January 31.

Arts, Quiz, Television, Radio 11 ■ Travel, Teleview, Chess 12 ■ Drink, The Times Cook 13 ■ Countdown to Christmas 14, 15 ■ Shoparound 16 ■ Collecting, Bridge 17

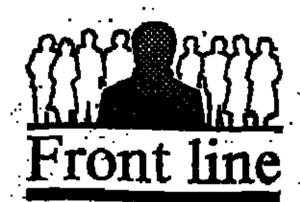
# Countdown to Christmas
see pages 13, 14, 15









Front line

# Seiji Ozawa

## conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in London next Monday and Tuesday

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is one hundred years old this autumn, and part of the celebrations is a world tour which ends up in London on Monday and Tuesday. Seiji Ozawa, who at 46 has his shaggy shoulder-length hair flecked with grey now, conducts a programme at the Royal Festival Hall of Beethoven (the "Pastoral") and Stravinsky (*The Rite of Spring*) before moving on the next night to the Albert Hall. Ozawa is alone among the BSO's principal conductors in that he trained under the auspices of the orchestra at the Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood many years ago.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, the second oldest in America, was founded by Major Henry Lee Higginson, a railway and mining millionaire who determined that Boston should have one of the finest orchestras in all the country. His policy of enticing to Massachusetts the best foreign maestros as musical directors enabled him rapidly to acheive his object.

At first under German influence until the conductor Karl Muck was interned in the 1914-18 war, and then under French influence, generated by Pierre Monteux, the orchestra grew apace. At one stage its programmes were almost wholly devoted to French music — the BSO practically had a corner in Berlioz. Now with Ozawa they have a much more broadly-based repertory, and a much more flexible approach to the music.

"Chicago established the American brass sound", Ozawa explains. "To me that is great, but Chicago is Chicago and to me it is not a good idea to try to copy from Chicago, which is what some players wanted to do. Now the repertory is so wide that the audience wants to hear different brass sound, a Stravinsky brass sound in Stravinsky and a Mahler and Bruckner sound in Mahler and Bruckner. I want a dark brass sound (*dunkel*), which is not only a colour but also a sensitivity".

Ozawa reckons that a Japanese background brings catholicity of taste to a conductor. "My Teacher, Hideo Saito, grew up in Germany. He was very German in tradition. He married a German wife, and so on. He told me that tradition is very important in classical music. We Japanese don't have a tradition like the German tradition or the French tradition. But, if your basic training is very good, you can be ready to take good traditions from all these countries. It's very hard for a French conductor to get into the German tradition but we Japanese can get good musical traditions from all countries because we have none of our own."

When he was 24, Speaking scarcely a word of English, Ozawa left Japan and won the international conducting competition at Besançon. One of the judges was Charles Munch, the then director of the BSO. "I simply loved him," recalls Ozawa. "I went to him and asked: 'Would you teach me?' He arranged for me to come to Tanglewood the following summer. That was the first time I came to America."

After the Tanglewood summer he won a scholarship to study with Karajan in Berlin, and the following year was invited by Bernstein to join the New York Philharmonic as assistant conductor. He became conductor of the Toronto Symphony in 1964 and of San Francisco in 1970. He maintained contact with Tanglewood and in the same year was appointed music director of the Berkshire music festival. Three years later he became music director of the BSO.

His presence on the platform is striking. He dances lightly as he conducts. he has a characteristic way of leaning back and jabbing the baton into the air from the hip like a Mafia stiletto. Initially Ozawa was considered of light weight, a reputation that bothers him still.

"Maybe I misjudged a little bit when I first came to Boston," he says. Deutsche Grammophon was about to record all of Ravel, and I was glad to do it. So all my recording in the beginning was Ravel, and then Bartok and Stravinsky. I was excited, it was a big challenge, but it was unfortunate for me because people complain that I do not know the German repertory. But when I go to Europe that is what they ask me to do. With the Berlin Philharmonic I have never done the Bartok Concerto for Orchestra or *La mer* or *la valse* or the *Symphonie fantastique*. Instead I do Mahler 1, 2, 7, and 8, Beethoven 5 and 7 and Brahms 2.

He currently spends a good deal of time preparing to conduct opera. He has a seven-week engagement at the Paris Opera later in the season, when he will conduct *Fidelio* and *Tosca*. "I don't want to become an opera conductor", he says. "It is too late for that. But I do want to know certain operas before I die — maybe 12 but, because I am an orchestra conductor, I can only do one a year with perhaps a repeat of another. To do 12 operas will take 15 years and then I'm going to be already sixty, so I have to choose carefully."

**Michael Hamlyn**



Radio/David Wade

# All together now!

Incomprehension and denial, embarrassment, helplessness, the Strangelove (or desire for the apocalypse) Syndrome - these were the four states of mind which Dr Nicholas Humphrey described in his Bronowski Lecture as chartacteristic of our attitudes to the threat of nuclear war. To these he could well have added a fifth which I might call the Aggravated Lehrer Effect - ALE for short and an exceptionally apt acronym because too much of it appears to numb the normal human preference for survival. ALE consists in taking Tom Lehrer's much quoted line, "We'll all go together when we go" not as a joke but an imperative: "We will all go together..." and adding to it, "Furthermore we will not promote yet more embarrassment by doing anything so tasteless as taking steps to protect ourselves".

I raise this matter because it seemed to me that ALE was something of a motivating factor among the characters in Brian Thompson's *The Conservatory* (Radio 4, November 2 and 8). Duncan who has made it big in turkey farming adds to the already large ecological stigmata of (a) forced poultry rearing, (b) catering successfully to mass consumption by building himself a secret fallout shelter and hiding it beneath a huge new conservatory.

The play explored the reaction of those who discover what is happening: Duncan's wife, Marjorie, alienated by her husband's prosperity, runs off with Edward, an incompetent nursery gardener. Edward it is who complains that the shelter has "robbed me of my purpose in life", which appears to have been merely to go on being Edward. Then there is worldly, sensual Ellen, moving in to replace Marjorie, hoping to persuade Duncan that one day they may laugh at his predicament.

And what of Duncan himself? "I want a future", he declares, though understandably he hesitates at the ruthless line in self-preservation promoted by George St George of the Shelter Users Association (SUA). "My life has stopped", he says toward the end. So why protect it? Habit seems to be the answer rather than preference: when Edward sets about flooding the shelter with a garden hose, Duncan seems only mildly concerned to turn the tap off.

Lehrer described his famous song as "a survival hymn"; *The Conservatory* maybe leant the other way. As to production, it fared unusually well, for Alfred Bradley had taken his recording engineers to Scarborough to capture a performance by the original stage cast under the direction of his one-time colleague, Alan Ayckbourn. It is not often that we hear on radio actors who have had a chance to get into their parts, but when we do, it shows.

For a first play, Ian Weir's *Sacking* (Radio 3, Nov 8) must rate as very promising. On his way to devastate the north of Italy, Attila the Hun stops off to visit his old friend, Alaric the Visigoth. Since the visit has involved Attila in a large detour, since he is accompanied by a sizable bodyguard, what is he really up to?

Alaric probes, Attlila parries. They reminisce, they find good reasons to support their barbarisms, for these two thugs are educated men who can spin a rationalization with the best of them. But Alaric has lost one essential qualification for the role of barbarian: ruthlessness. Since the sack of Rome, the prick of conscience has enfeebled him. Thus he would have done well to have restrained his Visigoths from harrying Attila in Gaul. The Hun has used their friendship as a cloak to settle the score.

Too late Alaric catches on: Attila acquaints him laconically with the belief of Heraclitus that "eternal warfare was the principle which held the very universe together. . . . That's what I came to tell you, old friend". Alaric's mistake was to have begun to doubt it.

The script abounded with delightful lines. (predictably I remember: *Alaric* — "What would you call a man who devotes his life to tearing down what better men have built?" *Attila (tentatively)* — "A critic?" There were nice low-key performances from Michael Bryant and Glyn Owen under the direction of Glyn Dearman.

Concerts/Hilary Finch

# Relentless understatement

A man with binoculars was to be seen perched on the edge of his seat very near the front of the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Seeing him was a bizarre visual articulation of a sense that had been growing on me throughout the evening, a sense of straining, of pleading with as many of one's senses as possible to perceive and find nourishment in the music that was being made.

For, despite an impression of super-refined distilled classicism at the beginning of Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata, Igor Oistrakh and Natalia Zertsalova often seemed unwilling to feed themselves or their audience on the expressive marrow of the work. Its sap remained frozen in the austere, short bowings, clipped phrases, the joyless voice of the violin, the uncanny self-effacing dutifulness of the piano part.

Here, and particularly in the slow movement of the Sonata No 10 in G, the ear could often be caught by a moment's fleeting beauty: the sharp sweetness of bow on string in an individual note of perfect intonation, the even mezza voce of the piano's support. Yet this was a cantabile that was delineated rather than sung, fine-drawn in an unyielding double-H pencil line, rarely shaded with a softer bloom, brightened by a wash of colour. The "Kreutzer" Sonata was, inevitably, projected on a bolder, if not grander scale, its second movement's theme, a reluctantly half-opened book, its *presto* angry with highly strung nervous energy.

There were doubtless those in the audience who relished this relentless art of understatement; yet what disturbed was the sense that here was denial not distillation, a joyless discipline that fettered rather than freed, a lack of interfertilization and easeful empathy between violin and piano astonishing in a duo who have been together for over 10 years. It was playing in spite of rather than for the sake of an audience: the music was there for the taking or the leaving — and there could have been so much more to take.

Television

# Hello, kinder!

Hello, *Kinder!* Relax! The Nazi swine are back. Those embarrassed by the rhetorically Germanophile tone sounded in *Zone of Occupation*, will take comfort from Kessler (BBC1), which looks set to do for that riveting and essential, if slightly unbalanced, piece of revisionism what *Tenko* is doing for The Great Japan Exhibition and *The Shogun Inheritance*. Stereotypes are much easier to accommodate.

I never saw *The Secret Army*, from which *Kessler* descends into the Eurocrats' business world of today, so while I did get the point that Monique and Albert had shared a heavy scene back in the Brussels Resistance, I may have missed resonances elsewhere. Appearances were deceptive: *Kessler* was scrupulous in presenting all possibilities: of temperament, allegiance and point of view — good Germans, bad Germans, gentle Belgians, careerist Belgians — but what most viewers would take from it were the bland assumption that industry and the security services in Bonn were riddled with Nazis new and old, the swastika of blood incised on the back of young Jewess, previously seen in slip and bra, in the bedroom of a West German hotel, and the scarlet letters of "Jude" streaming down the mirror in the bathroom. Alan Dobie is splendid as the uncorrupted investigator ("My calls are being monitored. I can feel it in my neck"); and Clifford Rose, as the object of all the excitement, properly gives off the air of a man who has spent thirty years out of the fresh air in centrally heated boardrooms.

"Playhouse" (BBC 2) continued its policy of slight impeccably produced plays by novelists in their forties, with William Trevor's Autumn Sunshine. The Canon's gently grieving for his late and witty wife was disturbed by the return home of his unhappy daughter Dierdre and her horrible friend Harold, triply afflicted with a birth mark round his right eye, an avenging distaste for contemporary England and an obsession with the flaming sorrows of Irish history across time. In due course they left county Wexford for Dublin, and afterwards — the North? Or had Harold just been a foolish talker, as Frances would certainly have told the canon had she still been alive? Produced by Alan Shallcross, directed by Richard Bennett and photographed by Nat Crosby, beautifully acted by Christopher Casson, Mary Larkin and Robert Hamilton, *Autumn Sunshine* went absolutely nowhere at all, but stayed where it was with some grace.

**Michael Ratcliffe**

# Diary Quiz

The answers to these questions on the week's news will appear in Monday's Diary.

1. Who advocated a royal waiting game?
2. Cheaper by half?
3. What looks like sinking The Swan?
4. Sisters in need of mercy?
5. Who called for £3,000m to go abroad?
6. Shake-up on Sugar Loaf mountain?
7. Who announced a cracking profit?
8. " 'ullo, 'ullo, 'ullo: do I detect a change of mind?"
9. Who got dressed down on Sunday?
10. Prehistoric hot baths?
11. A small step back for the Post Office, but a big step forward for the consumer.
12. No Ministry.
13. Storm in a teacup.
14. The shifting sands of diplomacy?
15. The Irish disconnection.

Another case of Veuve Clicquot has been ordered. A bottle goes to the sender of the funniest caption to this picture, which appeared in The Times. Entries, on a postcard, please, to: Michael Horsnell, Times Diary, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.



There were plenty of variations on favourite nursery rhymes including 'ling a ling o' loses' from several readers and 'Hitachi, Hitachi, we all fall down' from several others. On the same theme, the runner-up is Mrs M. Hamlin of Penrith with 'Here we go gathering nuts and bolts'. And the winner is Mrs K. Gibbs of Oxford with 'Datsum excellent suggestion'. Congratulations.

## Travel: edited by Shona Crawford Poole

### Skiing in Wyoming

# Riding the slopes in cowboy country

Mist rising over the Snake River valley at dawn on a crisp winter's morning is a sight worth crossing the Atlantic to see. Elk stand about in the pearly distances, crested ducks bob in the streams, and from the flat snowy peace of the valley floor, the Grand Teton mountains rise sharp and awesome, their jagged peaks glinting in the early Wyoming sunshine.

A skiing holiday at Jackson Hole in Wyoming is more than a splendid ski experience, though it is certainly that. The chutes and gullies of Rendezvous Mountain are challenge enough to draw the hard men of skiing year after year, and there are plenty of intermediates who like their skiing interesting. Racing the cable car 2.4 miles down the mountain, a drop of 4,139 feet, is a popular sport for the fit and fearless. And there is another sight one does not see too often on steep mountains, real cross country skiers sweeping down with graceful telemark turns.

The cable car, by the way, is bookable, so you can eat breakfast instead of queueing. Chairlifts make up the rest of the lift system,, and as usual in American resorts, there are ski host guides to the mountain. The grooming of the intermediate slopes is immaculate.

Teton Village, the resort area at the base of Rendezvous Mountain, is a well-designed modern development with luxury and budget hotel and condominium accommodation, shops, bars, restaurants and a bus service into town,

Town is Jackson Hole where real cowboys, only they call them rangers, can be seen loping along the boardwalks, playing pool or dancing the western swing in the Million Dollar Cowboy Bar.

Drink bourbon in the Cowboy Bar or chocolate malted across the road at Jackson Drug where the old-fashioned soda fountain looks like the set for a boyhood of Mickey Rooney film. The drug store sells guns, fortune cookies and sacks of Bull Durham tobacco for rolling one-handed in the saddle. For a western hat (Stetson is a make not a style) and a rundown on hat lore, step over to the outfitter across the square.

We stayed at Jackson Hole Racquet Club, between town and Teton Village, and much enjoyed the domestic splendours of the American way of life. A one-bedroom condominium is enormous with walk-in refrigerator, dishwasher, washing machine, dryer and log burning fireplace. The Racquet Club has its own shops, restaurant and sports facilities. So if it were not for the skiing and other distractions of the area, there would be no need to stray further than the front gate.

One excursion not to be missed, despite its exhausting discomfort, is a snowmobile trek to see the geysers in Yellowstone Park. This is not the "wilderness experience" the brochures describe. There is no straying from the groomed track and no loitering at speeds anything less than 30 mph to admire the view. It is, without doubt a kind of desecration to create such a disturbance of the peace with these noisy machines, but the views are utterly breathtaking, and there were buffalo grazing round Old Faithful.

**How to get there:** Frontier Airlines has daily flights to Jackson Hole from Denver and from Salt Lake City. Ski America has a Jackson package from £504 for two weeks including the transatlantic flight. For details of the resort and locally available packages write to Teton Village Resort Association, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001. For details of rentals and time sharing arrangements at the Racquet Club, write to Jackson Hole Racquet Club Resort, Star Route 362A, Jackson Hole, Wyoming 83001.

S.C.P.

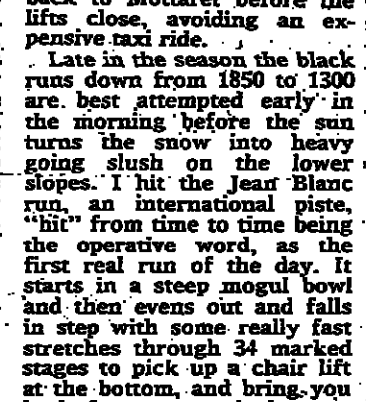
### Resorts/Nicholas Hirst

# All the ups and downs

The voice sounded as though it came from the top of a horse. "Do you know," it said, "there has been a dirty wine glass in my room since Tuesday." I think it was Friday at the time, but it doesn't really matter. There are people who like the informality of the occasional dirty glass in a chalet and people who do not.

The young lady with the voice should have chosen an hotel. One, perhaps, like the Hotel Des Neiges where I stayed in Courchevel, a furs and Ferraris resort where the très chic French rub shoulders with other très chic French, the night clubs have très chic French entertainment — last year a high-class drag show — and the restaurants serve up enough calories in a day to take a week to ski off.

Those who prefer chalets or self-catering would do better to stay in Meribel, part of the three-valley ski area linking with Courchevel and Val Thorens. The lift system is fast and efficient with little queueing and other routes when queues do form, and the choice of resort should depend on choice of accommodation.



For me, staying in a luxury hotel while skiing was a new experience, not that my experience is very extensive, but it is easy to see how the pampered feeling can grow on you. At the Hotel Des Neiges there was even someone to carry skis out of the ski room on to the snow for you. Ah, luxury. But the real luxury is the skiing. This is a resort for those who can enjoy the panorama of the three valleys, the fast black runs sweeping down from Courchevel 1850 to 1300, and the bumps of Col De Chanrossa, and if the weather is good the terrifying "Couloirs" leading down from La Soulire

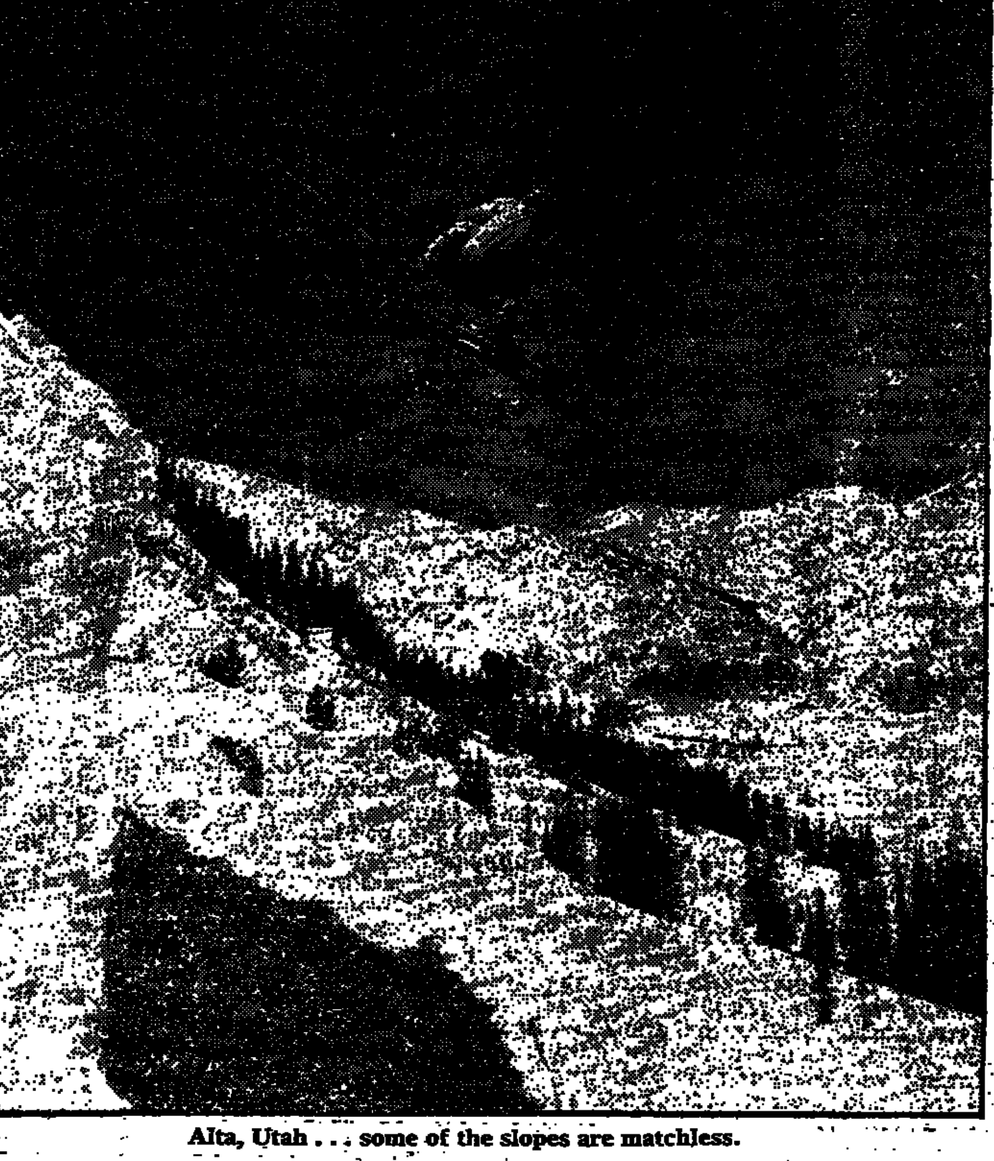
The three-valleys run itself, taking you high above Meribel-Mottaret, where there is an excellent self-service restaurant by the lift station, involves little transversing and much excellent skiing. In mid-March when I was there, except for one day of rain, the sun was so warm it was actually sensible to ski in jeans and a shirt with something warm and snowproof carried just in case.

High up, the snow remained good with a light covering swishing under your skis, but ice, particularly going down to Mottaret, made relatively easy mogul slopes into treacherous sloping skating rinks where even tigers could fall. The other problem is getting back to Mottaret before the lifts close, avoiding an expensive taxi ride.

Late in the season the black runs down from 1850 to 1300 are best attempted early in the morning before the sun turns the snow into heavy going slush on the lower slopes. I hit the Jean Blanc run, an international piste, "hit" from time to time being the operative word, as the first real run of the day. It starts in a steep mogul bowl and then evens out and falls in step with some really fast stretches through 34 marked stages to pick up a chair lift at the bottom, and bring you back for a go at jockeys, a shorter, seemingly steeper version of the same thing.

With 300 kilometres of marked skiing and all the off-piste anybody could ever wish for this is an area where you could return for several years and still find something new to do. For beginners there is a long, gentle piste running beside the main hotels and good intermediate skiing around Altiport, where there is another good restaurant.

But for eating, the place not to miss is Le Yaca at Courchevel 1300, a nouvelle cuisine establishment par excellence where the food is light, joints are roasted over an open fire, and more courses are presented than you can count.



Alta, Utah . . . some of the slopes are matchless.

### The Rockies/John Young

# Nordic gods and pampered pistes

"Ladies and gentlemen, it's winter in Denver." We soon saw what the pilot meant as our aircraft lurched and bumped its way through a grey fog that blurred every feature of the snowbound landscape. A wailing blizzard drove the snow in vicious eddies across the tarmac and around the terminal buildings. Winter it was indeed.

We had flown down from, of all places, Anchorage, Alaska, on the aptly maned "red-eye" flight*, which leaves shortly after midnight to allow passengers to catch breakfast-time connexions from Seatle to other American cities. That had been preceded by a 10 hour flight from Gatwick, so that we were not in the best of shape to begin a week's strenuous skiing.

A sunny Sunday on Copper Mountain, Colorado, did something to restore morale. But by the time we reached our next destination, Salt Lake City, the following evening, the blizzards had returned, and we ended up pushing our minibus up the road to Snowbird.

Snowstorms are, of course, seen in entirely different ways by permanent residents of ski resorts, whose livelihood depends on regular and copious precipitation, and by itinerant journalists who are expected, in the space of a few frantic hours, to report on what the United States has to offer British tourists. No doubt that particular storm deposited a good deal of the deep powder for which Utah is famous. But, being unable to see more than a couple of feet in front of my ice-encrusted goggles, I failed to derive the pleasure that I undoubtedly should have done.

The next two days were a great improvement. Park City, some 25 miles the other side of the state capital, is a cheerfully restored mining town, which is by way of being a national monument. Its bawdy, uninhibited past contrasts curiously with the present-day liquor laws which apparently require that, in order to drink wine in a restaurant, you must either become a "club member" or bring a bottle with you in what is known as a "brown bag."

The skiing, as in most of the Rocky Mountain resorts, is mainly on moderate-to-testing trails through the forests. Above the treeline there are open snowbowls which at their best, when the snow is light and feathery, offer matchless off-piste skiing, but are best avoided when the going is sticky.

A couple of miles from Park City is a new development at Deer Valley, which is due to open this season. Our British party was given the opportunity to try the new pistes in advance, uphill transport being provided on "snowcats", the powerful caterpillar tractors used to groom the slopes.

Our host for the day was none other than Stein Eriksen, Olympic champion in 1952, who in his mid-50s still resembles everyone's idea of a blond Nordic god. He skis like one too, swooping down the slopes with a winged ease that makes his successors, for all their skill and bravery, look clumsy by comparison.

Three days in Utah and one in Colorado are not enough to provide more than a superficial impression of the attractions of the Rockies. One surprising thing is the relative absence of the sort of interlinking lift systems that are to be found in Europe. Each resort appears jealous of its independence, although it should be added that large areas are owned by the United States Forestry Commissiion which, under pressure from conservationists, imposes strict controls on development.

Europeans are also likely to be amazed by the immaculate condition of the pistes. Teams of "manicurists" work half the night under floodlights, fearful perhaps that some litigious visitor will claim that his broken leg was caused by catching his ski tip on an exposed rock.

The multi-millionaire developer of Deer Valley is said to be determined to tolerate neither "moguls" nor lift queues. There speaks the authentic voice of American tycoonery.

### Teleview/Elkan Allan

# Getting the bird

You may be aware that, sooner or later, English-speaking television programmes beamed directly from satellites will be available for those with suitable aerials. What you may not know is that this will be happening much sooner than later — within two months, in fact.

A company called Satellite Television, backed by two merchant banks and headed by a former Thames producer, Brian Haynes, has leased a channel in a dying Orbital Test Satellite from British Telecom. The French use the only other channel for transmissions to Tunisia. The British outfit has already sent up trial tapes, including a wildlife documentary made by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds — a jokey choice, when you remember that "birds" is slang for satellites. It was received as far apart as Helsinki and Montreux where, by no coincidence, industry get-togethers were being held at the time.

By late next January, sporadic tests will have given way to a regular nightly transmission of an hour-and-half, soon building to three hours, and by the end of the first year, six hours on week nights and ten hours at weekends.

Feature films are likely to play a large part in these schedules, but there will also be sport, news, cultural and entertainment programmes, as well as nightly pan-Europe weather reports and forecasts.

The transmissions will all be in English and come from London — Satellite TV is finalizing a deal with one of the facility houses that have sprung up to service independent and foreign producers but they will not be seen in Britain at first. No individuals or cable companies are going to spend the £10,000 necessary for a three-metre dish while it is illegal to receive pictures. And for the moment, the British Government is not issuing any licences.

All this will change: by the time the present OTS satellite uses up the gases that keep it on course, Haynes expects to have taken a channel in another, more powerful satellite going up next August. By 1986 there will be an even higher-power "bird" going up, to bring several programmes to anyone prepared to spend £200 for a window-sill aerial. The BBC is expected to have at least one channel in that. But soon, the sky over Europe will be full of satellites, with a choice of some 40 channels to those living in South-east England. Long before that there will have to be a more positive governmental policy than the present one of ignoring a fact of life they find inconvenient, not to say threatening to the broadcasting status quo.

Perhaps because of their longer hours of darkness and the pattern of their other television and entertainment possibilities, Scandinavians are an immediate market. Finland and Norway have already given Satellite Television the go-ahead, but the European licensing authority, Eutelsat, may insist on a scrambled signal, so that its member-countries can keep control of what their citizens may be permitted to watch.

Running a satellite operation is extremely expensive-American operatives pay $1m a year for satellite space — but Haynes and his backers believe that multinational advertisers will pay premium rates for advertising that covers most of Europe. Already, Schweppes and Unilever have reserved airtime.

Earlier this year, in the living-room of a small house in a Sheffield suburb, I watched Russian programmes beamed to a satellite and caught by a home-made dish. Steve Birkill, a BBC engineer, had cobbled together the only home-made receiver in Britain, and the results were impressive. Now there is a rumour that the Russians are preparing to enter the commercial field by putting out entertainment programmes themselves — and selling airtime to capalist advertisers.

I cannot believe that, even if they do, their programmes would have the same ratings appeal as their British rivals with American purchases. However, they would be strong on sport, opera and ballet, and their looming presence and ideological overtones may help to concentrate the minds of European governments, including our own, who are dragging their feet over this powerful and inevitable development.

Other prospective satellite companies include one from Luxembourg, who are unlikely to take any more notice of other governments' restrictions in television as they do in radio.

In the absence of any British governmental recognition, Satellite TV is voluntarily adopting IBA rules and regulation advertising breaks of not more than seven minutes in any one hour. This rather touching attempt to prove what good children they are has so far fallen on stony ground.

Approaches from British cable companies to be allowed to carry satellite transmissions have met with what the company's spokesperson calls "a loud raspberry". The Home Office is known to be studying the matter, but has so far contented itself with foreseeing what it characterizes as "a modest start" when a British "bird" goes up in the mid-eighties. Translated, this appears to mean using only two of the five channels then available, and restricting their use to the BBC and, possibly, existing ITV companies.

But we are about to be swept along on a new tide of broadcasting, and, much as the established authorities would like to stem it, they would only be playing King Canute. It is in the nature of all authority to want to keep that authority and to resist anything that threatens it. Up to now, they have been able to plead a shortage of channels. With satellites, that won't wash. Quite apart from all this leaving behind Britain and other European countries that take a restrictive view, there is the more important issue of freedom of expression. As Peter Jay declared in his MacTaggart Lecture at Edinburgh, "the battles that were fought by the great seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century heroes of free speech and free publication will have to be fought again [when] there is no compelling need for continued monolithic broadcasting franchises."

He was wrong in one particular: "This lecture is explicitly and deliberately futuristic. It is about the day after tomorrow." Although he was speaking only three months ago, he is already out of date.

### Chess/Harry Golombek

# Remember the other battle of Hastings

Like most of the young people of my generation some 50 years ago my knowledge of English history was chiefly based on a study of *1066 and All That*. There, rather than in Macaulay, Trevelyan, Oman, Stubbs or Warner and Martin, one received a true picture of the history of England. The solution of sociological problems by Magna Carta and the practical implications of that early essay in democracy were properly impressed on me by the version that ran "that the Barons should not be tried except by a special jury of other Barons who would understand".

It was in this great book, too, that the importance of Hastings in the history of England was duly emphasized; but Sellar and Yeatman were wrong when they maintained that the only memorable dates in such a history were 55 BC and 1066. There was a third, 1895, and that too, curiously enough, was also at Hastings. In the book of the great internationaltournament, published in 1896, H. E. Dobell tells how he came up with the idea while walking with fellow-enthusiasts. As a boy I got to know this remarkable man quite well. We shared a joint passion for chess and music so that I would see him one day at a chess event and find myself sitting the next evening in a row behind him at a symphony concert at Queen's Hall.

Through his energetic efforts the world's best chess players were lured to Hastings by what was then regarded as the magnificent prize list of £627 10s. From England there was the world champion, Emanuel Lasker; from America the former world champion, Steinitz; from Russia, Tchigorin; from Germany the great classical player, Tarrasch; and many other famous figures. Winner of first prize was the American, Pillsbury. Twenty-four years passed and another important international tournament was played at Hastings, the Victory tournament of 1919 that was won by Capablanca. A still stronger tournament was won in 1922 by his great rival Alekhine.

But the real Hastings series of international chess congresses started in 1920 and, with an interval for the Second World War, has continued until the present day. In the 56 congresses since then all the great players of our time have competed, with the one exception of Bobby Fischer.

Sponsors for the event have been, in the first place, the Hastings and St Leonards Corporation, which has continued to play a valuable part in the organization of great tournaments, followed by such individual sponsors as *The Times*, Zetters International Pools, Ladbrokes, James Slater, W. R. Morry, the Friends of Chess, and International Computers.

ICL is sponsoring the fifty-seventh Congress which is due to start on December 28.

Thirteen out of the 14 players are fixed: from the Soviet Union there are coming grandmasters Romanishin and Kupreichik, players of considerable imagination and ingenuity, blessed with that original faculty that the Continentals term fantasy.

From the United States there are grandmasters Christiansen and Lein; from Sweden last year's first prize-winner, Ulf Anderssen; from The Netherlands international grandmaster, Ree; from Spain last year's winner of the Challengers, international master Rivas.

Then there comes a voice from the past in the shape of Laszlo Szabo, the Hungarian grandmaster who won the first prize at Hastings no less than four times. From England there are international grandmaster Speelman and three international masters, Mestel, Short and Paul Littlewood, the latter being the current British champion.

One more place remains to be filled, but already it is clear that the next Hastings Premier will be the strongest in Elo-rating terms we have ever had, and that the tournament should produce much fine chess. Here, as foretaste is a beautiful game between two of the contestants; it was played at Mar del Plata in Argentina earlier this year in an event that was an unofficial contest between Europe and the Americas.

White: Ulf Andersson. Black: Larry Christiansen Queen's Pawn Opening.

1 N-KB3 P-Q3

I like to play 1. ., P-QB4 here, showing my opponent I have no objection to playing a Sicilian Defence (after 2. P-K4) and also giving Black some hold on the centre.

2 P-Q4 P-KN3 5 O-O O-O
3 P-KN3 B-N2 6 R-K1 P-Q4
4 B-N2 N-KB3

White was threatening to occupy the centre by P-K4, So Black transposes into a sort of King's Indian or Grunfeld Defence — but at the cost of spending two tempi in playing P-Q4. The alternative, which seems preferable, is to get into a sort of Pirc Defence by 6 . ., QN-Q2; 7. P-K4, P-K4.

7 P-B4 P-B3 9 N-K5 N-N5
8 PxP PxP

Better is 9. ., B-B4. It is an almost invariable rule in such positions that multiple exchanges only accentuate weaknesses.

10 NxN BxN 11 N-B3 N-B3

This symmetry in no way helps his cause. E. Sindik, in Sahovski Glasnik, seems to favour the passive 11. ., B-K3. But in any case at this stage Black is strategically lost.

12 NxP NxP 13 B-K3 N-B3

This was his last chance to gain some play by 13. ., P-K4.

14 Q-N3 R-N1 16 QR-Q1 Q-B1
15 Q-R3 R-K1 17 R-QB1 B-R6

Allowing the ensuing pretty and decisive sacrifice.

18 RxN PxR 21 KxB R-N2
19 NxP ch RxN 22 Q-Q6 RxP
20 QxR BxB 23 R-Q1

All this he must have foreseen when making his combination on move 18. Now he threatens 24. Q-Q8 ch, QxQ; 25. RxQ ch, B-B1; 26. B-B5.

23 P-KR4

Or 23.., B-B1; 24. Q-B6, R-N1; 25. B-Q4, forcing mate.

24 Q-K7 Q-K3 26 QxQ PxQ
25 R-Q8 ch K-R2 27 R-Q7

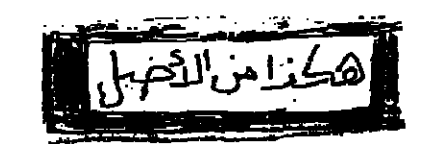
Threatening to win the Rook by 28.RxB ch, followed by B-Q4 ch.

27 .. P-K4

If 27.., RxKP: 28. K-B1, R-B7; B-Q4

28 RxP RxP 32 R-QB7 R-R7
29 P-QR4 K-N1 33 P-R7 P-K5
30 P-R5 B-B1 34 K-R3 resigns.
31 P-R6 P-B4

He cannot prevent the stately march of the White King to KN5 via KR4.







Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

# Best books and bottles

Books for wine lovers ought to be of fairly recent vintage. Otherwise, either the recipient will already have the book, or would not give it shelf room, so strong are likes and dislikes. Here are some new volumes, each accompanied by a recommended bottle with which the donor can be consoled if unable to buy two copies, one to keep.

*German Wines* by S. F. Hallgarten (Publivin, £7.50) is a completely updated edition of the imposing work first published in 1976. Somehow the author has even managed to include the statistics of the 1980 vintage and new EEC regulations — remarkable acceleration of publishing processes. Equally new is the three-litre pack, somewhat misleadingly termed a "cask", introduced by Moussec, from which wine is literally "on tap" and in which it is guaranteed to remain good for four months.

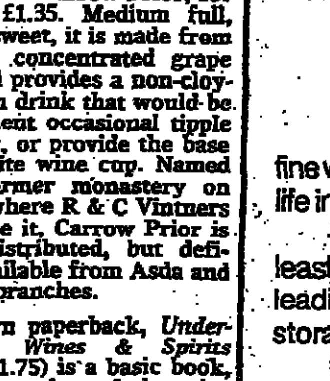
At its introduction, the French red and white were found pleasant, but the Liebfraumilch (a wine I seldom choose to recommend) attracted plaudits all round: from the respected firm of Franc Reh of Leiwen, it is fresh, light and makes pleasant drinking. The two French packs cost about £6.60, the Liebfraumilch about £7.90. They are widely available, stockists including Waitrose, Budgens, Mainstop, Co-op branches in Lincoln, Mansfield, Leicester and the East Midlands, or shippers R. & C. Vintners, Carrow, Norwich, will advise on your nearest supplier. All three wines are excellent for parties.

Hugh Johnson's *Pocket Wine Book* (Mitchell Beazley, £3.95) was first brought out in 1977 and is now revised and enlarged. The capsule format may not suit everyone and, as is obvious, generalizations about wine can be misleading. But it is likely to be far more use in bag or breast pocket than any vintage chart and, if readers disagree with some of the statements, this only bears out the way in which wine can provoke civilized discussion. A huge wine is suggested with this little book — although not for broaching before at least 1990. Corney & Barrow (12 Helmet Row, EC1), whose range of ports is outstanding, persuaded Croft to bottle a small quantity from their own estate, Roeda ("the diamond of the Douro") to mark the Croft tercentenary of 1978 and the Corney & Barrow bicentenary of 1980. This engaging giant of a wine is fast asleep now, but will wake to glory and is a treasure to put away for any great anniversary in the 1990s. (Roeda 1978, bottled 1980, costs £7.47.)

*Choosing Your Wine*, by John Paterson (£3.50, Hamlyn) is pleasantly produced, with colour plates, looking more expensive. I do not agree with certain statements, especially the advice to abjure any wine with cream cheese or Camembert, or to serve "virtually any kind of red wine" with English cheeses — many of them kill anything elegant and refined. But this kind of comment shows one has read the book, which might be a good beginner's manual. The bottle to go with it is one of the most delightful pink wines — the Rosé de Marsannay-la-Côte, entirely from the Pinot Noir, charming but with sufficient substance to partner Boxing Day cold cuts or pack for a winter picnic. (£3.95 from Dolamore, 16 Paddington Green, W2, 15 Craven Road, W2 and branches in Oxford and Cambridge, also in store at Joshua Taylor, Cambridge and Diamond Court, Water Street, Bakewell, Derbyshire).

At the lowest end of the price scale, there is a British wine, called Carrow Prior, for a mere £1.35. Medium full, slightly sweet, it is made from imported concentrated grape juice and provides a non-cloying, clean drink that would be an excellent occasional tipple for many, or provide the base for a white wine cup. Named for a former monastery on the site where R & C Vintners now make it, Carrow Prior is widely distributed, but definitely available from Asda and Gough branches.

My own paperback, *Understanding Wines & Spirits* (Corgi, £1.75) is a basic book, but the member of the wine trade to whom it is dedicated has carefully checked all the information. Because it is so small, I would like to treat myself to a big claret, the 1973 Château Palmer, a smiling, elegant aristocrat, of a lightweight vintage. It is the type of wine loved by my own great teacher, the late Allan Sichel, whose firm (now directed by his son) owns part of the estate. For an introduction to red Bordeaux, this would be a wine to please and make a lasting impression. (£9.71 from Berry Bros, 3 St James's Street, SW1. They also have the 1971 Palmer for £12.65 — a wine with more intensity and assertiveness. Do open and, if possible, decant this one some hours ahead of time and the 1973 at least an hour ahead.)



The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

# Take a lucky dip with tradition

Concealing coins or trinkets in Christmas puddings is a tradition that goes back a long, long way. But few people probably realize just how far. Nowadays in Britain, as in many other countries, the coins or trinkets, in some places an almond or a bean, are usually seen as lucky and have no more than this lighthearted significance.

In Samuel Pepys's day it was the twelfth cake, eaten on the last night of the Christmas festivities, which held the tokens, then called marks. As he records on January 6, 1666: "My wife to fetch away my things from Woolwich, and I back to cards to choose King and Queene, and a good cake there was, but no marks found; but I privately found the clove, the mark of the knave, and privately put it into Captain Cooke's piece, which made some mirthe, because of his lately being knowne by his buying of clove and mace of the East India prizes".

Pretty clearly, this ties in with the King of the Bean ceremonies that go with Scots black bun, and with the French *galette des rois* which is still sold now with a golden paper crown to grace the head of whoever find the bean concealed in the pastry.

All these traditions are known to be pagan in origin, to relate to the Lords of Misrule frolics when the king for the day thus chosen could turn his world upside down for the fun of it. It would not be surprising if such frolics had a darker side. They have and it is celtic.

According to Shirley Toulson, whose book *The Winter Solstice* * has just been published, we inherited the idea of casting lots with food from the Romans, but: "Like the charred cake of the Celts this method of picking out one individual was once the way the sacrificial victim was selected. Like the new sun, the one who drew the lot would rule for a period of 12 months and, like the sun, he had to die the following winter."

It is no small wonder then that when human sacrifice to the sun god was abandoned the continuing business of tokens in food should be seen as lucky. If you still fancy planting sixpences in the Christmas pudding carry on, but I think I shall leave them out this year.

**Christmas pudding**
*Serves 10 to 12*

170g (6 oz) currants
170g (6 oz) seedless raisins
Finely grated peel of one lemon
Finely grated peel of one orange
110g (4 oz) shredded suet
170g (6 oz) fresh white breadcrumbs
50g (2 oz) slivered almonds
½ teaspoon grated nutmeg
55g (2 oz) dark brown sugar
2 large eggs
6 tablespoons whisky
5 tablespoons milk

Put the dried fruit in a large mixing bowl and add the grated zests, suet, breadcrumbs, slivered almonds, nutmeg and brown sugar.

In a separate bowl beat together the eggs, whisky and milk. Stir the liquid into the fruit mixture and mix very thoroughly together. If you have time, let the mixture, which is a fairly dry one, stand in cool place for 12 hours before turning it into a well buttered pudding basin.

Cut a large circle of greaseproof paper and another of foil. Put the two layers together and fold a deep pleat in the centre to allow the pudding to rise. Butter the greaseproof side and place the papers over the pudding. The foil will hold down the greaseproof while you wrestle with the string. Tie the cover on securely.

To steam the pudding place the basin in a large pot and pour in boiling water until it comes about one third of the way up the side of the bowl. Bring the water quickly back to the boil, clamp on the lid and reduce the heat until the water is bubbling gently. Be careful to keep the water at a simmer and do not allow the pot to boil dry. Top up the water level with *boiling water* as often as necessary.

Steam the pudding for six hours then allow to cool. Remove papers and re-cover with unbuttered greasproof and foil. Before steaming the pudding a second time for serving, cover it in the same way as for the initial cooking and steam it for at least two hours.

**Christmas cake**
*Makes one large cake*

285g (10 oz) plain flour
Scant teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
225g (8 oz) butter, softened
225g (8 oz) soft brown sugar
4 large eggs
1 tablespoon honey
Finely grated peel of 1 lemon
Finely grated peel of 1 orange
225g (8 oz) currants
225g (8 oz) seedless raisins
225g (8 oz) sultanas
85g (3 oz) candied peel, minced, or candied ginger or pineapple, finely chopped
85g (3 oz) glace cherries, halved
110g (4 oz) slivered almonds, or chopped pecans
120ml (4 fl oz) whisky

For the almond paste
140 g (5 oz) icing sugar
140 g (5 oz) caster sugar
285 g (10 oz) ground almonds
1 teaspoon lemon juice
A few drops of almond essence
1 large egg, beaten

For the glaze
110 g (4 oz) apricot jam

For the icing
3 egg whites
680 g (1½ lbs) icing sugar
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1½ teaspoons glycerine

Sift together the flour, salt and spices and set them aside. In a large bowl, cream together the butter and sugar until the mixture is very light and fluffy. In another bowl, beat lightly together the eggs, honey and zests. Gradually beat the egg mixture into the fat, adding a little of the flour with the last few additions of egg to stop the mixture from separating.

Sift a few tablespoons of the flour over the dried fruit, glace and candied fruit and nuts and toss them all together.

Fold the remaining sifted flour into the creamed mixture, then the fruit and nuts. Lastly stir in the whisky and mix very thoroughly to distribute all the ingredients evenly throughout the mixture.

Line a 20cm (8in) round cake tin which is at least 7.5cm (3in) deep with well-buttered greaseproof paper or baking parchment. Turn the cake mixture into the tin, and make a shallow depression in the centre of the cake so that when the mixture rises in the oven the top will be roughly level.

Bake the cake in the centre of a preheated cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 1½ hours, then lower the heat to 140°C/275°F, gas mark 1 and continue baking for about another 2½ hours. The cake is cooked when a warmed skewer plunged into the centre comes out clean. Check the cake regularly while it is baking, and if it appears to be browning too quickly, let alone burning, cover it very loosely with foil for the remainder of its cooking time.

Cool the cake in its tin for 24 hours to let it settle, then strip off the papers. You may "feed" the cake with another two or three tablespoons of whisky before storing it in airtight container to mature.

To decorate the cake traditionally with almond paste and royal icing, apply the marzipan about 10 days before Christmas.

To make the almond paste, sift the icing sugar into a bowl and stir in the caster sugar and ground almomds. Add the lemon juice and a few drops of almond essence which takes the place of one or two bitter almonds in old recipes. Mix well then gradually add enough egg to make a stiff paste. Knead the paste lightly on a sugar-dusted surface until it is smooth.

To apply the almond paste, first measure round the outer edge of the cake with a piece of string. Take two-thirds of the almond paste and roll it out on a flat surface dredged with icing sugar to a rectangle half the length of the string and twice the depth of the cake in width. Trim and cut in two lengthwise. Knead the trimmings into the remaining paste and roll it out to fit the cake top. Use the cake tin as a pattern and cut it out with a sharp knife.

Heap the apricot jam with one or two tablespoons of water and pass it through a sieve. Brush the sides of the cake with apricot glaze. Fit the two pieces of almond paste round the cake and smooth the seams by rolling a jam jar over them. Brush the top with glaze and cover with the remaining almond paste. Roll lightly with a sugar-dusted rolling pin and make sure the joints are neatly sealed. Cover the cake with a clean cloth and leave it in a cool place for about three days to dry the paste a little before icing.

To make the icing, whisk the egg whites to a froth. Stir in the sifted icing sugar a spoonful at a time. When half the icing sugar is incorporated, add the lemon juice. Continue adding more sugar, beating well after every addition, until the mixture holds a peak. Then stir in the glycerine which helps to prevent the icing from becoming too hard.

To ice the cake smoothly as a base for piped decorations, coat the top and sides on consecutive days so that a clean edge can harden after the first application. A second, thinner coat of icing may be applied for a smoother finish after 48 hours drying time.

Alternatively, the icing may be used to cover the cake with a spiky fluffed up frosting which is much easier to apply and just as pretty.

**The Winter Solstice* by Shirley Toulson is published by Jill Norman & Hobhouse (£5.95).







# Countdown to Christmas

will appear every

SATURDAY

until DECEMBER 5th

see pages 14 and 15

# Countdown to Christmas: 3



## Christmas and me...

### Third in a series: Ronald Faux in Santa Claus Land

High on the Beaufort scale of absurdity that editors expect us reporters to endure unflinchingly when Christmas comes, I offer three personal experiences. First, at Storm Force Ten, a strip-tease artiste from Bradford who spurned a feather boa on her yuletide tour of the northern clubs and used instead a 20ft Indian python which she fed on live rats (a sort of boa constrictor, I suppose).

Second, a fly-past by a levitation of meditators that failed to take off because the Yogi-in-charge became convinced at the last minute that the world was unprepared for such a revelation. He swore that everyone in the group had experienced lift-off with the exception of a slim lady called Miss Finch. Next morning the mocking headline ran: "Per Ardua ad Astra—but not today".

Level with these, an interview with Santa Claus on midsummer's day as he dragged his laden sleigh across the parched earth of Santa Claus Land at Aviemore in the north of Scotland.

He cut a bizarre figure in bright red robes and high black boots, trickles of sweat running down his bright red face. His beard was vast and white and gave the impression that he was peering malevolently over a snow-covered shrub.

"Where do you come from?" I asked this barrel-bellied, super-heated figure as it flopped into a throne that was thickly lined in wool. The shades of Aviemore were enjoying 80 degrees of heat.

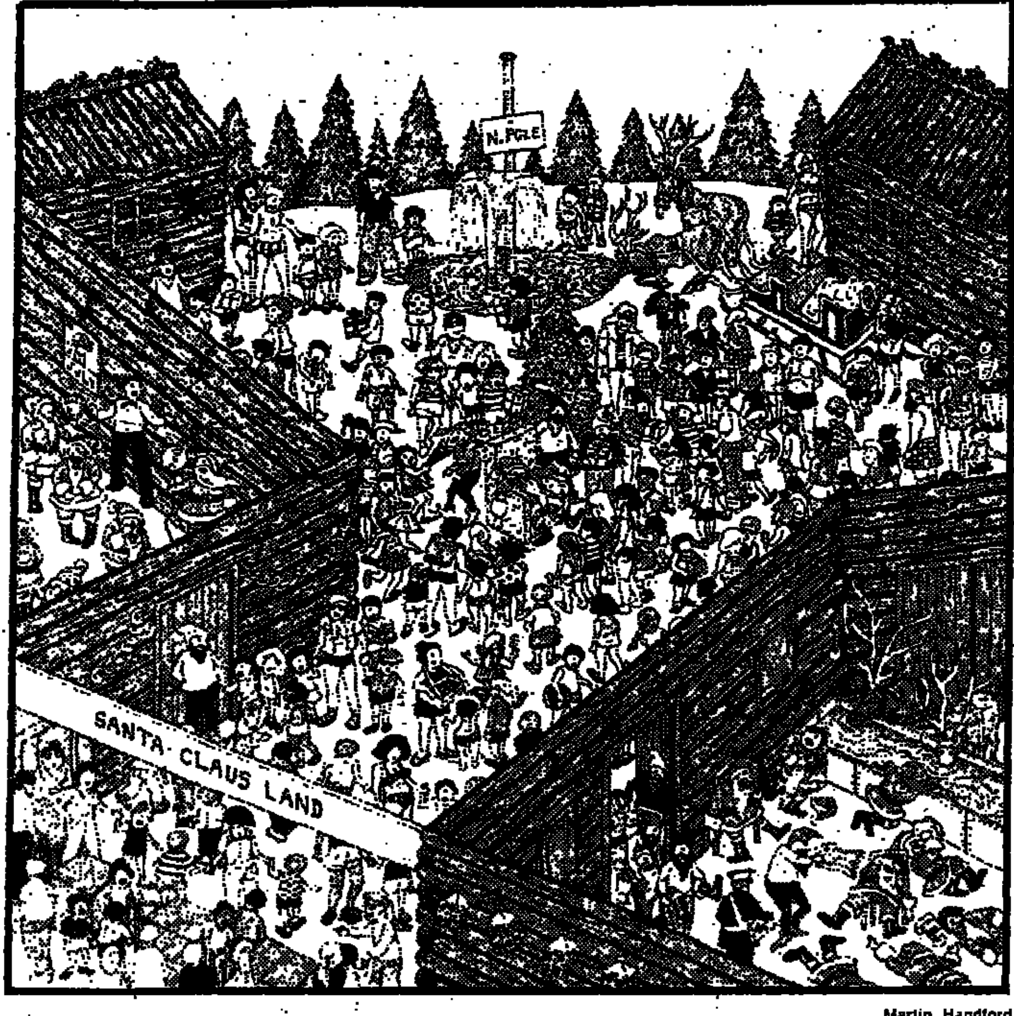
"The frozen wastes of bloody Greenland," came the reply.

"No, no, Santa, tell the gentleman the truth," urged the manager.

"Right then. 'Eckmondwike," he admitted in an accent as flat as the cap that he normally wore.

Two other men had accepted the job before him but failed to turn up. Both had recoiled from the prospect of spending spring, summer and autumn dressed for winter.

"It was just too much for them. They couldn't take it on", Mr Morris Marshall explained. Mr Marshall, a former director of pleasure gardens in Battersea, fun palaces in Manchester and seaside piers at Blackpool, is general manager of the Aviemore Centre of which Santa Claus Land is part. He has created the entrepreneur's dream—the 365 day Christmas season.




Martin Handford

Ostensibly it helps to flatten the commercial peaks and troughs at Aviemore that undulate like the nearby Cairngorm mountains. Mr Marshall argues with ruthless logic. Many children demand to know where Santa Claus goes in the summer—where better than to the pine forests of the Highlands to make presents for Christmases to come?

He has his critics, the least of them sceptical children, but he points out that the tourist centre with its hotels, ice-rink, artificial ski slopes, kart track and space invaders occupies only a fraction of the Highlands. "It's no more than a pinhead on a carpet. If they object, there is no need for them to come here," he says.

Santa Claus Land starts at a turnstile near an arcade of craft shops. There is a complex of log cabins stocked with toys and set around a pond. A sleigh railway shuffles around the sights and a grotto ride whirls passengers through a frozen forest in plastic ice cubes The "North Pole", a column of refrigerated water, hums quietly to itself defying both geography and small children who treat it as a lollipop.

Scotland has perhaps less enthusiasm for Christmas than has England. New Year is the time for paralysing celebration north of the border although many Scots make both feasts into a double-headed excuse for closing the shutters on the outside world.

In the days when newspaper managements preferred their reporters to be on duty 50 weeks of the year, Christmas was a rare free time and a Christmas that ran into a weekend, a bonus beyond price. Much to the hurt of our families we would shun tradition and head for the mountains and a dry but repugnant cave that was the base for our winter climbing expeditions.

Rock climbing in December is a specialized form of masochism. The skill lies equally between holding on while feeling drains from fingers and feet and persuading your partner that *he* should go first so that *you* are safe-guarded by the rope. Climbs that in summer are pleasurable sweeps of dry, warm rock up which you can nimbly swarm, wear a horrid aspect in winter.

Christmas in a valley pub with its roasting fire, good food, mulled Bull's Blood and comfort becomes intensely desirable on a wet ledge half way up a cliff when your companion announces that he dare lead no further because the cold and damp has caused his "old trouble" to return.

Those days have slipped by and more often now we stay at home, collapsing into a conventional, comotose silence after Christmas dinner. Last year, an elderly relative sat knitting whilst we relaxed listening to Bach's *Christmas Oratorio*. "Slumber, beloved, and take Thy repose", sang the alto, and we all did. But the knitting needles clicked busily on until the Air "O Lord, my darkn'd heart enlighten", when the elderly relative noticed that the moon was now shining through a different pane of glass in the window. "Ee by gum, yon moon's moved!" she exclaimed, adding after a pause for thought, "Ah well, it's a windy night". With such a grasp of how the Cosmos whirls along its complex course, it is easy to believe in Father Christmas.

## What we want is...

### Each week Times specialists compile their special lists

### ...a nice book

Oh for a really *nice* book—no good carrying on about suitable for maiden aunts, because aunts, like everyone else, are no longer what they were—but there are still a number of talented purveyors of fiction to the literate around, and no one need apologize for the state of the novel as a jolly good read. First on the list this year is *Zemindar*, by Valerie Fitzgerald (Bodley Head, £8.95), a great blockbuster which won the Georgette Heyer Prize and is about a girl who goes out to India and is caught up in the seige of Lucknow. Much of the attractive background is a large estate in Oudh, of which an Englishman, Oliver Erskine, is *zemindar*, or hereditary landowner. An even bigger book—last you the whole holiday—is James Clavell's *Noble House* (Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95), the ingredients of business tycoonery and tai-pannery in present day Hongkong are mixed with his usual skill, and there isn't a dull moment for anyone.

On a gentler note is Dirk Bogarde's *Voices in the Garden* (Chatto & Windus, £6.95) — a delight to find that Mr Bogarde can excel as actor *and* writer. This story of a wealthy elderly couple in the South of France caught up in a world of international waifs and strays and the bitchier side of film making is most engaging; it is also old-fashioned, in that it has a beginning, a middle and an end.

That's also an essential for the detective story, and there are three good ones from tried and true favourites—Dick Francis with *Twice Shy* (Michael Joseph, £6.95), a story of two brothers and (of course) with horses and courses; Anthony Price with *Soldier No More* (Gollancz, £6.95), another convoluted unfolding of the life and times of David Audley, just after the war; and John Wainwright, with *An Urge for Justice* (Macmillan, £5.50), one of his startling tales which begin quietly and develop into something quite horrifyingly unexpected.

**Philippa Toomey**

### ...fairisle

The only man in my life whom I can dress below the waist is aged three and still believes that Mummy Knows Best.

He is happy to smear playgroup paints artistically over his wide-cut American style dungarees. His older brothers refuse to wear the tartan bermudas or knee-length flannels that do so much more for the male rear view than baggy regulation school shorts.

The age of revolt below the waist starts with my men at seven and continues through maturity (pyjamas excepted). I could indulge my fashion fantasies with pure silk striped pyjamas for my husband, if I loved not drip dry more. I am allowed to buy cheery or cheeky patches for their jeans.

Serious Christmas shopping for men must start with sweaters. All men like classic sweaters, especially in powder blue. I like the total shock of the same thing in Father Christmas scarlet. If you have difficulty distinguishing your boyfriends/lovers/husband by face alone, it might be useful to invest in a sweater with his name knitted in. He might prefer a Sebastriain Flyte fairisle or a snazzy patterned Argyle.

No man I have ever known will thank you for a tie, although many will, with an indulgent smile on Christmas morning. A lizard-skin or stripey elastic belt is one of the less feeble of the conventional presents.

Football shirts would be welcome in my household, especially in team colours. I have never convinced a man that high-collared Russian tunics, frilled cavalier evening shirts or the Byronic droop is any substitute for looking normal. Small Samson, looks wonderful in smocking, pintucking and Liberty prints.

Any boys (and many men) would like a sleeveless padded jerkin. The same thing, or a blouson jacket, made in leather are the new classics and make ritzy presents. Scarves are for football fans.

- American-cut small fry dungarees £13.99 from Meenys, 241 King's Road and major stores from about £7.
- Tartan Bermudas £14 from Benetton branches. Italian flannel shorts £12.85 from La Cicogha, 6 Sloane Street and 193 Kensington High Street.
- Pure silk pyjamas £95 from Jermyn Street and quality stores nationwide.
- Classic British sweaters from all good stores. Named sweaters £59 at Simpsons, Piccadilly, W1.
- Children's smocked and tucked shirts from The White House or Liberty. Fancy men's shirts from £28 at Turnbull and Asser, 71 Jermyn Street, W1.
- Football team scarves and shirts from Hamley's, Regent Street, W1.

**Suzy Menkes**

### ...a special meal

It is a happy convention in our family that a meal out, not necessarily at Christmas itself, is one of the best presents. We do not trust the British restaurant trade very far, so normally we return to well-established favourites again and again. That means occasional dinners at Anna's Place, an unbelievably wonderful restaurant to have just round the corner from our home on the lorry-pounded Ball's Pond Road; and lunches at the Gay Hussar, the revivified L'Escargot, the vinous Tate Gallery Restaurant, or the trusty Chinese Soho Rendezvous.

But presents break new ground. In the past Christmas or birthday presents from my wife to me, or vice versa, have taken us to Le Gavroche, the Chelsea Room at the Carlton Tower, the Connaught, Tante Clare, the Waterside Inn at Bray, the Horn of Plenty at Gulworthy, Carrier's and Hintlesham Hall; and in Paris to Lasserre, la Tour d'Argent, Les Semailles and Le Bernardin.

Here is a short list of the places I would most love to be taken to in connexion with this year's festivities. These are, you understand, not recommendations but aspirations—places that for one reason or another I have never yet been to, but would like to visit because of what I have heard and read about them. They are fairly spread about the country, so obviously I will not be getting to them all this year, or even while their reputation lasts, but perhaps readers would like to treat themselves or their friends and go in my place.

First, the aspiration that is most likely to become reality—Chez Nico has been on the list for years. I suppose that it is because it is south of the river that I have never managed to get there, but now that it is in Queenstown Road, Battersea, instead of the depths of Dulwich, there is even less excuse. The other possibility in London is the new Gavroche in Mayfair, and I have not been as often as I would like to Ma Cuisine in Walton Street.

Outside London, the best present of all might be a gastronomic tour of the Lake District, which seems astonishingly like an Alsace or Burgundy within Britain, with good restaurants abounding.

Otherwise I would like the Carved Angel at Dartmouth, the Croque-en-Bouche in Malvern, the Walnut Tree at Llandewi Skirrid, or the Arbutus Lodge in Cork.

**Robin Young**



Traditional; hand-inlaid Argyle intarsia sweater in cashmere or lambswool by Pringle of Scotland at Burberrys, 18 Haymarket, 165 Regent Street; Berks, 184 Regent Street; Hill's, 6 Old Zond Street; Hilton Hotel Man's Shop. (Cashmere £95, lambswool £50.)

# Countdown to Christmas: 3

## ...a peppermill

A famous name on an elegantly wrapped package gives extra cachet to any gift. Asprey, whose catalogue includes items costing five or even six figures' worth of sterling, also have some covetable and affordable items. Eschew the horrors of swizzle sticks, bottle thermometers, costly cradles and buckets too shallow to cool a hock bottle or a magnum. indeed, from any store, avoid brandy warmers, Elgin and "thistle" glasses, fishbowl-like brandy "balloons"—no one knowing anything about wine will thank you for them.

A chrome and bamboo gripper for holding the cork of a sparkling wine while you turn the bottle is useful, so is a *silver-plated expanding stopper* for keeping in the fizz in bubbly wines; indeed, this type is more versatile than the "push down and clamp on" stopper because it will work on a magnum as well as a bottle. What I should like most from this emporium, however, is a gilt "travelling" peppermill, as small as a lipstick, with its own red purse string pouch. Useful for pepping up tomato juice or adding to bullshots.

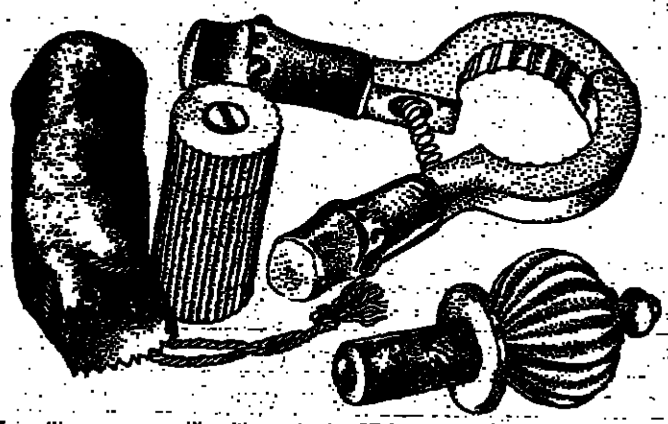
The "Winesaver" is a device which claws out broken or driven in corks from a bottle—perhaps a gadget, but one that will certainly create conversation and interest with anyone longing for a drink while you are fishing about with it. It is neatly made and sleekly finished, is easy to pack and light to post.

British wine lovers may already have subscriptions to *Decanter* magazine—or they should have. The San Diego *Wine Spectator*, a newspaper-style fortnightly is packed with information from throughout the world, specialist contributions by respected authorities.

■ The "Winesaver" costs £3 inclusive of postage from Kitchen Plus, c/o Phoenix Cellar Restaurant, Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.

■ *Decanter* Magazine costs £16 a year in the United Kingdom. Write to them at 16 Blackfriars Lane, EC4.

■ The *Wine Spectator* costs $25 a year, from its offices at 305 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022, United States.



Travelling pepper mill, with pochette, £7.25, cork gripper, £16.75 and expanding stopper, £17.25.

**Pamela Vandyke Price**

## Maxie wants...

### This week's Times chip is Maccabee, aged three

Start of play in our seasonal runup to the Christmas crisis was declared one evening in October when the three of us were hanging round the kitchen after supper playing with matches and denigrating Beatrix Potter.

Last year's hostilities broke out over the mothers-in-law. The year before, over the innards of an under-cooked duck (well, I never pretended to domestic attainments). This year's festal anguish began that evening wherein a casually-introduced question revealed that the youngest member of the family triumvirate—Maxie, aged three, female—harboured unacceptable views on the subject of Christmas presents

Maxie (short for Maccabee) is a child programmed from infancy to be peculiar, brash and naughty (up to a point), and to leap tall chesterfields in a single bound. In a word, to strike out, to shun the ordinary, to disdain the trivial trappings of fashion, to sneer at convention.

And what does she want for Christmas? One pair of striped dungarees and a rabbit. (I suppress in shame the third item—a clock.)

One pair of "stripey overalls", though they may fall short of the garment as stipulated: "Blue, green, brown, orange, silver, yellow, red, purple".

A stuffed tiger: As rabbits, whether live or synthetic, fall with hamsters and sheep into the parental category of meek undesirables, we will settle on this spirited beast, which also panders cleverly to the recipient's current obsession with stripes.

A large magnifying glass: this wraps up the scientific development and love-of-nature bit in one neat trick.

One ukulele: smaller than a piano, easier than a bassoon, less annoying than a violin, this should absorb the primitive musical impulses until we reach the electric-guitar and amplifier stage next year.

A 64-pack of wax crayons: no adult who endured a childhood succession of miserable little eight-packs of crayons can fail to purchase the giant box on sight at least once a year and probably more.

A record player: let her start ravaging her own equipment instead of mine.

One water pistol: high disruptive value without being lethal.

And, we come clean at last. Along with all the books, the sweets, finger-paints, big red India-rubber balls, puppets and toy cars—a doll's house.

■ *Crayola 64-pack, branches of W. H. Smith, about £2,* ■ *Water gun, Hamleys and most toy shops, about 99p.* ■ *Small white rabbit, pet shops, £3.* ■ *Standard 4 inch magnifying glass, most opticians, £3.50.* ■ *Bright striped overalls, branches of Hennes of Scandinavia, from £4.* ■ *Stuffed tiger, Hamleys, about £13.50.* ■ *Ukelele, musical instrument shops, £7-£10.* ■ *Corgi Music Maker gramophone, electrically run model (B3400) with radio, £27.95; battery run model (B3000), £23.50.* ■ *Doll's house, Kristin Baybars toy shops, from £36.*

**Leslie Plommer**

## 48 days to go...

Make your Christmas a little different this year. If, like me, you allow it to fall into the well-worn groove where nothing ever changes—the tree at the foot of the stairs, the failed tree lights (a merry little collection bought from Woolworth countless years ago, another light failing with every passing year)—you need to take a grip on the situation.

Start with the turkey. If you always have turkey why not experiment with a goose, or a duck with apricot stuffing? The over-large turkey I normally cook in a panic in too short a time (back in the oven at least twice in an attempt to staunch the juices streaming from the joints where I have punctured them with a knife) will be replaced this year with a brace of pheasants, but I shall order them now and ask for them to be prepared for me. (Those jewelled feathers are a complete deterrent and the last brace I was given was left hanging and hanging in the garage until, finally, I consigned them to the dustbin.)

My decorations are a shoddy collection. I keep meaning to buy replacements. Why not have a different theme this year—all green, with green candles and a touch of silver — or oranges and lemons and fresh fruit and vegetables such as fennel and purple aubergine, laced with red-berried holly and mistletoe. Another idea is to paint everything gold and silver — there are aerosol sprays which will help to give a good effect.

If—horror of horrors—you have a plastic tree, then ditch it this year for the fresh variety. The nuisance of falling pine needles is offset by the tangy smell of resin.

If you always invite Aunt Maude and Uncle Arthur to lunch on Boxing Day and fall into a soporific stupor in front of television, this year ask them to join in the buffet supper planned for the younger members of the household.

One tradition I am loth to change is the mince pies and sherry we dole out to carol singers when we invite them into the hall to sing their best carols. As a child this was the aspect of Christmas I was most attached to. Another is riding on Boxing Day morning—a marvellous way of getting rid of the overfull feeling from the previous day.

**Diana Patt**

Next week in Countdown: why Isabel (14) is hoping for the Beatles and Christopher (12) covets a chip shop kit. Also, Hugh Clayton on grading gifts, Noël Goodwin on recordings of the popular classics and Diana Pollock on weaseling your luggage.

## Charity card competition

The judges' second selection from entries received so far in our charity Christmas card competition is this brilliantly colourful Christmas bird (13.5cm x 10cm). It was designed and donated by Jerzy Karo for CARE, a network of small villages for the mentally handicapped. The card costs 7½p; two packs of six cost 75p, inc p & p. Cards are available direct from CARE, Village Sales, Melton Road, Shangton, Leics, LE8 OPB, or from most of the card shops run by the 59 Group of Charities (full list of addresses from 49 Lambs Conduit Street, WC1; send sae).

The CARE card, not necessarily a winner in our competition, was submitted by Mrs V. N. McQuitty, of Oxford. The BLISS card illustrated last week was submitted by Mrs P. Fine of Totteridge, N20.



Our competition is designed to discover this year's most appealing charity card. It closes on November 23.

If you wish to enter, send us the Christmas card, on sale this year *in aid of a nationally registered charity*, which you believe has greater artistic merit than any other you have seen being sold during 1981 in the same price range.

*The Times* will present a cash prize of £100 to each of the three readers who submits the card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price ranges: below 15p, 15p-25p and over 25p.

In addition, *The Times* will donate, ex gratia, £1,000 to the charity benefiting from the sale of the card considered by the judges to be the best of the three winning entries, regardless of its price range.

### Rules of entry

1. Any card submitted must have been sold this year on behalf of a nationally registered charity.
2. The price paid, date and place of purchase must be stated by the person submitting the entry.
3. Each entry must be accompanied by a sheet of paper explaining in not more than 40 words, the reasons why you consider the card to have outstanding artistic merit.
4. No reader may submit more than one card in any one price range.
5. Two copies of the card must accompany each entry.
6. No employees of Times Newspapers Ltd or their families may enter the competition.
7. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into.

Entries should be sent, clearly stating entrant's name and address, in addition to the details set out in the Rules, to The Times (Dept CCC), 12 Coley St, London WC99 9YT.

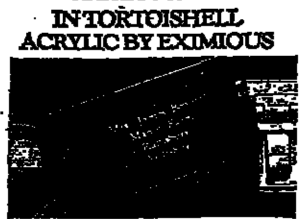




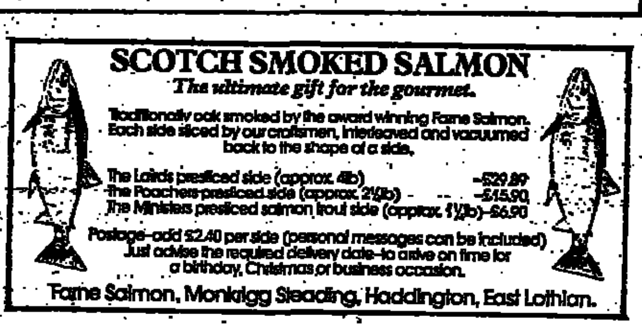




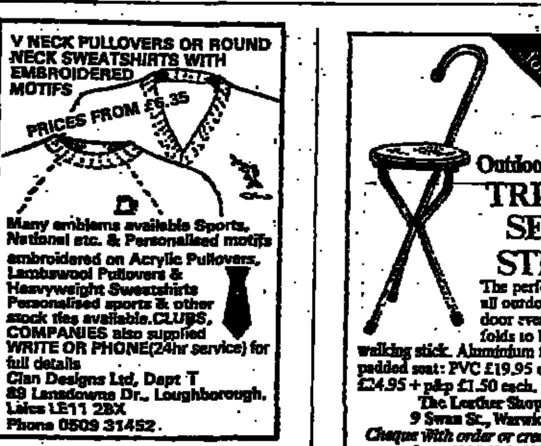




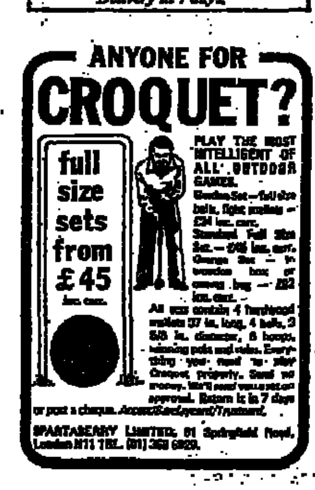


















Countdown to Christmas also appears on pages 13 and 14



The shape of comfort to come — one of the showpiece award winners in this week's International Furniture show in Birmingham. Designed by Mel Mason of furniture makers Welbeck House, and John Greaves who is, wouldn't you guess from the shape, on the design team of Lotus cars, the Lagos Lounger is in soft hide and will cost around £399 when it becomes available next February.

# Shoparound

with Beryl Downing

## Another Irons in the fire

Having a younger brother on the brink of world fame is not altogether an advantage when you are an original, talented and independent character yourself. So you can imagine Christopher Iron reaction when my photographer asked him "Would I be taking your picture if it weren't for all the hoo-ha about Jeremy?"

The answer, I can assure you, is "Yes", for I first met the two brothers a year ago when they floated past my house in Jeremy's graceful Victorian sailing punt. One of his rare moments of relaxation between filming *Brideshead* and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*.

At the time, Christopher was just setting up an interesting glass studio in Cambridge but had not yet produced his first complete collection. It is now ready — and the timing has rather more to do with selling beautiful glass gifts for Christmas than with hanging on to the coat tails of a publicity giant.

Not that Christopher is a stranger to the ballyhoo that goes with making films, for during a somewhat undemanding phase of his career buying equipment for the copper mines in Zambia, he became involved in filming documentaries shown on BBC's *World About Us*.

He graduated to producing his own films, but eventually decided that he must find a career which would allow him more time with his wife and two children.

With a background which included an engineering training, skippering a chartered yacht in the Mediterranean, and managing a timber company which, with the filming, provided a combination of artistic freedom and technical discipline, the setting up of Cambridge Glassmakers was a logical step once he had been introduced to Dillon Clarke, a talented freelance artist in glass, who has had her work exhibited in many countries.

Together they have gathered round them a group of experienced craftsmen and Christopher has provided an unusually stimulating atmosphere — a small workshop where studio glass artists have the chance to produce experimental decorative "one-offs", cushioned by the regular production of two functional ranges, one based on traditional English drinking glasses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and one entirely modern. The quality that the pieces have in common is that they are all hand-made and use techniques that cannot be duplicated by machine.

"They are not only hand-made, but better made", says Christopher Irons. "That's what hand-making is all about. If you can't make it better, why bother at all?"

There are speciality glasses, each of which comes with its own recipe. A hearty brew called Mr Pickwick's caudle (oatmeal, spices and ale) is suggested for the caudle cup (£9.33) which today might be used for punch, and the hippocras glasses (three sizes from £17.48 to £20.42) were originally for a spicy drink to aid the digestion after a heavy meal but would now be used for liqueur or sherry.

The English tankard (£13.20) comes with a recipe for mulled ale that sounds extremely palatable. You need one pint of ale, four tablespoons brandy, juice of one lemon, half pint water, ½ oz demerara sugar, 2 tablespoons each rum and gin, pinch ground nutmeg, pinch ground cinnamon. The ingredients were mixed together and traditionally mulled by immersing a red hot poker in the liquid. With such a lethal mixture I doubt if there was much of the poker left.

For those who prefer modern glass, there is the Midsummer range. The lines are simple and all the emphasis is on colour and texture — small bowls in frosted pinks, greens and blues swirled with clear stripes in the same pastels, £12.26 each, large salad bowls at £24.70, opalescent jugs in the same cool pastels looking luscious as a frozen daquiri — various sizes from £18.41 to £37.40.

In London you can find examples of both the traditional and modern ranges at Asprey's City branch in Fenchurch Street. David Messum of Windsor has mostly the modern pieces, Francis & Co, 18 St Michaels Row, Chester, the traditional. Joshua Taylor, Cambridge, James Rossiter, Bath and The Kenulf Gallery, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, have both. For other stockists write to Cambridge Glassmakers, Auckland Road, Cambridge CB5 8DW, or telephone 0223 316464. They also welcome visitors to watch the molten glass being worked by hand.

Christopher Irons in his workshop with glassmaker John Payne, and below handmade glass by Cambridge Glassmakers. Left, from the modern Midsummer range, one pint jug with twist handle, £24.77 and 4½ in spiralled bowl, £14.81, both in frosted pink, blue or green. From the King's Hall traditional range; three cordial glasses, £15.82, £12.51 and £11.22 and a twist stemmed goblet, £27.23.





## Ice cold at Christmas

If you are planning a party and would like something different as your centrepiece, you might care to consider one of those elaborate ice sculptures that are to be seen dripping inexorably into a hundred embarrassed lobsters at all the best banquets. There is no longer any need to spend about £200 to prove that your own ice man cometh, for now there are decorative moulds to fill with water and freeze at home.

There are seven shapes, all between 5½in and 8½in high — a Christmas tree, horn of plenty, artichoke, shrimp boat, fish, dolphin and, the most effective I think, a swan. You can fill them with boiled water (boiling gives greater clarity) and, for special effects, add a little food colouring. In normal room temperature the frozen shape will, I am assured, last well for two hours.

G. Ettinger, 11 Warwick Street, Regent Street, London W1R 6PU, telephone 01-734 4692, will give names of stockists, or will supply the moulds by mail order — £10.45 each, including p & p.

If the idea of party food whets your appetite, home-made goodies to buy now and freeze until Christmas are among the novel ideas at a charity sale organized by the London Service League next Tuesday. There will also be crafts made by members, as well as a selection of gifts from 17 shops which will have stands at the bazaar.

Among the foods are gingerbread houses in Tudor and Queen Anne style, £10 to £12; tree ornaments made in cookie dough, candy cones and rocking horses at £2 each, and several varieties of quiches, fruit breads, pumpkin or mince pies, soups and Christmas biscuits.

Decorative items include tree ornaments in felt at £1 each, in hand-painted wood at £2.50 and there are door knocker wreaths in taffeta plaid ribbon with apples and berries £6.50 to £12.50.

The Boutique de Noel will be held at Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, W1 from 11am to 3pm and there will be a £2 entrance fee. Instead of being donated to an individual charity, proceeds go to community projects organized by the league — among recent ones a drug awareness programme for schools, and help and entertainment for pensioners.



Short sleeved spencer in polyester/Viloft by Twinlock. In cream only in women's or OS sizes, £3. Matching pants, £2.95. Both from Selfridges, London W1; Rackhams, Birmingham; Binns, Liverpool.

## Winter warmers in cold combat

It can't be coincidence that as the cost of central heating makes us turn down the thermostat and pile on the woollies, all the chain stores are going in for thermal clothing in a big way. But what exactly does "thermal" mean? It appears to me to be a euphemism, both literally and metaphorically, for hot air.

That is not to suggest that thermal fabrics don't work. Devotees of the underwear declare themselves to be snugly insulated as a loft and when I tried a pair of thermal socks in my gardening wellies recently I did indeed find them warmer then wool. No, the argument is about the various fibres used in thermal fabrics.

Damart, who brought thermal underwear to this country from France in 1965 tried at first to sell through the chain stores and were, they say, "laughed out of every company's offices". So they set up their own mail order business and now have three million customers. The secret of their success, say Damart, is their use of chlorofibre, plus the particular way it is knitted.

Not many of their newer competitors would agree. Courtaulds, whose Viloft viscose fibre is used for thermal underwear by big names like Wolsey, Morley, Twinlock and Chilprufe, announce unequivocally that "it is acknowledged that Viloft fabrics have the most acceptable thermal properties."

The main point about thermal fibres is that they are bulkier for their weight than other yarns. In Viloft this is achieved by sending a jet of harmless gas up the middle of the viscose fibre, giving it a hollow, but irregular inside; bulking it out and allowing it to "wick" — draw moisture through the fabric so that it can evaporate instead of remaining clammily on the skin.

Marks and Spencer are not hitching their wagon to any one fibre. They are making some thermal garments in chlorofibre, some in poly/Viloft, some in polyester, taking as their guideline the principle that whatever the fibre, the product must simply be "either lighter for a given thickness or thicker for a given end use" than the garment's conventional counterpart.

But not all technical experts are happy about the thermal boom. One told me that he was very uneasy about the "loose and cavalier way the word thermal gets bandied around". There is, he said, no scientific evidence that particular "thermal" fibres perform better than others and as the only place with proper facilities for determining thermal conductivity of fibres is Manchester's Shirley Institute, their tests would be expensive and others would be imprecise.

So, if there are no definitions and no standards, how can we make sure that manufacturers don't stick a thermal label on any old fabric and add an extra couple of £s on the price tag? When you are buying thermal items, the property to look for is bulk without weight. The fabric should feel thicker and softer than you would expect from a similar garment in a conventional fibre. My thermal socks, for instance, felt bulkier than ordinary wool socks (Marks and Spencer men's thermal socks, £1.60).

The principal of thermal underwear is basically that the more space there is between you and your outer clothes, the warmer you will be. Last year's quilted coats were the ideal thermal insulator — a sandwich of textile with quilted wadding between — so a soft fabric with spaces between the weave to trap the air is the one to look for.

In that case, why not just wool? The answer is that wool is indeed the perfect thermal fibre, but if you weave it loosely it shrinks and felts beyond recognition, and won't stand up to regular machine washing. Thermal underwear made from man-made fibres can be washed on a hand hot medium machine programme. Recent tests by *Which?* suggested that polyester and poly/Viloft fabrics washed more satisfactorily than chlorofibre and polypropylene.

The variety of thermal items has increased considerably since last year. The chain stores all offer pretty, lacey vests for women as well as sturdy underwear for men and children. There are also blankets, socks and gloves.

But some thermal specialists are now offering a selection of skirts, tops and trousers and that is when you have to ask yourself whether they are just cashing in on a trend. If the principle of self-insulation is to wear one snugly fitting thermal layer with another layer of ordinary clothing on top to help trap the air and absorb excess moisture, it is difficult to see the advantages of a draughty skirt, simply labelled "thermal".

It is worth comparing prices. Similarly styled ladies' thermal vests cost £2.50 at Marks and Spencer, £2.50 at British Home Stores, £2.49 at Woolworths, £3.85 from Damart. Underblankets are £6.95 single from Boots, £6.99 from Marks and Spencer, £14.25 from Damart.

So, as a brief buying guide, if you want to try the effect of thermal fabrics, don't be confused by the variety of fibres — choose the style and texture that appeals to you most and remember that paying more money doesn't necessarily buy more warmth.



Gardening/Roy Hay

## A new angle on basic planning

It seems only yesterday that, looking for Christmas presents for friends, we used to complain that "You get nothing for £1 these days". Then it became £2, £5 and now £10, or to be pedantically correct, £9.95 — for that seems to be around the current average for books for garden lovers.

After a lull for a year or so there has been quite a spate of horticultural books, several of a general nature but also happily a number on one genus or group of plants.

Starting with a basic book we have *The Garden Planner* (Fontana £6.95, Collins £9.95 hardback). The consultant editor was Ashley Stephenson, and 19 contributors, of whom I was one, have covered the subject from a new angle.

They ask first: "What kind of a garden do you have? — what can be done to improve the soil, drainage, or shelter?" Then "What kind of garden do you want?" The answers, with a wealth of illustrations, both in colour and (rather disappointing) monochrome, set out in detail different types of garden or garden features and how to achieve them.

Another symposium, *The Wisley Book of Gardening* edited by Robert Pearson (Collingridge £15) contains contributions from 29 authors who cover virtually every aspect of gardening. The illustrations, particularly the line drawings by Charles Stitt, are both helpful and attractive.

Anthony Huxley has filled a gap with *The Penguin Encyclopedia of Gardening* (Allen Lane £9.95). It is neither plant encyclopaedia nor how-to-do-it book, but an encyclopaedia of technical terms from "abcission" to "zygomorphic" taking in on the way descriptions of tools, chemicals and in the quarter-of-a-million words a vast amount of information that a gardener may need.

It should stand alongside the best of the general encyclopedic works on every gardener's bookshelf. There are 16 pages of colour pictures of gardens — beautiful, but mostly not providing much inspiration for those of us with a smaller acreage than Blenheim Palace or Stourhead.

It is a poor year if no book appears about roses, and always a good year when David Hessayon produces one of his "expert" books. This year he has given us *The Rose Expert* (PBI Publications £1.95). It is, of course, excellent value with colour on every page, portraits of hundreds of rose varieties and chapters on rose cultivation, diseases, pests and other matters the rose enthusiast should know about. It is the best value of this autumn's book crop.

Most of us like a "rags to riches" type of story and those who have enjoyed many television programmes from Arthur Billitt's garden will also enjoy his *The Story of Clack's Farm* (Ward Lock £6.95). In it he tells how with unremitting toil almost single handed he created a garden from a derelict patch, making it into the large highly productive, immaculately kept one that it is today.

I have never been hooked on bonsai or dwarfed trees; to me they are deliberately deformed. But millions of people throughout the world are fascinated by them and will welcome *The Art of Bonsai* by Peter Adams (Ward Lock £7.95).

Growing a bonsai tree is not just a matter of keeping it hovering between life and death — although some specimens have been so hanging by a thread in their shallow containers for 100 years or more. This is the best book on the subject I have seen.

Again, cacti and other succulents are not my favourite group of plants — but know they give great pleasure to millions of people. Compared with, say, orchids, they are not very demanding and in their infinite variety quite fascinating. So the very reasonably priced *Pocket Encyclopaedia of Cacti in Colour* by Edgar and Alan Lamb (Blandford £3.95) must obviously tempt even the merest beginner in cactus culture. It really is splendid value, with 326 beautiful colour pictures of cacti and other succulents. The quality of the colour plates even by today's high standards is remarkable.

The geranium, or to be botanically correct the genus *Pelargonium*, has staged a remarkable come-back. The zonal varieties have always been popular for bedding and now that millions of gardeners have a heated greenhouse the regal and other types that are best grown under glass are in demand.

For the enthusiast, *Geraniums for Home and Garden* by Alan Shellard (David & Charles £8.95) is also well illustrated, filled with highly competent technical advice, compulsory reading and an invaluable reference book.

Still for the specialist we have *The Bulb Book* by Martyn Rix and Roger Phillips (Pan £6.95 paperback; Ward Lock £10.95 hardback). This is a beautiful photographic guide to more than 800 bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes. Most of the plants are shown in flower and leaf and most unusually with their root system intact a presentation I have not previously seen in a modern book. Even more fascinating are the lovely photographs of many of our treasured garden plants growing in the wild.

Finally we have *Ornamental Shrubs* by C. E. Lucas Phillips and Peter Barber (Cassell £14.95). It is a large book and describes thousands of shrubs we may grow in Britain today. It contains 32 pages of colour and a fair complement of monochrome illustrations, but even if it might have increased the price I would have thought that more black and white illustrations, or line drawings, would have made the book much more valuable.

But the text alone makes this a book that anyone interested in ornamental shrubs must acquire — by cajolery as a present or as a last resort by purchase.

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

# The rich men behind the bookcase battle

A black lacquer bureau bookcase of the early eighteenth century became the most expensive piece of English furniture sold at auction when it was bid to $860,000 (£462,366) at Christie's in New York four weeks ago. Christie's are offering a very similar Queen Anne lacquer bureau in London on November 19 and are estimating it at around £30,000-£50,000. What on earth is up?

The New York price was created by two rich and determined men fighting for possession. The purchaser, it now emerges, was Mr Wendell Cherry, of Chicago, who runs the Hospitals Corporation of America, a sort of entrepreneurial BUPA. He is better known in the paintings field where, according to one dealer, he buys "the irreplaceable"; he paid $5.3 million for an early Picasso self-portrait last summer.

Mr Cherry's bids were being relayed to a red telephone in Christie's sale room. Seated amongst the crowd was a Californian financier, Mr David Murdoch; he was determined *not* to let the red telephone have it. Murdoch bought the old established art dealing firm Stair and Co. (London, New York and Los Angeles from December 1) two years ago; rival dealers quip that he saw the purchase of Stair and Co. as a cheap way of furnishing his new home in Beverley Hills (Conrad Hilton's former mansion).

The trade view the New York price as around three times higher than it should have been. That still leaves the London bureau looking cheap, but the New York bureau had "a history".

It belonged to Queen Mary, an avid collector, who almost certainly bought it personally, though nobody knows where from. She gave it to the Duke of Windsor, who sold it anonymously at Christie's in 1957; the price was 1,450 gns. It next belonged to Merle Oberon, the Hollywood film star, from whose collection it was sold by Sotheby Parke Bernet, Los Angeles, in 1973 for $90,000 (£37,344).

It was bought on that occasion by Mr Edwin H. Herzog, an American collector and investment banker, who had started a furniture dealing business in London (called Herzog) in 1970, with a shop next to Claridges. The piece was offered for sale but no buyer was found. Mr Herzog closed his London dealing firm in 1976 and it is believed that he subsequently donated the bureau to the Pierpont Morgan Library, in New York.

Under American tax law the donor of an art work to a public institution may make a tax deduction equivalent to its "appraised value". Sources in the London trade say that the "appraised value" on this occasion was around $200,000. The Pierpont Morgan Library had apparently no need for the piece and sent it for sale at Christie's.

☐ The assumption that "old" means expensive is resoundingly contradicted by the catalogue of antiquities for sale just issued by Charles Ede Ltd with Christmas in mind. Nothing is priced over £250. Particularly to the point in a field which abounds in fakes, the authenticity of all items is guaranteed.

The cheapest offerings, at £18.50 each, are three *ostraka*, or pottery fragments each inscribed with a few characters in Greek, consisting of (different) parts of the standard phrase used at the end of a letter "I pray for your health". They come from Egypt and date from the second to third century AD. Ede comments: "Because of the high cost of other writing materials, pieces of broken pottery were often used in antiquity for accounts, letters, etc. They were also used for voting papers in the annual poll held in Athens to banish unpopular citizens, hence our verb 'ostracise'".

Other attractive offerings include a Roman gold ring of the first to second century AD, the bezel decorated with a bunch of grapes in relief (£165), two sets of Roman bronze surgical instruments of the second century AD (£95 each), a 4½ inch bronze statuette of Amun striding forward, made in Egypt in the Late Dynastic Period (£185), Roman glass including a fine blue-green bowl of the second century AD on a ring base at £200 and a heavy turquoise glass bottle of the same date at £70, and an Etruscan wine bowl of black Bucchero ware pottery of circa 600 BC at £145.

Charles Ede Ltd is at 37 Brook Street, London W1.

☐ Fashion is one of the most curious features of the collecting scene; one is so subliminally caught up with it that it is almost impossible to recognize.

John Steel, of the Antique Collectors' Club, pointed out a glaring example to me last week. In July he published *The Dictionary of British Eighteenth Century Painters* by Ellis Waterhouse; it is the distillation of 40 years' research by the acknowledged expert in the field, and the first dictionary on the subject to be produced since the late nineteenth century.

No publication has taken any notice, according to Steel. "Our *Dictionary of Nineteenth Century Painters* by Wood was widely reviewed," he says. "Everyone is writing about the reprint of Lutyens we published last month."

So why the silence? Perhaps it is because there are so few eighteenth century paintings about you can't collect them, I ventured. Waterhouse's foreword disproves this: "Since very little attempt has been made to acquire for public collections the signed and dated or documented works of the less familiar British painters, it is only when such pictures turn up in the auction rooms that it is possible to pinpoint them."

So here is an undercollected field with an excellent reference book at the ready. Waterhouse's throwaway comments are a delight. Of "A party at Sir Horace Mann's" by Thomas Patch: "The room is somewhat fanciful, since no one would have a bust of Patch himself over the mantelpiece".

☐ The latest issue of the *Art Investment Guide* (published by Art Sales Index in association with Faustus Galleries Ltd.) sheds fascinating light on what happened to picture prices last season.

The Art Sales Index collects and collates picture prices from virtually every auctioneer world wide. They show that auction turnover in pictures was up 18.8 per cent world wide in 1980-81 on the previous year. This was made up of a three per cent fall in turnover for Old Master paintings, an eight per cent fall for nineteenth century artists and a startling 53 per cent increase for Impressionist and modern paintings, which now account for a slightly larger share of the market than the other two put together (£114.2 million).

☐An opportunity to "rediscover" one of the best bird and animal painters of the nineteenth century is offered by the Tryon Gallery's Joseph Wolf exhibition which runs until the end of the month.

The son of a German farmer, Wolf arrived in London in 1848 to work for the Zoological Society of London. He quickly achieved fame and patronage — working for many Scottish noblemen. Sir Edwin Landseer, himself no mean animal artist, described Wolf as "the best all round animal artist who had ever lived", and sponsored his first exhibit at the Royal Academy. The Tryon exhibition has no major oils but has important watercolours as well as charcoal and pencil drawings. The star item is a watercolour of 1890 entitled "Snow leopard and Ovis Poli", a striking composition priced at £9,000.



A fine Queen Anne black and gold lacquer bureau-cabinet to be auctioned at Christie's on November 19. It is expected to reach around £30,000 to £50,000.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

# Getting the signals across

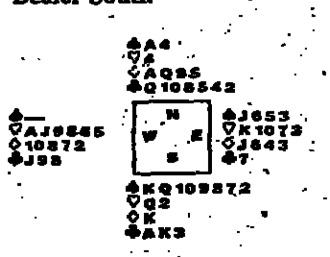
A correspondent takes me to task for neglecting "the art of useful communication between the defenders". I shall try to repair the omission.

Defence is indeed an art. The harmonic combination of two minds to provide a successful counterpoint gives more intellectual satisfaction than even the most brilliant dummy play. Sadly, players often fall far short of this halcyon ideal because defence is, above all, a *difficult* art.

The declarer starts with a big advantage. Only he can see the total forces at his disposal. The defence can rely initially only on inference, deduction and, later, on signals and discards. Once upon a time a high card was an unambiguous invitation to continue a suit. The moderns have introduced two notions to muddy the waters, distributional and suit preference signals.

Here is a spectacular accident which I hope will persuade you that, where there is any risk of confusion, suit preference signals should not apply to the first trick.

Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer South



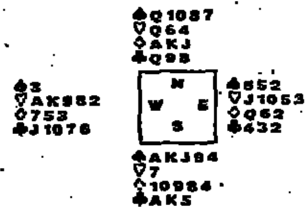

| West | North | East | South |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| — | — | — | 1♠ |
| No | 2♣ | No | 4♣(1) |
| No | 6♠ | No | No |
| No | — | — | — |

(1) As 3♣would be forcing, 4♣promised a fit in clubs.

West led the ♡A. Naturally keen to shorten dummy's trumps, East played the ♡10 to encourage West to play a second heart. But West was no simple soul. After due reflection, he switched to a diamond, construing Easts' ♡10 as a suit preference signal. "How could I have persuaded you to play a second heart?" East squawked. "Perhaps if you played the ♡King." "Rubbish", East cut in, "You would still have switched to a diamond — only more quickly".

Distributional signals have a proper place in the defence's armoury. For example, it is obviously sensible to signal length in dummy's long suit to help partner to judge when to take his ace. But distributional signals must play second fiddle to signals which express encouragement or discouragement, particularly at trick one. Superficially, the correct defence on the hand which follows may appear to contradict what I have written.

Teams of four. East-West game. Dealer East.




| West | North | East | South |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| — | — | No | 1♠ |
| No | 2♣(1) | No | 2◇ |
| No | 4♠ | No | 5♣ |
| No | 5◇ | No | 6♠ |
| No | No | No | — |

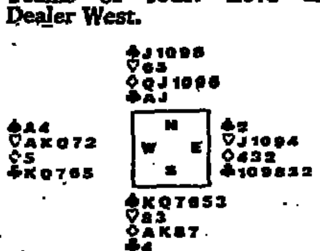
(1) North, deciding that his hand was too good for a direct bid of ♠4, initiated a "delayed game raise". The dangers of using this treatment with only a three-card suit soon became apparent. South reasonably supposed that his ♣AK were jewels beyond price, only to find that they were paste.

West led the ♡K, on which East contributed the ♡J. Was it possible, West wondered, that South had bid ♠6 with ♡10xx? Most improbable, he decided; a far more likely construction was that East's signal meant that he had four hearts. When West switched to the ◇7, South could not avoid defeat.

Notice that East's ♡J could not be an encouraging signal, because West held both the top honours himself.

A useful understanding common to all good players is that the discard of an honour should always be the top of a sequence. On this hand, it paved the way to a successful defence.

Teams of four. Love all. Dealer West.




| West | North | East | South |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1♡ | No | 2♡ | 2♠ |
| 3♣ | 3♠ | No | 4♠ |
| No | No | No | — |

Opening lead ♡K

On the lead of the ♡K, East played the ♡J. West switched to his singleton diamond, which declarer won in hand with the ◇A. Declarer then made the naive try of a small spade but West alertly took the ♠A and played a small heart enabling East to give him his diamond ruff. Without the assurance that East had the ♡10, West might well have pinned his hopes on making a club trick.

"Well defended", said South sportingly. "It was played by the wrong hand", said North. "It wouldn't have made any difference", said South, rising to the bait. "If *I* had played the hand", North explained immodestly, "I wouldn't have guilelessly played a spade at trick three. Instead I would have crossed to dummy's ♣A and returned the ♣J, discarding my losing heart."



## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday– FT Index change on week 519.2 +24.7 (5%)

| Prev W'end Offer | Ch'ge on Week | Trust | Bid | Current Offer | Yield |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | **Authorized Unit Trusts** | | | |
| | | Charities Official Investment Fund. 77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815 | | | |
| 150.4 | .. | Income* (42) | 150.4 | | 7.96 |
| 379.5 | .. | Accum* (42) | 379.5 | | .. |
| 64.1 | +0.5 | Extra Income | 60.1 | 64.6 | 9.29 |
| 68.1 | +0.7 | Do Accum | 62.8 | 68.8 | 9.29 |
| 58.3 | +1.2 | Smaller Co's | 55.4 | 59.5e | 2.82 |
| 61.1 | +1.3 | Do Accum | 58.1 | 62.4 | 2.82 |
| 87.0 | -0.5 | Int Technology | 80.5 | 86.5e | 0.57 |
| 88.1 | .. | Do Accum | 82.0 | 88.1 | 0.57 |
| 59.8 | +1.5 | Select Income | 57.1 | 61.3 | 6.91 |
| 46.5 | +0.8 | Gilt & F. I. Inc. | 44.9 | 47.3 | 13.20 |
| 65.6 | +1.6 | High Return | 62.5 | 67.2 | 8.33 |
| 42.7 | +0.9 | Income | 40.6 | 43.6 | 10.62 |
| 49.8 | +0.9 | Gilt & F. I. Gth | 50.1 | 50.7 | 5.10 |
| 62.0 | +2.5 | U.K. Equity Fnd | 60.0 | 64.5 | 4.29 |
| | | Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd. 31 Old Burlington Street. W1. 01-437 5962 | | | |
| 307.5 | +5.3 | Equity Fnd Acc | 297.2 | 312.8 | .. |
| 181.0 | +2.0 | Fixed Int Acc | 173.9 | 183.0 | .. |
| 156.6 | +0.3 | Guar Mon Acc | 148.7 | 156.9 | .. |
| 110.7 | +0.5 | Intnl Fixed Int | 105.7 | 111.2 | .. |
| | | Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd. NLA Twr. Addiscombe Rd. Croydon. 01-686 4355 | | | |
| 248.8 | .. | Property Units | 236.9 | 248.8 | .. |
| 153.8 | .. | Do Series A | 146.0 | 153.8 | .. |
| 223.4 | +2.5 | Managed Units | 214.6 | 225.9 | .. |
| 130.3 | +2.4 | Do Series A | 125.1 | 131.7 | .. |
| | | Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd. 252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB 01-405 8441 | | | |
| 158.5 | .. | Equity Fnd | 151.5 | 158.5 | .. |
| 147.3 | .. | Managed Fnd | 139.9 | 147.3 | .. |
| 182.0 | .. | Prop Acc Units | 172.9 | 182.0 | .. |
| 137.2 | .. | Prop Dist Units | 130.3 | 137.2 | .. |
| 119.3 | -4.7 | Pen Amer Cap | 109.8 | 114.6 | |
| 124.3 | -4.8 | Do Accum | 113.6 | 119.5 | |
| 161.9 | +2.9 | Pen F East Cap | 156.5 | 164.9 | |
| 168.4 | +3.1 | Do Accum | 162.9 | 171.5 | |
| | | Tyndall Assurance. | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Stock Exchange Prices

# Demand for gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

## BRITISH FUNDS

| 1980/81 High | Low | Stock | | Price | Ch'ge | Int. only Yield | Gross Red. Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHORTS** | | | | | | | |
| 98⅞ | 88 | Treas | 8½% 1980-82 | 98⅞ | +1/32 | 8.599 | 14.650 |
| 97¼ | 81⅝ | Treas | 3% 1982 | 97¼ | .. | 3.085 | 13.910 |
| 102¾ | 90½ | Treas | 14% 1982 | 99⅞ | +1/16 | 14.018 | 14.243 |
| 96½ | 85⅞ | Treas | 8¼% 1982 | 96½ | +¼ | 8.549 | 14.098 |
| 96¼ | 85⅝ | Exch | 9¼% 1982 | 95⅞ | .. | 9.648 | 14.502 |
| 95⅛ | 84⅞ | Exch | 8¾% 1983 | 95¼ | .. | 9.186 | 13.302 |
| 92 | 76½ | Exch | 3% 1983 | 89⅞ | .. | 3.338 | 11.772 |
| 99⁷/₁₆ | 85¾ | Treas | 12% 1983 | 97¼ | .. | 12.339 | 14.336 |
| 94⅛ | 84⅛ | Treas | 9¼% 1983 | 93¼ | +⅛ | 9.921 | 13.880 |
| 102⅛ | 94¼ | Exch | 13½% 1983 | 98⅛ | •+⅛ | 13.758 | 14.625 |
| 94¹/₁₆ | 84⅝ | Exch | 10% 1983 | 92¼ | •-⅛ | 10.840 | 14.475 |
| 83 | 76⅞ | Fund | 5½% 1982-84 | 85½ | +⅛ | 6.433 | 13.378 |
| 97¹/₁₆ | 86⅞ | Exch | 11¼% 1984 | 93¼ | .. | 12.064 | 14.821 |
| 104⁵/₁₆ | 94½ | Exch | 14% 1984 | 99¼ | •+⅛ | 14.108 | 14.393 |
| 83¼ | 68⅛ | Exch | 3% 1984 | 78¾ | •+⅛ | 3.810 | 12.882 |
| 99⅝ | 88 | Treas | 12% 1984 | 94⅜ | +⅛ | 12.716 | 14.453 |
| 109¼ | 95⅞ | Treas | 15% 1985 | 99⅝ | +⅛ | 15.058 | 15.109 |
| 98⅞ | 88⅞ | Exch Cv | 12% 1985 | 91⅞ | +⅛ | 13.061 | 15.132 |
| 76 | 68¹⁵/₁₆ | Treas | 3% 1985 | 72½ | •+¼ | 4.136 | 12.982 |
| 96¹/₁₆ | 85⅜ | Treas | 11½% 1985 | 88⅞ | +⅛ | 12.940 | 15.538 |
| 103¼ | 87¾ | Exch | 12¼% 1985 | 91⅞ | •+⅛ | 13.333 | 15.026 |
| 97⅛ | 84⅞ | Exch | 11¾% 1986 | 88⅞ | +⅛ | 13.221 | 15.366 |
| 69¹³/₁₆ | 65⅜ | Treas | 3% 1986 | 68⅝ | •+¼ | 4.373 | 12.259 |
| 97⅞ | 84⅞ | Treas | 12% 1986 | 89¾ | • .. | 13.370 | 15.211 |
| **MEDIUMS** | | | | | | | |
| 89⅞ | 78⅜ | Treas | 8¼% 1984-86 | 81⅞ | +⅛ | 10.445 | 14.081 |
| 105⅝ | 90⅝ | Exch | 13¼% 1987 | 97⅜ | +⅛ | 14.189 | 15.068 |
| 81¼ | 70¼ | Fund | 6½% 1985-87 | 75 | +⅛ | 8.684 | 13.111 |
| 99⅝ | 81½ | Treas | 12% 1987 | 87¼ | +⅛ | 13.808 | 15.434 |
| 83 | 71⅞ | Treas | 7¾% 1985-88 | 77¼ | +⅛ | 10.360 | 13.934 |
| 65¼ | 54⅞ | Trans | 3% 1978-88 | 62⅝ | +⅛ | 4.807 | 11.509 |
| 98 | 79½ | Treas | 11½% 1989 | 85¼ | +¼ | 13.914 | 15.543 |
| 68¼ | 57¾ | Treas | 5% 1986-89 | 63⅝ | +⅛ | 7.907 | 12.427 |
| 104¼ | 88½ | Treas | 13% 1990 | 93⅞ | +¼ | 14.516 | 15.251 |
| 95⅞ | 81½ | Exch | 12½% 1990 | 87¼ | +¼ | 14.824 | 15.682 |
| 82 | 69½ | Treas | 8¼% 1987-90 | 71⅞ | •+⅛ | 11.443 | 13.928 |

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

### A — B

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | 58½ | AAH | 99 | -3 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 9.9 |
| 200 | 92 | AB Electronics | 118 | +5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | .. |
| 79 | 34½ | AB PLC | 39½ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 274 | 132 | AGB Research | 254 | +5 | 7.9b | 3.1 | 25.9 |
| 29 | 10 | AI Ind Prod | 13 | -1 | 0.0e | 0.1 | .. |
| 298 | 161 | APV Hldgs | 221 | .. | 12.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| 72 | 34 | Aaronson Bros | 48 | .. | 3.0 | 7.5 | 14.7 |
| 50 | 25 | Acrow 'A' | 40 | -2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | .. |
| 66 | 28 | Advance Serv | 56 | •-1 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 200 | 123 | Adwest Group | 162 | +4 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 9.4 |
| 428 | 109½ | Aeron'l & Gen. | 260 | .. | 5.0 | 1.9 | 17.6 |
| 37 | 15 | Aero Needles | 22 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 600 | 295 | AKZO | 465 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 30 | Allen W. G. | 50 | .. | 4.4 | 8.9 | 11.1 |
| 155 | 85 | Allied Colloids | 145 | .. | 3.9 | 2.7 | 24.3 |
| 30½ | 16 | Allied Plant | 17 | -1 | .. | .. | 3.4 |
| 615 | 222 | Amal Metal | 558 | .. | 8.6 | 1.5 | 11.9 |
| 142 | 51¼ | Amal Power | 136 | h .. | 7.1b | 5.3 | 15.9 |
| 39½ | 12 | Amber Day | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 208 | 82 | Amstrad | 208 | .. | 5.6 | 2.7 | 14.1 |
| 108½ | 59¼ | Anderson Strath | 82 | -2 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 9.1 |
| 98 | 60 | Anglia TV 'A' | 97 | .. | 7.4 | 7.7 | 3.6 |
| 14 | 7²³/₃₂ | Anglo Amer Ind | £14 | .. | 85.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| 37½ | 20 | Aquascutum 'A' | 30 | -1 | 2.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| 132 | 39½ | Argyll Foods | 98 | -1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 13.7 |
| 295 | 186 | Ash & Lacy | 224 | .. | 17.9 | 8.0 | 5.7 |
| 316 | 178 | Ass Book | 303 | +5 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 19.8 |
| 159 | 85 | Ass Brit Food | 157 | +2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 8.2 |
| 118 | 40 | Ass Comm 'A' | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 78 | 42 | Ass Fisheries | 72 | .. | 1.4 | 2.0 | 26.3 |
| 148 | 75 | Ass Leisure | 93 | -1 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 6.7 |
| 336 | 175 | Ass News | 193 | .. | 14.9 | 7.7 | 6.4 |
| 46 | 24 | Ass Paper | 42 | +1 | 2.9b | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| 54 | 35 | Atkins Bros | 49 | .. | 6.6 | 13.6 | 6.0 |
| 9 | 3 | Audiotronic | 4½ | +½ | ..e | .. | .. |
| 3 | 1½ | Do Pref | 3½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 52 | 24 | Ault & Wiborg | 32 | .. | 1.7 | 5.3 | .. |

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

| | Market rates (day's range) November 13 | Market rates (close) November 13 | 1 month | 3 months |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $1.900-9200 | $1.9070-9090 | 0.27-0.17c prem | 0.60-0.50c prem |
| Montreal | $2.2570-2800 | $2.2670-2690 | 0.45-0.55c disc | 1.00-1.20c disc |
| Amsterdam | 4.60-66fl | 4.62½-63½fl | 1¼-¼c prem | 3½-3c prem |
| Brussels | 70.60-71.40f | 71.05-15f | 4-14c disc | 35-45c disc |
| Copenhagen | 13.57-70k | 13.63½-65½k | 165-90ore prem | 115 prem-20ore disc |
| Dublin | 1.1890-2010p | 1.1960-1980p | 15-30p disc | 80-95p disc |
| Frankfurt | 4.20½-26m | 4.22½-24½m | 1⅞-1⅝pf prem | 4½-3⅞pf prem |
| Lisbon | 121.50-123.25e | 122.50-80e | 40-215c disc | 95-445c disc |
| Madrid | 181.25-183.50p | 182.20-40p | 10-30c disc | 40-75c disc |
| Milan | 2252-71lr | 2263½-65½lr | 11½-14½lr disc | 41-45lr disc |
| Oslo | 11.10-17k | 11.12-13k | 120-10ore prem | 290-180ore prem |
| Paris | 10.61-74f | 10.66¼-67¼f | 1¼-2¼c disc | 7-8c disc |
| Stockholm | 10.41-48k | 10.43-44k | 245-175ore prem | 650-580ore prem |
| Tokyo | 430-38y | 433-34y | 3.05-2.70y prem | 7.90-7.60y prem |
| Vienna | 29.55-80sch | 29.67-72sch | 15-10gro prem | 30-20gro prem |
| Zurich | 3.33-38f | 3.34-35f | 1½-1¼c prem | 4½-3⅞c prem |

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 1.2 at 90.7

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 15 Low 10
Week Fixed: 15-14½

**Treasury Bills (Dis%)**

| Buying | | Selling | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 14⅛ | 2 months | 14⅛ |
| 3 months | 13¾ | 3 months | 13⅝ |

**Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months | 14⅛-14⅛ | 3 months | 14½ |
| 3 months | 13¹³/₁₆-13¹¹/₁₆ | 4 months | 14⅛ |
| 4 months | 13⅝-13½ | 6 months | 13⅞ |
| 6 months | 13⁷/₁₆-12¹⁵/₁₆ | | |

**Local Authority Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 15½-15¼ | 7 months | 14½-14¼ |
| 2 months | 15½-15¼ | 8 months | 14½-14¼ |
| 3 months | 15¼-14¾ | 9 months | 14½-14¼ |
| 4 months | 15-14¾ | 10 months | 14½-14¼ |
| 5 months | 14¾-14½ | 11 months | 14½-14¼ |
| 6 months | 14½-14¼ | 12 months | 14½-14¼ |

**Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month | 14⅞-14⅝ | 6 months | 14-13¾ |
| 3 months | 14⅝-14⅛ | 12 months | 14-13⅞ |

**Local Authority Market (%)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 days | 15¼ | 3 months | 15 |
| 7 days | 15⅛ | 6 months | 14⅝ |
| 1 month | 15⅛ | 1 year | 14¼ |

**Interbank Market (%)**

Weekend: Open 16-15¼ Close 10

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 week | 15⅝-15⅜ | 6 months | 14⅝-14½ |
| 1 month | 15¼-15 | 9 months | 14⅞-14⁹/₁₆ |
| 3 months | 14⅞-14¾ | 12 months | 14⅞-14⁹/₁₆ |

**First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)**

3 months 15¼ 6 months 15
Finance House Base Rate 16%

**Treasury Bill Tender**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Applications | £414m | allotted | £100m |
| Bids at | £96.54 | received | 38% |
| Last week | £96.28 | received | 57% |
| Average rate | £13.8300% | Last week | 14.8957% |
| Next week | £100m | replace | £100m |

## Other Markets

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | 1.6650-1.6700 |
| Bahrein | 0.7202-0.7232 |
| Finland | 8.2260-8.2680 |
| Greece | 106.05-108.05 |
| Hongkong | 10.7290-10.7690 |
| Iran | Not available |
| Kuwait | 0.5373-0.5403 |
| Malaysia | 4.2860-4.3160 |
| Mexico | 48.35-49.85 |
| New Zealand | 2.2935-2.3135 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.5315-6.5315 |
| Singapore | 3.9135-3.9435 |
| South Africa | 1.8200-1.8350 |

## Dollar Spot Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| * Ireland | 1.5990-1.6020 |
| † Canada | 1.1887-1.1890 |
| Netherlands | 2.4275-2.4325 |
| Belgium | 37.24-37.29 |
| Denmark | 7.1225-7.1275 |
| West Germany | 2.2190-2.2210 |
| Portugal | 64.25-64.50 |
| Spain | 95.65-95.75 |
| Italy | 1186.00-1187.30 |
| Norway | 5.8310-5.8340 |
| France | 5.6000-5.6075 |
| Sweden | 5.4740-5.4770 |
| Japan | 227.25-227.40 |
| Austria | 15.51-15.54 |
| Switzerland | 1.7580-1.7600 |

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8407-0.8409

## Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12¾-13¾; seven days, 12¹⁵/₁₆-13⁵/₁₆; one month, 13-13¼; three months, 13-13¼; six months, 13¼-13½.

## Gold

Gold fixed: am, $414 (an ounce); pm, $412.50 close, $412.
Krugerrand (per coin): $424-427 (£221.75-223).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£52-53).

## MISCELLANEOUS

| 1980/81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div pence | Yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 25 | Calcutta Elec | 36 | | 9.1 | 25.3 | |
| 34½ | 28½ | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £29 | | 500 | 17.2 | .. |
| 30 | 17 | Gt Nthn Tele | £30 | | 150 | 5.0 | 11.3 |
| 353 | 150 | Imp Cont Gas | 178 | +2 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 11.3 |
| 185 | 95 | Milford Docks | 120 | .. | 0.7 | 0.6 | .. |
| 193 | 88 | Mesco Inv | 128 | .. | 10.0 | 7.8 | .. |
| 35 | 28½ | Sunderlnd Wtr | £29 | .. | 500 | 17.2 | |

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

## RECENT ISSUES

| | Closing Price |
|---|---|
| Acsis Jewellery 10p Ord (70a) | 72-1 |
| Asprey 25p Ord (a) | 775-25 |
| Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92 | £54½ |
| Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168) | 198-1 |
| E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (†b) | £19¾ |
| Exchequer 15% 1997 (£96½) | £35¹¹/₁₆ |
| Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a) | 99 |
| Habitat Group 10p Ord (110) | 133 |
| Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a) | 17 |
| Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a) | 76 |
| London Private Health 25p Ord (28a) | 26½ |
| Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1) | 101 |
| Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a) | 70 |
| Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b) | £12¾ |
| V W 25p Ord (62a) | 60-2 |

| RIGHTS ISSUES | Latest date of return | |
|---|---|---|
| BP (275 partly paid) | Dec 16 | 140 |
| Northern Foods (126‡) | | 15 prem-6 |
| Websters Group (28‡) | Dec 15 | 40f |

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. z unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Savers get a bonus, page 20

Business News

THE TIMES Saturday November 14 1981

Personal finance, pages 20 and 21

# Inflation at 11.7pc and set to rise

By Melvyn Westlake

Inflation turned upwards again last month and looks set to rise further by the end of the year. The 0.9 per cent increase in the retail price index during October was the largest monthly rise since the spring, pushing the year-on-year inflation rate to 11.7 per cent from 11.4 per cent in September.

With mortgage and utility price increases in the pipeline, inflation will probably go back over 12 per cent in the next couple of months, exceeding the Government's forecast by more than 2 percentage points.

The main factors behind the latest increase are the supplementary rates levied by a number of local authorities, dearer seasonal foods, and higher cigarette and drink prices. The effect of supplementary rate calls was only partially offset by a cut in bus and tube fares, mainly in London.

The event that has most upset the Government's calculations has been the fall in the pound against other currencies. This has made many imported goods more expensive.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, effectively conceded in Parliament this week that the Government's hopes on inflation had received a setback. He did not expect inflation to fall as fast during the next 12 months as during the past 18 months. The fall in the exchange rate would inevitably exert some pressure in the opposite direction, he said. But he insisted that the trend should remain downwards.

However, the downward trend does not seem likely to be resumed until next year. The increase in mortgage rates from 13 to 15 per cent, which is just beginning to be felt, will add two-thirds of a point to the retail price index& On top of this, gas, rail, coal and telephone charges are all going up.

Manfacturing industry is still experiencing sharp increases in the cost of fuel and materials and in many cases, these have still to be passed on.

The House of Lords will rule in the next few days whether London's supplementary rate call and reduced transport fares remain in force. It has been suggested that London Transport fares could triple if the Lords rules against the Greater London Council.

New forecasts are being prepared by the Treasury. Most private forecasts are predicting inflation in double figures during 1982.

This would mean there had been no overall improvement since the Government took office in May, 1979, when the inflation rate was 10.3 per cent.

The main area of Government success has been in getting wage increases down. Wages and salaries per unit of output are now rising at about a quarter of the rate of a year ago. A sharp improvement in productivity this year has offset much of the rise in unit labour costs.

The rate of inflation now depends critically on the level of wage increases during the present round.

Britain's present inflation is about average for the European Community, but a little higher than for the average of all industrial countries, which was 10.8 per cent in September.

# High hopes of further cut in interest rates

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Hopes were high last night that the banks will announce further cuts in their interest rates early next week.

Mr Roy Gamble, general manager of the Midland Bank, said: "There are good grounds for a modest reduction in base rates in the next week or so."

Other banks were also optimistic, though some expressed caution about the prospect of liquidity shortages as the main tax-gathering season approaches.

The feeling in money markets is that banks will reduce base rates from 15 to 14½ per cent, and perhaps by a further ½ per cent to 14 per cent by Christmas.

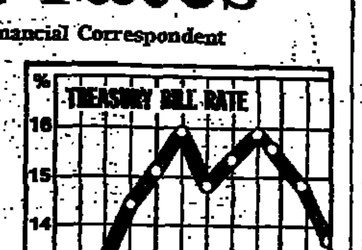
It seems unlikely that building societies will reconsider their interest rates until the banks' base rates come down to 14 per cent or less.

The new mood of optimism in financial markets springs almost entirely from the rapid decline in interest rates in the United States.

This, moreover, is a trend which may still have some way to run as the United States economy moves deeper into recession.

Mr Henry Kaufman, of Salamon Brothers in New York, yesterday predicted that the prime lending rates of United States banks, at present 16½ to 17 per cent, could fall to 15 per cent within the next four weeks.

The more dollar rates fall, the more room there is to lower United Kingdom interest rates without weakening the pound. This week the interest rate differential in favour of the London market has brought considerable overseas demand both for sterling and the relatively high returns available in gilts.




Yesterday, sterling rose 1.3 cents against the dollar to close at $1.9080. It was also strong against other currencies, particularly a generally weak Deutsche mark (DM 4.24). Its index against a basket of currencies rose 1.3 to 90.7.

In domestic financial markets, the average rate of discount at which Treasury bills were allotted at the weekly tender fell sharply, from 14.89 to 13.84 per cent. Other money market rates eased and are expected to open still lower on Monday.

The monetary authorities took advantage of the more bullish mood in the gilt edged market to announce a new stock issue. On Monday investors had exhausted remaining supplies of the last issue, Exchequer 15 per cent 1997.

The new stock is a £1,000m issue of Treasury 14 per cent 1986. The stock goes on offer next Thursday and at the minimum tender price of £95¾ per cent offers a flat yield of 14.62 per cent and a gross yield to redemption of 15.27 per cent.

The stock is £49 paid on application, the call for the balance falling on January 11. This will give the Government funds over two banking months, during which period it has three maturing stocks to refinance.

# Worst month in two years for societies

By Lorna Bourke

Savers shunned the building societies during October, cutting the flow of funds to £154m, the lowest for two years.

Net receipts have been running at fairly modest levels throughout 1981, exceeding £400m only in January and May of this year. The October figures came as no surprise to to the societies who had expected the iferce competition from National Savings to divert funds usually channelled into building society accounts.

Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, blamed the fall in net receipts on competition, saying: "Unfortunately there is little sign of any recovery, though the recent small decline in market interest rates is encouraging."

The societies can live with net receipts at these levels for some months as demand for home loans is slack and shows signs of declining further.

Homebuyers borrowed £959m during October, the second month running that lending dipped below the £1,000m level, and societies report a noticeable falling off in the number of applications for loans. This decline will be heightened by the seasonal slump in lending over the Christmas period.

The fall-off in receipts is not being taken lightly by societies. Bristol and West yesterday announced a number of measures to attract customers back to its branches, including an investment account paying 2 per cent over the recommended rate of 9.75 per cent, with virtually no withdrawal constraints.

The society will also experiment with 12-hour opening, six days a week at its head office in Bristol and first-time buyers are being offered a 0.5 per cent reduction on the basic mortgage rate of 15 per cent, on loans up to £15,000. This could prove a powerful magnet to pull in customers.

The big five societies are sceptical of this move and are unlikely to follow.

Most are looking at introducing new customer services such as cheque book facilities, and several, including the Halifax, have experimented with cash dispenser machines.

Bristol and West plans, page 20

# BP blames oil cuts on tax uncertainty

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Plans for the development of four oil and gas fields in the North Sea have been frozen by British Petroleum because of the Government's offshore taxation regime.

BP executives who supported the recent submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association for tax modifications, confirmed yesterday that all the company's future field development plans were under scrutiny because of continuing uncertainty.

The marginal fields where development would almost certainly go ahead if the Government introduced changes are the Andrew field with both oil and associated gas reserves, the Bruce gas field, and an extension of the giant Forties field and other reserves which lie to the south of the large Ninian field.

Changes in the offshore tax regime coupled with higher prices for gas, would provide the impetus for field development plans to go forward. But BP, along with other offshore operators, is faced with the Government siphoning off an additional £1,000m through the supplementary petroleum duty introduced in the Budget this year.

The new duty and other tax changes mean that BP will pay £300m more in taxes this year than the £1,700m it paid last year. In discussions with the Government the company is emphasizing the importance of modifications being made to encourage the development of marginal fields while at the same time not increasing the tax burdens on fields already in production.

Meanwhile the company is pressing ahead with the development of its Magnus field to which it was too heavily committed before the latest round of tax changes. The production platform is due to be completed next month and will be floated out in spring next year with first oil production scheduled for April 1983.

# ICL pays chip 'royalty'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

ICL, the British computer company, has agreed to pay Fujitsu, the Japanese electronics company for advanced microchip technology.

The companies, which announced a collaborative agreement in October, are also negotiating the £100m guarantees required by the Japanese Exim Bank which could provide credit facilities for the deal.

Mr Robb Wilmot, managing director of ICL, said yesterday that there was a small payment which would compensate Fujitsu for giving ICL early access to their microchip technology. He emphasized that the payment was modest and well within ICL's financial budget.

The two companies have started work on the customized chips which will be made for ICI based on Fujitsu technology. It is expected that the Japanese company will become ICL's preferred supplier.

The final details of the agreement, however, have not been worked out and the level of payment to be made to Fujitsu in exchange for the early use of the chip technology has also not been decided.

ICL last month announced the basis of the agreement giving the British company access to a new range of super computers and advanced microchip technology.

Richard Francis

Mr Christopher Ann, a vineyard owner at Alfriston, East Sussex, with a selection of English wines.

# EEC sugar rule sours UK wines

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Britain's 200 commercial vineyards are threatened by EEC wine regulations that could put up prices by about 25p a bottle.

Major Colin Gillespie, chairman of the English Vineyards Association said: "This is an enormous body blow which could have serious effects on the industry".

British growers work on about 1,000 acres, mainly in the South. They were already running into difficult times because of the second poor harvest after three indifferent ones.

The EEC problem has arisen because of the frequent need with grapes grown so far north to add sugar before fermentation to bring up the alcohol level.

The EEC regulations would make producers add sugar in the form of a liquid grape product to discourage unnecessary adulteration of wines. Commercial winemakers adding other forms of sugar would face a levy.

Costs of bringing such products from the Continent, together with potential over-ordering, would add at least £1.50 to the cost of each gallon of British wine, according to Major Gillespie, who has vineyards near Wells, Somerset.

This could have a disastrous effect on British wine sales as prices are already comparatively high at an average £3.50 a bottle.

# Laker wins a year's delay in paying £6m

By Simon Proctor

Laker Airways yesterday won some breathing space in its fight to finance the purchase of five DC10 aircraft when the principal American Government agency and its partners financing the deal agreed to a 12-month moratorium on the repayment of part of the $161.2m (£84.8m) debt.

Laker was due to repay $12.7m (£6.7m) to the American bankers originally on September 15 but was granted two monthly moratoriums on repayment, the second of which expired yesterday. Another repayment of $12.7m is due next March.

Three sets of loans are involved—$86.8m from Eximbank, the American Government export credit agency, and $74.4m from Private Eport Funding Corporation, of New York. The latter loan is guaranteed by Eximbank, and a further $24.8m is being provided by commercial banks.

A statement from Eximbank said: "Eximbank, PEFCO and the private lenders involved in financing five DC10 aircraft for Laker Airways have agreed to reschedule the two principal payments, which were originally due to them on September 15, 1981, and March 15, 1982. All rescheduled amounts would then be payable in equal amounts over the remaining term of that lender's credit.

"Interest rate on rescheduled principal amount would be set by the respective lender. Interest on the original debt, however, will continue to be paid on the date at the rate provided for in the credit agreement.

Next week negotiations on the rescheduling of a separate loan to Laker—$131m from a group of international banks headed by Midland Bank International—are expected to be concluded. This loan is for the purchase of three A-300 Airbuses.

Yesterday, senior banking sources indicated that about three-quarters of the 13 banks had agreed to a rescheduling arrangement.

# Japanese cut exports to win trade peace

From Paul Routledge, Tokyo, Nov 13

The Japanese Government is seeking to reassure Western trading partners by introducing curbs on excessive exports of manufactured goods.

British MPs visiting Tokyo, who have raised the issue of trade friction with minsters, senior civil servants and industrial organizations believe an announcement will be made shortly.

One proposal being canvassed at cabinet level is a selective surcharge on exports. It is likely that Japan's domestic market will be opened more to the West.

There could also be greater official encouragement for East-West industrial links—such as the BL-Honda deal—and greater investment in countries where Japanese exports are being blamed for the collapse of domestic manufacturing companies.

Ministers disagree on the degree of export self-discipline and what form it should take, but Japanese employers accept that their trading activities have fuelled a strong protectionist lobby in Europe.

Mr Hoshin Matsuzaki, managing director of Nikkeiren—the Japanese CBI—told visiting British industrial journalists that any return to worldwide trade protectionism would be a fatal blow to Japan.

He conceded that if Japan exported so much that certain sections of western industry were destroyed, that would also harm the country.

"It seems that the government is considering limiting the growth of exports", he said.

The cabinet could show its hand on a package of trade measures early next month.

But time is needed to co-ordinate the differing views among government agencies and to allow Mr Suzuki, the Prime Minister, to carry out a cabinet reshuffle.

# Investors deluge Exco

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Money broker Exco International, which makes its stock market debut next week, has received applications worth £1.289m from share investors.

The offer for sale of 14.5 million shares at 140p to raise £20m attracted 195,000 applicants and was oversubscribed 62.5 times, N. M. Rothschild the merchant bank handling the sale said yesterday.

Because of the big demand, which was calculated after rejecting a number of multiple applications, Rothschild is to allot the shares on the basis of a weighted ballot, although applications for 56,000 shares and over will automatically get about 1.4 per cent of the shares applied for. Those who applied for between 2,500 to 55,000 will go into a weighted ballot for parcels of 800 shares. Applications for between 800 and 2,000 shares and for between 200 to 600 shares will have a chance in the ballot of getting a parcel of 400 and 200 shares respectively.

The complex weighting of the ballot means that the bigger the application in each band, the greater the chance of being allocated a parcel of shares.

Rothschild said it expects letters of allotment and regret will be posted next Tuesday and dealings will start on Wednesday. Stock market sources expect the shares to open at a 60p to 100p premium.

# MARATHON FIGHTS BID

Marathon Oil is considering complete or partial liquidation as an alternative to a merger with Mobil.

Marathon president, Mr Harold Hoopman said another option was declaration of an extraordinary dividend. Marathon was also considering the repurchase of its own shares or a business combination

Mobil has confirmed discussing a "hold separate" agreement with the Federal Trade Commission which would allow it to acquire Marathon before antitrust questions are resolved, but which would keep it independent for 180 days, during which the commission could study the antitrust issues and reserve the right to order Mobil to divest itself of Marathon.

## Stock Markets

FT Index 519.2 up 1.0
FT Gilts 63.68 up 0.45
FT All Share 308.28 down 0.28
Bargains 16,817

## Sterling

$ 1.9080 up 1.30 cents
Index 90.7 up 1.3
New York: $1.9120

## Dollar

Index 107.0 up 0.3
DM 2.2200 up 63 pts
New York: $413.80

## Gold

$412 up $1.50

## Money

3 mth sterling 14¾-14⅝
3 mth Euro $ 13-14¼
6 mth Euro $ 13¼-13¾

## PRICE CHANGES

### Rises

| | |
|---|---|
| Bikwood Hodge | 3p to 22½p |
| Brit & Comm | 7p to 325p |
| Brit Home St | 9p to 139p |
| Caledonia Inv | 18p to 298p |
| Carless Capel | 8p to 146p |
| Castlefield | 10p to 355p |
| Huntleigh Group | 13p to 96p |
| M & G Group | 11p to 316p |
| Portals | 10p to 500p |
| Rush & Tomkins | 6p to 214p |
| Seccombe Mars | 15p to 245p |
| Stock Conv | 6p to 346p |
| Trust Secs | 10p to 295p |
| Union Discount | 10p to 433p |
| Utd News | 7p to 165p |

### Falls

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlantic Resc | 5p to 235p |
| Brl Aerospace | 5p to 186p |
| Broken Hill | 12p to 613p |
| Lasmo | 12p to 482p |
| Martin RP | 10p to 360p |
| Mercantile Hse | 12p to 473p |
| Pentos | 2p to 15p |
| Plessey | 7p to 338p |
| Racal Elect | 10p to 413p |
| Ranger Oil | 5p to 460p |
| Redfearn Nat | 6p to 102p |
| Shell Trans | 6p to 374p |
| Thorn-EMI | 7p to 441p |
| Tricentrol | 6p to 264p |
| Unitech | 6p to 197p |

# Plea for tax indexation

Indexation of personal tax allowances should be restored in the 1982 Budget, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce has urged in a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Sir Monty Finniston, the association's president and former British Steel chairman, said such a move might encourage wage restraint.

He has also asked the Chancellor for a reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge and the abolition of the marginal rate of corporation tax on profits up to £200,000.

☐ An International Monetary Fund mission will visit Japan on Monday for an annual meetig with Japanese officials to review the country's economy.

# £27,000m growth plan for Canada

The Canadian Government is to allocate more than $C60,000m (£26,086m) over the next five years to lay the foundations for economic growth in the next decade, Mr Allan MacEachen, the Finance Minister, said in a budget speech last night.

Of this, $C42,000m (£18,200m) will be spent on economic development and $C18,200m (£7,900m) on energy development, he said.

# New VW chief

Volkswagenwerk yesterday confirmed that Dr Carl Hahn of Continental Gummi-Werke, the tyre manufacturer, will be the next chief executive of the company and announced plans to inject new cash into its troubled Triumph-Adler computer subsidiary and its loss-making offshoots in South America.

## BUSINESS BRIEFING

# Beer price war breaks out in southern pubs

A price war has broken out among the Big Five brewers (Derek Harris writes). Allied Breweries and Whitbread are freezing prices of their draught beer and lager in the south of England, although increases of up to 4p a pint have been put through in much of the south by Bass, Courage (part of Imperial Group) and Grand Metropolitan's Watney Mann subsidiary. Clubs also benefit from the price freeze.

Whitbread London and Whitbread Wessex are holding prices until March 1 next year. The Allied decision, affecting brews from Ind Coope, Benskins, Taylor Walker, Friary Meux and Romford, as well as national brands such as Double Diamond and Skol lager, runs to the beginning of January.

All the big brewers recently put through increases on draught beer in the north and much of the Midlands and a similar round had been expected throughout the south.

# New ink factory

A printing ink factory with automated production and handling systems, is to be built in Bristol. The development is a result of the growing integration of Redcliffe Inks of Yate, Bristol, and Ault and Wiborg of Watford, both part of the Sun Chemical organization.

# Dalgety to sell restaurants

Dalgety-Spillers is selling its Mario and Franco Restaurants chain to Kennedy Brookes for £1m.

Nine London restaurants will change hands but two branches, in Leeds and Manchester, are excluded from the deal. Kenned Brookes owns the Brookes Hotels group.

# Steel rebuttal

The European Economic Community yesterday denied United States allegations that EEC members were dumping steel on the United States Market and said aid given by some nations to their steelmakers was to reorganize the industry. The ECC rebuttal was made during a Gatt meeting in Geneva.

# Irish jobs boost

More than 1,600 jobs are to be created in Ireland at Shannon by Mitel, the Canadian telecommunications company, and in Dublin by Storage Technology of the United States in expansion programmes.

# Saudi order

Crane Fruehof, the Norfolk-based trailer manufacturer, announced a £2.8m order to supply nearly 300 heavy duty trailers to Saudi Arabia for pipe-laying and oilfield work.

# M1-B rises

United States basic money supply M1-B rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $433.2000m in the week ended November 4 from $431,000m the previous week.

# £200m fillip for docks

The loss-making Liverpool and London docks are to get up to £200m extra financial help from the Government to enable them to return to profitable operations, Mr David Howell, the Transport Secretary, announced yesterday.

But he has made it clear to the Port of London Authority and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company that they must break even by the end of next year. The Government does not intend to meet deficits incurred after that. Further manpower cuts would also be needed, he said.

Provision for the extra financial help is contained in the Transport (Finance) Bill published yesterday. The Bill also increases borrowing limits for British Rail and the National Bus Company to take account of inflation, and raises the grant limits for British Rail's loss-making passenger services.

# Polish review

Officials from Poland's main Western creditor countries will meet in Paris next week to review the Polish economy and discuss rescheduling debt payments due next year.

# Hoover jobs plea

A mass meeting of workers at the Hoover plant in West London, which is to close with the loss of 1,081 jobs, yesterday called for talks with the management to consider alternatives.

# Statoil price rise

Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, yesterday raised its North Sea oil prices by $1.5 per barrel, backdated to November 2.

Building societies

# Bristol & West offers 2% bonus for savers

Building society investors cannot afford to miss the latest offer from Bristol & West — a seven-day notice account with no withdrawal penalties, paying a full 2 per cent over the recommended rate.

Bristol & West has put the building society world in turmoil with news of its Bristol Bond. Not even the smallest of small societies pays much more than 1 per cent over the recommended rate for ordinary account money.

At 11.75 per cent net of basic rate tax the Bristol Bond, which is effectively an ordinary account, outstrips all its competitors by a large margin. The equivalent before-tax rate for a basic-rate tax payer is 16.79 per cent.

Unlike the small societies where investments and withdrawals are made by post, the Bristol & West has over 150 branches removing this major difficulty.

The differential of 2 per cent over the recommended ordinary share rate is guaranteed until October 31, 1984, though the ordinary share rate will, of course, fluctuate.

It makes little sense to go on investing with the Halifax, Abbey National and the rest if you can walk down the road to the Bristol & West and obtain 2 per cent more with only the marginal inconvenience of having to give seven-days notice of withdrawal.

Perhaps the best strategy is to keep £200 or so with your regular building society for instant cash and transfer the balance to a Bristol Bond. Minimum investment is £200 with a maximum of £20,000 per person.

The offer is limited to £100m but is closing anyway on December 31. Cheltenham & Gloucester which launched a similar scheme at the end of April, took an estimated £100m in the space of six to eight weeks, and had to turn money away.

Not content with hammering the competition on investment rates, Bristol & West has cut 0.5 per cent on the mortgage rate for new first-time buyers. Some £50m of mortgage money has been set aside for first time buyers who will be able to borrow at 14.5 per cent instead of the basic 15 per cent.

The reduction of 0.5 per cent is certainly not to be sneezed at — repayments on a £15,000 25-year loan at 14.5 per cent are £187.61 a month before tax relief compared with £193.38 at the basic 15 per cent rate.

This reduction will also apply to first time buyers borrowing under the option mortgage scheme where the borrower pays a lower interest rate but receives no tax relief. Rates here are cut to 10.2 per cent from 10.5 per cent with monthly repayments on a £15,000 loan over 25 years coming down from £143.04 to £139.84.

The big five societies have been taken aback by this latest move by Bristol & West and are concerned that it may prosper at the expense, not of outside competitors, like the banks and national savings, but to the detriment of other building societies.

"The Bristol & West must be prepared to eat into its reserves on this one" commented Mr Thayre, chief general manager of the Halifax.

It seems unlikely that the larger societies can afford to follow suit and both the Halifax and Abbey National confirmed that it would be difficult.

"This is the wrong kind of strategy" commented a spokesman for Abbey National. Abbey makes no bones about the fact that it would like to pay only 5 per cent on ordinary share accounts in order to be able to offer more attractive terms for longer term money.

But Andrew Breach, chairman of Bristol & West maintains that his society can afford the higher rates because it has a relatively low ratio of term-share money on which it is paying extra interest. Average for the industry is around 15 to 17 per cent, and societies like Abbey have a high proportion of term-share money.

"I hope other societies will not be seriously upset — those who can afford to offer the same attractive terms will consider doing it", said Mr Breach.

Lorna Bourke

Local authority rates

# Improvement in rebate levels

The row over the legality of London public transport fare cuts and the consequent supplementray rate demand, provides little comfort for those who a having difficulty finding the cash to pay even the basic rates.

Most home owners will, by now, have received that most unwelcome of missives, the supplementary rate demand, and whether or not Greater London Council ratepayers are eventually obliged to pay all of it still hangs in the balance.

The most likely solution is that local authorities will ask for the money whatever the outcome of the appeal to the House of Lords — which is to be heard soon — but that any subsequent rebate will be offset against the next rate demand.

Elsewhere, supplementary rate demands vary enormously, depending on the local authority; in metropolitan and city districts particularly they are substantial.

In Lancashire, for example, ratepayers will have to find an extra 18p in the pound, which for the average home owner, whose property has a ratable value of £145, means an extra £26.10 a year.

London ratepayers are particularly hard hit, with average supplementary demands ranging from about £30 to £50 depending on area. The worst aspect of these requests for extra cash is that there is no guarantee that the local authority will not be back asking for more later in the year.

About the only bright spot is the news that rate rebates are to go up from November 23 and payments are quite generous.

Contrary to popular belief, there are no income limits on eligibility for rebate, so if you think that you might qualify it is worth applying.

Calculations for working out eligibility are complicated, but householders are entitled to a rebate of 60 per cent of rates, adjusted according to how much the householder's income falls above or below a statutory "needs allowance".

This needs allowance has been increased from £34.90 to £37.35 a week for a single person, in line with retirement pensions. The comparable figure for a married couple is up from £51.70 to £55.60 a week.

An elderly couple — one of the main categories of claimants — with income of, say, £80 a week and paying rates of £7 a week will be entitled to a rebate of £2.74 a week from November 23. Single people are also eligible and a typical rebate for someone earning £80 a week, and paying rates of £7 a week is £1.64.

How to pay less rates

Many people are entitled to a rate rebate

Are you one of them?

Cover of a government explanatory leaflet for ratepayers.

Contrary to popular belief there are no income limits

Home owners are eligible, but so, too, are council tenants and tenants and subtenants of both furnished and unfurnished property.

Qualification for rebate depends on several factors — the number of people in the family, the level of income and the amount of rates paid. Water rates and sewage charges are excluded from rebate.

Tenants who pay an inclusive sum in rent to a landlord are often unaware that they can apply for a rate rebate. Anyone on supplementary benefit should check with the local DHSS office, because working out whether you are better off on supplementary benefit or with rate rebates is a complicated business.

When calculating income, certain amounts are disregarded — the first £15.25 of earnings (up from £9.60) and £5 of a partner's earnings.

The Department of the Environment produces a useful booklet on the subject, *How To Pay Less Rates*, which gives fuller details, and information should be available from your local town hall.

If you think that you might be eligible, but are not sure, apply anyway. Your local authority will tell you whether or not you qualify.

Lorna Bourke

# Take care with gold

Throughout this week the gold market has been going through one of its periodic bouts of uncertainty. On Tuesday the price dropped by $14.5 an ounce to hit a three-month low point of $415. Since then it has edged down further, though less dramatically, to finish the week at $412.

As one bullion dealer put it: "The current mood is one of pessimism with the market struggling to find its level." There are several reasons for gold's poor showing so far in 1981.

First and foremost, the price of the yellow metal conforms very precisely to the basic economic influences of supply and demand. In recent months both South Africa and the Soviet Union, the world's largest producers of gold, have been selling large quantities in various parts of the world.

In addition to over-supply, the price of gold is also being kept down by the high level of interest rates. United States rates may have eased slightly but with President Reagan's gloomy acknowledgment that the American economy is still in bad shape, few people are looking for an early substantial drop in interest rates to help divert money into precious metals. Indeed, the heady days of January 1980 when gold was trading at $850 an ounce, are unlikely to be repeated for some considerable time.

Conversely, it has to be remembered that gold is a commodity of notorious volatility. Traditionally it has proved to be a reliable barometer of fear and some observers predict that if there were an invasion of Poland or renewed tension in the Middle East, the price would zoom upwards. That may be so although interestingly the assassination of President Sadat hardly moved the market; nor did the earlier attempt on Mr Reagan's life. So the best advice must be to hold off in anticipation of a further price fall.

The principal coins such as Krugerrands and sovereigns command a ready market and, in addition, do not attract VAT. There is a premium normally of 3 per cent of the present gold price on a one ounce Krugerrand, but for smaller investors they represent a better buy than bullion which does attract VAT unless it is held outside the United Kingdom.

In particular, investors should give a wide berth to gold bars being advertised by bullion dealers Johnson Matthey. Under the enticing slogan "A gift to treasure for those you treasure most" Johnson Matthey are using colour advertisements to sell gold bars in four sizes, ranging from 2.5 grams up to 20 grams.

Unfortunately, the prices being quoted represent very poor value — particularly in the light of the recent price decline.

You can buy a 20 gram gold bar (approximately two-thirds of an ounce) from Johnson Matthey for £204.24, including VAT until November 20. In London on Thursday afternoon I was quoted a price of £164.54, including VAT, for a 20 gram bar at the shopfront premises of the Bullion Company in Hatton Garden.

Admittedly Johnson Matthey would have to have fixed their published prices some weeks ago but with the gold price changes that have subsequently taken place, this is definitely an offer investors can refuse.

Peter Gartland




Insurance

# True worth of a wife

Less than £2 an hour is the price put on the work done by housewives, yet working a 14-hour day, seven days a week, they still manage to top up earnings equivalent to the salary of an army sergeant major, bishop or fire chief.

Over £204 a week is the value of a housewife's work as child-minder, seamstress, shopper, laundress, head cook and bottle washer, according to a Gallup survey conducted for the Legal and General insurance company.

The object of the exercise is to impress on husbands the devastating effect that the death of a wife and mother would have on the family finances — and to encourage families to buy insurance to cover this eventuality.

Legal and General conducted a similar survey some six years ago, but it reports that there has been little increase in the numbers of husbands heeding their warning and insuring their wives.

L & G has now decided to tackle the problem by launching a group insurance policy, "Coping and Caring", aimed at employers, the philosophy being that if individuals cannot be persuaded to act responsibly then perhaps employers can.

But there is no need to rely on an employer to provide. Short-term life assurance to cover the period when children are young and the loss of a wife would be most devastating financially, is very cheap. A 30-year-old could buy £50,000 of 15-year term cover for around £50 to £60 a year (less tax relief), and it is surprising that so few people bother.

A straw poll of the married men in this office revealed that only 40 per cent had any life cover at all on the lives of their wives — and in some instances even where they were insured it was only minimal.

Term assurance which pays a lump sum on death within a specified time is the biggest bargain going in the insurance market and many life offices admit that the rates are so low they make little or no profit on this type of business. At £50 to £60 a year, not much more than the price of a packet of cigarettes a week, virtually everyone can afford it.

For very little extra you can buy similar cover with the option to convert to a savings-type policy at a later date, without having to give any evidence of health.

Insurers quoting the most competitive rates for 15-year term cover for a 30-year-old include the two main non-commission paying mutual companies, Equitable Life and London Life, Black Horse Life (useful for Lloyds Bank customers) and Crusader Insurance.

The same cover at age 45 becomes more expensive — £50,000 of 15-year term assurance will cost between £260 and £280 a year before tax relief, so it pays to buy this type of insurance when you are young.

Most competitive quotes in this age group are from Equitable Life, Zurich Life, Commercial Union and Guardian Royal Exchange. Equitable is actually the cheapest charging £256 a year for £50,000 of cover — but it is tough on medical requirements. A 45-year-old who is not as fit as he or she ought to be might prefer to try one of the other insurers.

A married couple with young children should aim for a minimum cover of £50,000 on each of their lives.

If a wife is not sure whether her husband is insured she can always insure his life herself. Even if her only income is from child benefit, the premiums are so low — and the consequences of not insuring so devastating — that it ought to be a top priority.

Similarly, divorced couples still need insurance cover for their ex-spouse. How would a wife dependent on maintenance payments cope if her ex-husband dies? The second wife would be entitled to any pension or death in service benefits. What would a husband do if his former wife were to die and he suddenly found himself looking after the children on his own?

Lorna Burke

Investor's week

# Advice that is best ignored?

There are two kinds of people in the stock market — those who give advice and those who ignore it.

The second class is the one that does the buying and selling and this week the class bought enough shares to send the *FT* 30-share index up from 494.5 to 519.2.

Three weeks ago it was 461.9, only 4.4 above that black Monday at the end of September.

That September fall of one fifth in share prices was the fastest in memory. Many were caught unawares.

The chartists remind us that (nearly) every low is tested a month or two later. This test is not yet, but it could come in weeks, if expectations run ahead of reality, as the abrupt index jump may indicate. November is frequently a poor month for shares and nerves will stay twitchy. Most advice givers, chartists, brokers and so on, still distrust stock market frolics, and say sell into strength.

Further falls in interest rates both here and in the United States are likely to be sedate. Here, yesterday's £1,000m issue of new tap stock was greeted with rapture, but it was priced in line with the market and most observers see only a further half a per cent off bank base rates by Christmas.

Back at the ranch it looks like a riot of rights issues. Companies are once again having to find money to pay tax, including what they forgot to pay during the civil servants' strike and business is once again expanding. Nor can companies keep on releasing cash by destocking. One day the cupboard is bare.

But it is hard to see the market falling far. Big brokers Phillips & Drew tell me that so far their sample companies reporting for the third quarter of this year have turned in profits 70 per cent up on the same months a year ago, though ICI has weighted this and the percentage increase will end up smaller as the returns come in.

It is also generally agreed that the economy is once again growing, as the industrial production figures for the third quarter bore witness. The Exco International money broking offer for sale attracted £1,200m, which shows the sort of money there is around.

So be of good cheer; merriment is fine while it lasts and yesterday we felt just fine.

Peter Wainwright

In brief

# New terms for NS certificates

Holders of the sixteenth issue National Savings certificates now have the option to extend their holding for a further — sixth — year; return is equivalent to 10.3 per cent.

The sixteenth issue was highly popular for the brief period it was on sale between December 1976 and March 1977 — largely because the Government had been over generous in the terms offered with the result that it rapidly moved out of line with rates in general. Last year, holders were offered extension terms for the year equivalent to a return of 10.29 per cent.

There is still £750m invested in this issue and the extension terms are only marginally worse than the average return on the new twenty-third issue which is paying 10.5 per cent over the five-year term.

## Young savers

Catch 'em young . . . the Woolwich is launching a special "Young Saver Account" which operates in the same way as an ordinary share account, pays the same interest of 9.75 per cent and has the same withdrawal facilities.

Children who invest will receive a special passbook, wallet and free badges. The new account is being launched with a competition for those under 15 who open an account with the Woolwich.

The competition is designed to promote road safety and the winner will receive a Puch Cavalier 10-speed racing bicycle or a 3-speed multipurpose Promenade. Contestants have to place 10 features of a standard bicycle in order of importance for road safety and complete a sentence beginning: "The Woolwich is the one to be with because..."

## Pension rights

The Life Offices Association has added its thoughts to the continuing debate on the pension rights of job changers.

Better pension provision for early leavers is supported by the LOA as a "desirable objective", but like many others, the association points to the difficulty of either finding extra money to fund these improved benefits, or the near impossibility of cutting benefits to those who stay with an employer to provide a more equitable allocation of resources.

However, the association supports the basic recommendations of the Occupational Pensions Board, that the benefits allocated to early leavers should be uprated by a minimum of 5 per cent a year after leaving an employer. At the moment, many who change jobs get no benefit increases in the time between leaving an employer and retirement age.

## Electricity rebate

Electricity boards have been recommended to make a rebate to all domestic and other quarterly billed consumers before the end of this financial year. The rebates will be 8 per cent on average and will be included in bills for the quarter January 1, 1982 to March 31, 1982.

This follows concern on the part of the Electricity Consumers' Council over fuel cost estimates. Fuel prices are going up by about 7½ per cent from the beginning of November which, for the second year running, is less than was feared. This extra money collected from consumers is to be repaid.

# BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 15 % |
| Barclays | 15 % |
| BCCI | 15 % |
| Consolidated Crdts | 15½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *15 % |
| Lloyds Bank | 15 % |
| Midland Bank | 15 % |
| Nat Westminster | 15 % |
| TSB | 15 % |
| Williams and Glyn's | 15 % |

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13¼%, over £50,000 14%.

# Unit Trust Performance

The tables show the value on November 1, 1981, of £100 invested 12 months ago (column A) and three years ago (column B), net income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices. Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

| FINANCIAL | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| Abbey Worldwide Bnd | 121.8 | |
| S&P Financial | 116.9 | 156.5 |
| G.T. World Bond Fund | 116.0 | |
| Nat West Financial | 110.5 | 163.7 |
| S&P/Internat Bond | 108.5 | |
| Target/Invest Trust | 105.5 | 166.1 |
| Target/Financial | 104.0 | 179.6 |
| Key Fixed Interest | 103.2 | 103.2 |
| Target/Preference | 100.0 | 116.4 |
| M&G/Fits | 98.7 | 158.0 |
| Britannia Finan Secs | 98.4 | 164.9 |
| Tyndall/Preference | 98.4 | 103.5 |
| Alln Harvey&Ross Glt | 97.3 | |
| Abbey Investmnt Trst | 97.2 | 139.7 |
| Henderson Financial | 97.2 | 198.4 |
| Kleinwort Benson Fits | 97.0 | 140.2 |
| Henderson Pref & Gilt | 96.9 | 108.0 |
| Hill Samuel/Financial | 96.9 | 170.5 |
| S&P Glt&Fix Int Grth | 96.7 | |
| Practical | 96.6 | 133.1 |
| S&P/I.T.U. | 96.2 | 142.1 |
| S&P/Scotbits | 94.9 | 140.6 |
| Jmes Finlay Inv Trst | 94.7 | 134.3 |
| S&P Gilt & Fix Int Inc | 94.7 | |
| Schlesinger I.T.U. | 93.6 | 135.4 |
| Abbey Gilt & Fixed Int | 93.5 | |
| Brown Shipley Finan | 92.8 | 165.1 |
| Arbuthnot Capital | 92.6 | 166.7 |
| Tyndall/Gilt Income | 92.5 | |
| Hill Smuel Gilt &Fi Inc | 92.4 | |
| Midland Drayton Gilt | 92.3 | |
| Target/Gilt Capital | 92.3 | 106.9 |
| Chieftain Pref & Gilt | 92.1 | |
| A-Hambro Govt Secur | 91.9 | |
| Target Gilt Income | 91.9 | |
| Henderson Gilt | 91.8 | |
| Brtania Inv Trst Shres | 91.6 | 147.1 |
| Britannia Gilt | 90.8 | |
| Craigmount | 90.7 | |
| Fidelity Gilt&Fixd Int | 90.4 | |
| Arbthnt Gilt&Fix Int | 90.1 | 106.7 |
| Arbuthnot Preference | 90.0 | 98.0 |
| Britannia Pref shares | 89.8 | 92.6 |
| Arbthnt Fin And Prop | 88.5 | 130.2 |
| Gartmore Gilt | 88.4 | |
| Barclayunic Financial | 87.6 | 170.5 |
| Britannia Prop Shares | 87.1 | 160.8 |
| London Wall/Finance | 87.1 | 152.6 |
| Bishopsgate Prog | 114.6 | 166.0 |
| Perpetual Gp Growth | 113.9 | 166.0 |
| TSB Scottish | 113.0 | 160.0 |
| Buckmaster/Marlbgh | 111.7 | 150.0 |
| A-Hambro Ovrsa Erns | 111.3 | 142.9 |
| Schroder Capital | 110.7 | 180.7 |
| Target Special Sits | 110.7 | 185.3 |
| Schroder General | 110.2 | 162.9 |
| Stewart British Capl | 109.1 | 150.8 |
| Hill Samuel/Spl Sits | 108.7 | — |
| Capel Capital | 108.6 | 145.4 |
| Barclayunic Rcy | 108.1 | 133.8 |
| S&P/Capital | 107.2 | 137.0 |
| Gartmore British | 106.2 | 156.3 |
| Brown Shipley Gth | 105.7 | 166.5 |
| Nat West Capital | 105.5 | 166.0 |
| Friends Provident Uts | 105.0 | 159.8 |
| A-Hambro Recy Sits | 104.8 | 143.0 |
| Pearl Growth | 104.6 | 144.3 |
| TSB General | 103.1 | 148.5 |
| Framlington Capital | 102.3 | 143.5 |
| Martin Currie | 102.1 | — |
| Wieler Growth | 101.7 | 139.6 |
| Britannia Assets | 101.7 | 128.2 |
| Abbey Capital | 101.2 | 137.0 |
| Nat West Gth Invest | 101.0 | 133.4 |
| Royal Trust Capital | 100.9 | 150.4 |
| Equity and Law | 100.7 | 147.3 |
| Hill Samuel/Capital | 100.5 | 148.1 |
| Baring Bros Stratton | 100.4 | 142.6 |
| A-Hambro Acclator | 100.3 | 150.4 |
| M&G/Compound Gth | 99.9 | 150.3 |
| Quilter/Quadrant Rcy | 99.3 | — |
| Arbuthnot Giants | 97.9 | 124.5 |
| Barclayunic Capital | 97.8 | 141.7 |
| Bridge Capital | 97.5 | 156.8 |
| Barclayunic Gth Acm | 97.1 | 153.2 |
| Ulster/Growth | 96.7 | 113.7 |
| Gartmore Insce Ags | 96.7 | 136.0 |
| New Court Equity | 96.6 | 126.9 |
| Hk Technology | 96.5 | 114.4 |
| Hend'son Spec. Sits | 96.4 | 144.0 |
| M&G/Recovery | 96.2 | 141.9 |
| T&G/Vang'rd Gr'th | 96.1 | 135.5 |
| L'don W'l/Spec. Sits | 95.9 | 103.4 |
| Hk Private | 95.6 | 168.4 |
| Manulife Growth | 95.2 | 141.8 |
| NPI Growth | 95.1 | 146.1 |
| Target/Professional | 94.7 | 156.7 |
| Tyndall/Capital | 94.4 | 141.0 |
| L'don Wall Cap Gr'th | 94.3 | 105.2 |
| Fidelity Special Sits | 94.2 | |
| M&G/Conv. Growth | 93.6 | 178.6 |
| Brown Shipley Tech. | 93.5 | 123.4 |
| Britannia ProPnal | 92.4 | 167.1 |
| HK UK M'ket L'ders | 91.1 | 128.1 |
| G.T. Capital | 91.1 | 175.8 |
| HK Accumulation | 91.0 | 130.4 |
| Gartmore Spec. Sits | 91.0 | |
| Henderson/Cap. Gr'th | 90.4 | 177.6 |
| Target/Growth | 90.1 | 142.0 |
| Craigmount Recovery | 89.5 | |
| Choularton Growth | 89.4 | 91.8 |
| Midl'd Dr'ton Capital | 89.1 | 127.0 |
| Carr Sebag Capital | 89.0 | 128.5 |
| Tower Special Sits. | 88.0 | |
| Brit'nia Cap. Accum. | 87.1 | 132.4 |
| Arbuthnot Growth | 86.2 | 121.4 |
| HK Growth | 85.5 | 130.2 |
| Britannia Special Sits | 84.6 | 104.5 |
| M&G/Magnum | 82.4 | 161.2 |
| Schlesinger Spec Sits | 81.5 | 150.0 |
| Britannia Growth | 81.1 | 130.8 |
| Henderson Recovery | 80.5 | 92.5 |
| Brown Shipley Rec'ry | 74.4 | 78.9 |
| Perpetual Inc | 116.5 | |
| TSB Inc | 112.8 | 136.6 |
| Henderson Inc&Grth | 112.7 | 155.1 |
| Great Winchester | 112.7 | 115.8 |
| Hend'son Sll Co Div | 109.2 | 118.9 |
| Prolific High Income | 108.4 | 145.7 |
| Abbey Income | 108.2 | 125.6 |
| Brown Shipley Inc | 106.6 | 160.1 |
| Framlington Income | 105.9 | 125.9 |
| Nat West Income | 105.3 | 133.0 |
| L&C Income | 105.3 | 128.2 |
| Tyndall/Scottish Inc | 105.2 | 115.9 |
| Fidelity Grth&Income | 105.0 | |
| James Finlay High Inc | 104.4 | 122.1 |
| Discretionary | 103.6 | 142.8 |
| A-Hambro High Inc | 103.0 | 133.7 |
| S&P/Select Income | 103.0 | 120.7 |
| Target/Income | 102.9 | 106.8 |
| Ansbacher Inc Mon'ly | 102.8 | 102.8 |
| Quilter/Quadrant Inc | 102.0 | 101.4 |
| Crescent High Dist | 101.8 | 105.9 |
| Kleinwt B'son H Yld | 101.7 | 133.6 |
| Schroder Income | 101.5 | 137.1 |
| Pearl Income | 101.4 | 123.5 |
| M&G/Mid&Gen | 101.4 | 96.8 |
| Gartmore High Inc | 101.2 | 108.1 |
| A-Hambro Equity Inc | 100.9 | 130.2 |
| Dartington | 100.8 | |
| Chieftain Inc&Growth | 100.6 | 111.5 |
| Canlife Income | 100.2 | 117.0 |
| M&G/Conv. Income | 100.1 | 127.3 |
| Framlington Extra Inc | 99.9 | |
| Target/Extra Income | 99.7 | 100.6 |
| Lloyds Income | 99.5 | 121.6 |
| Chieftain High Inc | 99.4 | 92.7 |
| Mayflower Income | 99.4 | 111.5 |
| Capel Income | 99.2 | 109.8 |
| M&G/Extra Yield | 99.2 | 107.3 |
| M&G/High Income | 99.1 | 115.1 |
| Tyndall/Income | 99.0 | 107.5 |
| T&G/Wickmoor Divi. | 98.9 | 115.0 |
| British Life Dividend | 98.8 | 94.0 |
| A-Hambro High Yield | 98.8 | 100.1 |
| Hill Samuel/High Y'ld | 98.8 | 100.9 |
| Carliol High Yield | 98.7 | 96.8 |
| Barclayunic Income | 98.6 | 131.6 |
| Henderson Ex. In. | 98.5 | 108.4 |
| New Court Income | 98.5 | 108.2 |
| Midland Dray. High Y. | 98.4 | 108.1 |
| Gartmore Income | 98.4 | 123.7 |
| S&P/High Return | 98.2 | 104.3 |
| London Wall/High In. | 98.2 | 79.3 |
| Nelstar High Income | 98.1 | 84.4 |
| Hill Samuel/Income | 98.0 | 117.1 |
| Gartmore Ex. Income | 98.0 | 100.3 |
| Lloyds Extra Income | 97.8 | 110.8 |
| Henderson/High In. | 97.4 | 112.2 |
| Key Income | 97.3 | 100.6 |
| Nat West Extra In. | 97.1 | 94.3 |
| Barclayunic Extra In. | 96.7 | 116.4 |
| Rowan High Yield | 96.5 | 122.0 |
| S&P/High Yield | 96.4 | 112.9 |
| S&P/Income | 96.4 | 110.7 |
| Alben Income | 96.3 | 114.4 |
| Grieveson/Barr High Y. | 96.3 | 107.0 |
| Midland Drayton In. | 96.1 | 123.4 |
| G.T. Income | 96.1 | 140.7 |
| HK Income | 95.7 | 101.2 |
| Mutual/High Yield | 95.7 | 109.1 |
| Royal Trust Income | 95.6 | 108.4 |
| Ridgefield Income | 95.5 | 90.7 |
| Britannia Extra Inc. | 95.1 | 95.6 |
| M&G/Dividend | 95.1 | 116.3 |
| Mutual/Income | 95.0 | 126.1 |
| Carr Sebag Income | 94.9 | 109.6 |
| Tower In. & Growth | 94.8 | — |
| T&G/Vang'd H. Yield | 94.6 | 111.4 |
| Arbuthnot High In. | 94.3 | 102.0 |
| Brit. Nat. High Inc. | 94.3 | 101.5 |
| Bridge Income | 94.0 | 118.4 |
| Schlesinger Income | 94.0 | 114.0 |
| Craigmount High Inc. | 93.8 | 86.8 |
| S & P/Scotyields | 93.7 | 106.9 |
| Brit. Inc. & Growth | 92.2 | 115.5 |
| HK Extra Income | 91.5 | 113.4 |
| Brown Ship. High Inc. | 89.6 | 92.1 |
| MCanally Delphi Inc. | 88.8 | 133.9 |
| Middle Mnt. High Inc. | 88.7 | 104.8 |
| Arbuthnot High Yield | 88.7 | 95.3 |
| Arbuthnot Extra Inc. | 88.0 | 95.8 |
| Choularton Income | 87.8 | 66.5 |
| Ldn. Wall/Extra Inc. | 86.9 | 69.6 |
| Buckmaster/Cum'Ind. | 85.3 | 103.2 |
| Nat West Smaller Cos | 116.9 | — |
| Mercury General | 115.3 | 175.4 |
| Leo Capital | 114.3 | 178.8 |
| MLA Trust | 113.7 | 228.3 |
| Arbuthnot Small Cos | 111.5 | 141.5 |
| Rowan Merlin | 111.3 | 191.4 |
| Barclayunic '500' | 110.7 | 143.0 |
| Intel Smaller Cos | 110.2 | — |
| Targ Inc&Grth | 108.7 | — |
| College Hill | 108.2 | 126.1 |
| A-Hambro Grth&Inc | 107.2 | 162.6 |
| Grievesn/Barr. Sml Co | 106.9 | — |
| Ll'yds Sml Cos&Recov | 106.7 | — |
| Mayflower Gen | 106.2 | 115.3 |
| Minster | 105.9 | 129.5 |
| Kleinw'rt Bens Sml Co | 105.4 | 130.4 |
| Barclayunic General | 104.6 | 148.9 |
| A-Ham'ro 2nd Sm Cos | 104.6 | 150.8 |
| Quilter/Quadrant Gen | 103.5 | 151.8 |
| Chieftain Smaller Cos | 103.4 | — |
| Legal & Gen | 103.3 | 156.1 |
| Pelican Units | 103.2 | 153.6 |
| Friars House | 102.8 | 150.3 |
| T&G/Colemco | 102.7 | 155.6 |
| Key Small Cos Fund | 102.6 | 153.7 |
| Barclayunic Trustee | 102.5 | 143.0 |
| Britannia Smaller Cos | 102.4 | 135.0 |
| HK Small Companies | 101.6 | 129.5 |
| T&G/Wickmoor | 101.5 | 148.1 |
| Schroder Small Cos | 101.3 | — |
| Pearl Trust | 101.1 | 133.2 |
| Abbey General | 100.5 | 135.3 |
| Family Fund | 100.3 | 135.9 |
| Lloyds Life Equity | 100.1 | 148.1 |
| Lloyds Balanced | 100.0 | 148.4 |
| Bar'layunic Prof Assn | 99.9 | 175.6 |
| Nor'ich Un. Gp Trust | 99.8 | 134.3 |
| Trades Union Units | 99.7 | 128.2 |
| Reliance/Sekforde | 99.6 | 107.6 |
| New Crt Smaller Cos | 99.4 | 158.2 |
| McNally Glen Fund | 99.4 | 144.0 |
| British Life | 99.2 | 137.9 |
| M&G/Second | 99.1 | 145.9 |
| A-Hambro Elec & Ind. | 99.1 | 138.5 |
| Schlesinger M'ktr Ldr | 99.1 | 144.7 |
| Barclaytrst Invest | 99.0 | 145.1 |
| T&G/Barbican | 98.9 | 128.8 |
| Northgate | 98.9 | — |
| A-Hambro Smlr Cos | 98.9 | 155.1 |
| Reliance Opportunity | 98.6 | 115.0 |
| M&G/Trustee | 98.6 | 125.4 |
| Key Equity and Gen | 98.3 | 126.2 |
| M&G/General | 98.2 | 138.9 |
| S&P/Scotshares | 98.1 | 147.3 |
| Rowan Securities | 98.0 | 155.4 |
| Vanguard Trustee | 97.6 | 130.1 |
| Alben | 97.5 | 131.3 |
| A-Hambro Fund | 97.4 | 135.4 |
| A-Hambro Capital | 97.0 | 146.1 |
| K.B. Unit Fund | 97.0 | 142.1 |
| A-Hambro First | 96.9 | 142.0 |
| Archway Fund | 96.9 | 145.7 |
| Brown Shipley Index | 96.9 | 138.1 |
| Grieveson/Barrington | 96.6 | 153.9 |
| Prudential/Prutrust | 96.5 | 136.3 |
| M&G Smaller Cos | 96.5 | 159.4 |
| Nat West Portfolio Inv | 96.5 | 124.2 |
| Tyndall/Int Earnings | 96.0 | 134.9 |
| Canlife General | 95.8 | 130.4 |
| G&A Units | 95.5 | 139.2 |
| Guardhill | 95.4 | 151.3 |
| Sc'tish Eq'table Unit | 95.1 | 135.0 |
| A-Hambro Brit Indust | 94.5 | 127.6 |
| Hill Samuel/British | 94.4 | 138.7 |
| Confed. Gr'th Unit | 94.4 | 155.4 |
| Cresent Reserves | 94.0 | 137.3 |
| Hill Samuel/Security | 93.8 | 135.1 |
| Anderson | 93.5 | 124.0 |
| Equitas Units | 93.4 | 134.1 |
| Rob Fraser Unit Trust | 92.9 | 135.6 |
| British Life Balanced | 92.8 | 124.9 |
| S&P/UK. Equity | 92.3 | 140.3 |
| Hendrsn/Incm&Asst | 92.0 | 124.4 |
| Mutual/Blue Chip | 91.9 | 123.5 |
| Brown Shipley Units | 91.5 | 130.5 |
| Target/Equity | 90.8 | 140.0 |
| Govett/StckhldrsErpe | 88.6 | — |
| Mutual/Security Plus | 88.6 | 112.9 |
| Intel Income&Growth | 88.5 | 103.7 |
| Britannia Domestic | 88.1 | 123.5 |
| Bckmstr/Buckinghm | 87.0 | 118.5 |
| Nelstar Trust | 86.6 | 128.8 |
| HK Intl Ergy&Assts | 85.7 | 120.8 |
| Britannia Shield | 84.3 | 140.4 |
| Britannia Comm & Ind | 82.2 | 108.1 |
| Crescent Tokyo | 154.4 | 163.1 |
| Hill Samuel Far East | 152.5 | — |
| Midld Draytn Japan | 149.3 | |
| Henderson/Japan | 146.3 | 136.0 |
| G.T. Japan & General | 145.2 | 138.8 |
| Arbuthnot Eatrn+Int | 144.6 | 190.4 |
| S&P/Japan Growth | 144.3 | 121.1 |
| Hendn/North Amn | 144.3 | 187.7 |
| BrtaAmerSmallCos | 143.3 | |
| BrtaAmricnGrowth | 138.1 | 190.8 |
| Stewart Amrican Fund | 137.4 | 196.6 |
| Framlington Amrican | 136.9 | 234.5 |
| A-HambroSc of Amr | 136.4 | 191.8 |
| Framlington US Tnd | 136.1 | |
| M&G/American Rcry | 135.1 | |
| HndAmerSmallCos. | 135.0 | 230.1 |
| Chieftain Far Eastern | 135.0 | |
| Fidelity American | 134.2 | |
| Rowan America | 134.1 | 181.4 |
| M&G/American | 134.0 | 180.6 |
| Bishopsgate Intl | 133.8 | 222.7 |
| Intel Amricn Tchgy | 133.4 | |
| Tyndall/North Amrican | 132.7 | |
| Grieveson/Endeavour | 132.7 | 194.8 |
| BrtniaAmerSpecSits | 132.7 | 191.4 |
| S&P/US Growth | 131.1 | 197.9 |
| Target/Pacific | 131.0 | 154.3 |
| Framlington Int. Grw | 130.3 | 199.0 |
| New Court Intrntionl | 128.8 | 192.7 |
| G.T.U.S. & General | 128.4 | 195.1 |
| M&G/Japan | 128.1 | 106.2 |
| Grieveson/Ldn&Brsls | 127.5 | 138.9 |
| Lloyds Itrnl Tech | 127.5 | |
| Hill Samuel/Dollar | 127.4 | 148.5 |
| London Wall/Intl | 127.0 | 142.4 |
| G.T. Far East & Gen | 126.4 | |
| Barclayunic America | 126.2 | 145.9 |
| Gartmore American | 124.7 | 204.3 |
| Crescent Intnatnal | 124.6 | 157.2 |
| Bridge Ameran&Gen | 124.2 | 195.9 |
| Gr't Winch'ter Ovrs | 124.0 | 160.1 |
| Abbey Amercn Grwh | 123.6 | |
| Britannia Japan Perf | 123.2 | 196.0 |
| HK American | 123.1 | 173.8 |
| Hill Samuel/Intnatnal | 122.8 | 140.2 |
| Crescent American | 121.8 | 204.2 |
| Grieveson/Grantchter | 121.3 | 149.6 |
| Target Amricn Eagle | 121.0 | 189.3 |
| Brown Shply N Amer | 120.1 | 185.8 |
| Henderson/European | 119.9 | 125.4 |
| A-Hambro Pacific | 119.1 | 144.7 |
| Tyndall/Far Eastern | 119.0 | |
| Nelstar International | 118.8 | |
| Gartmore Far Eastern | 118.3 | 148.1 |
| Mayflowr Intnatnal | 118.0 | 148.0 |
| Intel Pacific | 116.9 | |
| Craigmount N Amc | 116.0 | 145.1 |
| Quilter/Quadnt Intrnt | 115.9 | |
| Fielding International | 115.4 | |
| M&G/Far Eastern | 115.3 | 185.3 |
| Hndersn/Pcifcsml Co | 115.0 | |
| NPI Overseas | 114.1 | 159.1 |
| G.T. International | 114.0 | 159.8 |
| Midland Drayton Ovrs | 111.6 | 149.0 |
| Chieftain Intrntonl | 111.3 | 215.5 |
| Govett/Stockholders | 111.1 | 133.7 |
| Midld Dryton Amricn | 111.0 | 113.6 |
| A-Hambro Intrntionl | 110.9 | 146.2 |
| S&P/South East Asia | 110.6 | 165.5 |
| James Finlay Internat | 110.3 | 184.3 |
| Arbuthnot Foreign | 109.7 | 159.2 |
| Chieftain American | 109.4 | 161.6 |
| Bridge Interntl Recvy | 108.5 | 144.8 |
| Nat West Universal Fd | 108.3 | 124.2 |
| Lloyds Worldwd Grth | 107.5 | 168.5 |
| Prolific Unit Trust | 107.2 | 156.9 |
| Capel N. American | 107.1 | |
| Arbuthnot Nth Amicn | 106.5 | 143.1 |
| Murray European | 106.1 | 84.4 |
| Brit Internat Growth | 105.8 | 145.0 |
| S&P/European Grwth | 105.1 | 93.9 |
| L&C Internatl & Gen. | 104.8 | 136.0 |
| Barclayunic Wrldwde | 104.7 | 126.8 |
| HK Far East & General | 104.3 | 157.5 |
| Mercury Internat | 100.6 | 147.1 |
| Ridgefield Internat | 100.1 | 117.4 |
| Henderson/Internat | 99.7 | 168.0 |
| Schroder Europe | 98.8 | 73.6 |
| S&P/Select Internat | 97.7 | 150.6 |
| Gartmore Internat | 97.7 | 169.1 |
| Britan Far East | 95.4 | 156.1 |
| Craigmount Canadian | 90.3 | |
| S&P/Universal Grwth | 90.0 | 132.0 |
| M&G/European | 89.2 | 126.4 |
| Henderson/Australian | 85.7 | 212.3 |
| Choularton Internat | 83.7 | |
| Barclayunic Australia | 81.6 | 175.4 |
| M&G/Australasian | 62.3 | 162.8 |
| Target Commodity | 93.4 | 184.1 |
| New Crt Enrgy Res'ce | 91.1 | 196.8 |
| M&G/Commod. & Gen. | 90.3 | 170.5 |
| Hend'n/Oil & Nat Res | 88.6 | 222.8 |
| A-H Met & Mnrls | 88.3 | 170.4 |
| S&P/Commod. Share | 88.0 | 184.4 |
| S&P Energy Indust. | 85.9 | 226.7 |
| Target Energy | 85.0 | — |
| Tyndall/Nat. Res'rces | 81.8 | 122.5 |
| Mid'nd Dryton Comod | 81.3 | 159.1 |

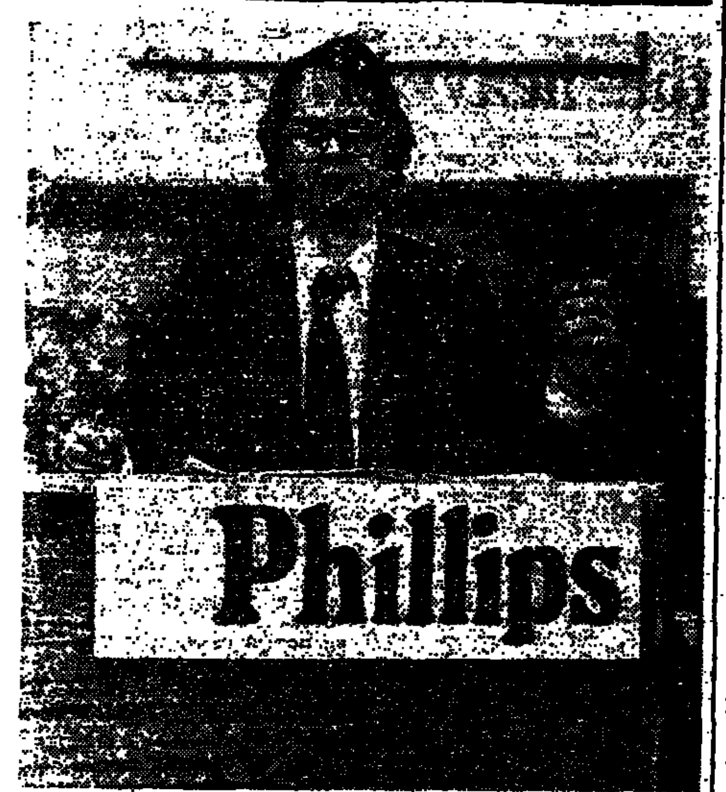


## The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1980-81 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div (p) | Yld % | P/E Actual | P/E Fully Taxed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | 100 | ABI Hldgs 10% CULS | 112 | — | 10.0 | 8.9 | — | — |
| 76 | 39 | Airsprung Group | 68 | — | 4.7 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 14.9 |
| 52 | 21 | Armitage & Rhodes | 44 | — | 4.3 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 8.3 |
| 200 | 92½ | Bardon Hill | 193 | — | 9.7 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 11.4 |
| 104 | 88 | Deborah Services | 97 | -1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 9.1 |
| 126 | 88 | Frank Horsell | 121 | +1 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 26.3 |
| 110 | 39 | Frederick Parker | 60 | — | 1.7 | 2.8 | 26.1 | — |
| 110 | 47 | George Blair | 47 | -1 | — | — | — | — |
| 102 | 93 | IPC | 99 | — | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 10.8 |
| 113 | 59 | Jackson Group | 98 | +1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 7.0 |
| 130 | 103 | James Burrough | 110 | — | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 10.1 |
| 334 | 244 | Robert Jenkins | 292 | — | 31.3 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 10.3 |
| 59 | 50 | Scruttons "A" | 56 | — | 5.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| 224 | 181 | Torday Limited | 181 | — | 15.1 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 12.0 |
| 23 | 8 | Twinlock Ord | 14½ | — | — | — | — | — |
| 90 | 66 | Twinlock 15% ULS | 71xd | — | 15.0 | 21.1 | — | — |
| 56 | 33 | Unilock Holdings | 34 | — | 3.0 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 10.3 |
| 103 | 81 | Walter Alexander | 84 | — | 6.4 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 9.8 |
| 263 | 181 | W. S. Yeates | 218 | — | 13.1 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 8.4 |

# FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Edited by LORNA BOURKE




Scene in a London saleroom this week: auctioneers and dealers have negotiated a truce over premiums.

## Small buyers left out in the cold

The truce between the dealers and auctioneers over the 10 per cent buyer's premium may not be such good news for private buyers and sellers. According to the peace formula, the dealers and auctioneers have agreed to conduct their own independent analyses of the premium with a view to reducing the rate in the early part of next year.

The art market, like any other market, is made up of buyers, sellers and intermediaries. The costs of dealing in most markets are kept reasonably low by competition between the intermediaries, but such pressures do not affect the London auction houses.

Looking at the markets for art and antiques as a whole, it is clear that the several hundred thousand objects sold each year not only originate from private individuals but are also eventually bought by them, normally as collectors or investors but also, as taxpayers in cases where the buyer is a public gallery or museum. Interposing themselves between buyer and seller are the auctioneers and dealers who, while providing what is undoubtedly a valuable service, are intent on securing for themselves the lion's share of this ever-growing cake.

At present the costs and terms of buying and selling at auction are fixed without reference to the buyers and sellers on whom the entire market depends.

It is quite understandable that dealers and auctioneers should wish to regulate the market by themselves, but given the absence of real competition this may not be in the public interest.

The president of the British Antique Dealers Association showed his awareness of the problem when he stated recently that the dealers regarded themselves as the unofficial trustees of the buying public in this matter. But, as Mr Lee inferred, the dealers have no mandate from the public or museums to represent them on this important issue and, since their interests seldom coincide, it would be quite inappropriate that they should do so.

The auctioneers might well favour a settlement where members of just a few art and antique dealer's associations were to pay a reduced buyer's premium or no buyer's premium at all. Fortunately, because there are many dealers both here and in the EEC who are not members of dealer's associations and who therefore would not be included in such a deal, this would constitute an anti-competition practice under the 1980 Competition Act. That being so, a two-tier buyer's premium could not be lawfully implemented.

Private buyers may have been saved from a discriminatory two-tier system this time more or less on a technicality but that makes the need for an association to represent the interests of public galleries and museums, as well as individual collectors, all the more urgent.

Such an association would review all the costs and terms of dealing borne by the non-trade participants in the market. For example, the fact that neither selling commission nor buyer's premium operates on a sliding scale can lead to totally unreasonable costs, the National Gallery having paid £230,000 in buyer's premium alone to secure Rubens' "Samson and Delilah" last year.

When the same rate of buyer's premium was imposed by both Christie's and Sotheby's within a few days of each other in 1975 it was not surprising that many dealers found the explanation that this was a coincidence highly implausible. Nor was it surprising that a group of them should have alleged collusion between the auctioneers and determined to take them to court.

What promised to be an expensive and acrimonious case was averted at the eleventh hour. Common sense rather than reconciliation has made the truce possible. Both sides have serious grievances and the hatchet is buried in a shallow grave.

Everyone hopes that the two sides will compose their differences. But even if they do, that will leave the objections and grievances of private buyers and sellers, who make up the third and most indispensable force in the market, completely ignored. That is why an association to represent their interests is needed now.

Robin Duthy

## Your money market best buys

**Banks**
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Lloyds, Nat West, Midland & Barclays, 13 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month, 14¼ per cent; 3 months, 14¼ per cent; 6 months, 14 per cent.

**Money Funds**
Simco 7-day fund, 15.41 per cent; UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 16¼ per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 15 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 13.12 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (01-0272 32241), UDT (scheme now closed to new investment).

**National Savings Bank**
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 pc, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — *14.5 pc, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.
*15 pc from December 1.

**National Savings Index-Linked Certificates**
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index, 4 pc bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in December 1976, £189.75 including 4 pc bonus.

**National Savings Certificates — 23rd Issue**
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 pc, maximum investment £5,000.

**Building Societies**
Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 pc. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

**Local Authority Yearling Bonds**
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 14.5 pc paid net of basic rate tax (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

**Local Authority Town Hall Bonds**
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offers: 2 and 3 years, Knowsley 14¼ pc; 4 years, North Tyneside 14⅞ pc; 5-7 years, Hyndburn 15 pc; 8-10 years, Wycombe 14⅞ pc.
Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

**Finance for Industry**
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13¾ pc; 5-6 years, 13½ pc; 7 years, 13¾ pc; 8-9 years, 14 pc; 10 years, 14¼ pc. Further information from FFI, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

**Finance House Deposits (UDT)**
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of £10,000 or more: 1 month, 14½ pc; 3 months, 14½ pc; 6 months, 13¾ pc; 12 months, 13¾ pc.

**Foreign Currency Deposits***
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

| | Call | 7-days notice |
|---|---|---|
| US dollar | 10¼ p.c. | 10⅞ p.c. |
| Yen | 4¼ p.c. | 4¼ p.c. |
| D. Mark | 7¼ p.c. | 7⅞ p.c. |
| French Franc | 11¼ p.c. | 11¼ p.c. |
| Swiss Franc | 1¼ p.c. | 1⅞ p.c. |

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

Stock markets

## Rally on interest hopes

Hopes of a 2 per cent cut in interest rates next week produced a strong rally in the market yesterday despite the announcement of a new £1,000m tap.

The FT Index, which registered a fall of 4.1 at 3 pm, closed with a net gain of 1.0 at 519.2—a rise on the account so far of 24.7.

Gilts led the latest surge of interest, supported by pointers to an easing of both domestic and United States interest rates. In the United States, Mr Henry Kaufman predicted a 2 per cent fall in American prime rates within the next couple of weeks, while at home the Treasury bill base rate was cut from 14.9 per cent to 13.9 per cent. This, coupled with the rise in the pound, offset the news of a new short tap £1,000m of Exchequer 14 per cent 1986 with a minimum tender price of £95.75. In longs, prices ended the day with gains of up to £1, while in shorts profit taking left the list usually £½ easier.

The excitement soon bubbled over into equities where business had opened quietly in the wake of the week's earlier strong gains.

Many investors were content to await the outcome of their applications in Exco which turned out to be 63 times oversubscribed. Even the latest retail price index held few surprises. But business took off after hours with most equities closing at their best levels of the day.

In blue chips Dunlop rebounded 4p to 60p on news of its latest tyre development which it is claimed will improve on petrol consumption and is due for release in 1983. Jobbers described turnover in the shares at high yesterday in active two way business.

Reporting next week Beecham improved 2p to 230p, Unilever 11p to 654p, with Boots unchanged at 208p. Elsewhere, Glaxo rose 6p to 442p, Lucas Industries 4p to 207p, and Tate & Lyle 2p to 184p.

*The board of Airco, the US arm of BOC International, was in the City yesterday, reported to be lunching with brokers Phillips & Drew and several institutions. The story they told was apparently filled with gloom and doom judging by the price of BOC, which fell 6p after hours to 152p. Meanwhile, between 750,000 and 1m shares in Dalgety went through the market with the price closing 2p lower at 300p.*

while falls were seen in Bowater 5p to 212p, Distillers 2p to 183p, and P & O Dfd 3p to 128p.

The absence of any further takeover news wiped 3p from English China Clay at 149p, with profit taking responsible for a 2½p fall in Inter City Investments at 17p and RP Martin 10p at 360p.

The profits setback at De Vere Hotels wiped 5p from the price at 185p, while a return to profits added 2p to John Beales at 38p. Still reflecting recent trading figures Staveley Industries rose 6p to 206p and in shipping Common Brothers lost 10p at 223p. British & Commonwealth, with its stake in new issue Exco, rose 7p to 325p and Caledonia Investments ended the day 18p firmer at 298p. Further hopes of a recovery also aided Charles Hill of Bristol 5p to 138p.

Profit taking after a recent bullish circular by Simon & Coates, brokers, clipped 4p from Inchcape at 276p. Speculative attention, meanwhile, lifted Huntleigh Investments 13p up to 96p, Adwest 4p to 162p and Charles Hurst 17p to 57p.

Electricals encountered profit taking after recent gains but were mostly off the bottom at the close.

Equity turnover on November 12 was £136.962m (14,259 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Home Stores, Plessey, Caledonia Investments, GEC, Premier Consolidated, Huntleigh Group, Shell, Brit & Comm and Hanson Trust.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to 815 of which 253 were puts. Support was directed at Lonrho on 98 and P&O on 77.

Traditional options saw calls in Town & City on 2¼ and ICL on 5¼.

### Latest results

| Company Int or Fin | Sales £m | Profits £m | Earnings per share | Div pence | Pay date | Year's total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Beales (I) | 4.92(7.44) | 0.057(0.26*) | 1.2(—) | 0.5(—) | 11/12 | —(—) |
| Bridgend Pro (I) | 0.5(0.216) | 0.08*(0.09*) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Clyde Blowers (F) | 3.72(2.99) | 0.35(0.28) | 21.03(12.08) | 4.8(4.3) | 5/1 | 5.63(5.12) |
| Dwek Group (I) | 6.19(4.78) | 0.049(0.1*) | —(—) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| De Vere Htls (9 mths) | 14.09(14.81) | 0.043(0.61) | —(—) | 3(3) | 4/1 | —(6.05) |
| F. H. Lloyd (I) | 31.1(32.04) | 0.35*(0.23) | —(0.7) | —(—) | — | —(5.5) |
| Morland (F) | 11.6(10.1) | 1.5(1.37) | 12.4(9.0) | 3(2.75) | — | 4.5(3.75) |
| G. R. (Hldgs.) (F) | 23.4(24.4) | 2.73(2.98) | 37.3(31.5) | 5.4(5.2) | 21/1 | 7(6.8) |
| Pennine Commrcl (†) | 3.01(1.28) | 0.1(0.05*) | 0.16(0.17*) | —(—) | — | —(—) |
| Stothert & Pitt (F) | 24.1(23.9) | 2.2*(1.4*) | 94.7*(56.6*) | —(1.0) | — | —(1.0) |

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Latest figures are for six months to August 31, 1981, compared with 13 months to February 28, 1981.

## Morland's draught boosts profits

While the Thames Valley has been less hard hit by recession than other parts of Britain, the effects are now beginning to show there, Mr Charles Brooks, managing director of Morland, the Oxfordshire brewers in which Whitbread has long held a stake of just under 40 per cent, said yesterday. Trade is generally getting worse and beer sales are not as good as a year ago.

However, for the year to September 30, higher sales of its cask conditioned draught beers more than offset the continuing downturn in the bottled beers and the wines and spirits businesses, Mr Brook said. Draught beer accounts for about three-fifths of Morland's total turnover.

The company reported pretax profits of £1.52m, up by 11 per cent from £1.37m for the previous year. Sales rose to £11.6m, up 15 per cent from £10.1m a year earlier.

Attributable profit rose to £1.08m from £975,000 the previous year. Earnings per share were 12.4p, against 9p. The final dividend is being raised to 4.286p gross, making a total of 6.43p for the year, against 5.36p in 1980, an increase of 22 per cent.

The figures were in line with expectations and the shares were unchanged at 185p, 6p off the year's high after the announcement.

Mr Brooks said that the company's performance was creditable in the circumstances. Although the recession is now affecting trade, he still expects 1982's figures to match at least those of this year.

### Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 126.41 on Nov 10 against 127.76 a week earlier.

## F H Lloyd sinks into loss for first half

A question mark still hangs over the likely involvement of F. H. Lloyd in the scheme being drawn up by the merchant bank Lazards for reorganizing the troubled steel foundry industry.

Lloyd, which yesterday reported a loss for the first half of this year, said it would give its decision on the rationalization plan at the time of Lazard's announcement, which is expected later this month.

☐ Mr Ivor Ward, finance director, would not elaborate other than to say: "We are discussing the situation with Lazards at the moment." Lazards has been working on a method of obtaining voluntary scrapping of surplus capacity.

F. H. Lloyd, as the biggest independent steel founder in the trade, obviously would assume a vital role in any agreement. But there has been speculation that the company has been sitting on the fence.

During the six months to September 26, pretax profits fell from £237,000 to a pretax loss of £353,000 on turnover slightly down at £31.1m. There were exceptional charges of £273,000 arising from redundancy payments while the interest bill shot up from £267,000 to £478,000. Borrowings were £8.75m, compared with £10.48m at the end of the last financial year. Shareholders are once again asked to forfeit an interim dividend. The shares fell 1p to 34p.

Mr Robert Foster, chairman, said the dividend would be reviewed at the end of the year in view of the possible improvement in the steel division. In fact, during the first half all the foundries traded profitably and this trend is likely to continue.

Mr Foster said the steel companies, which were mainly responsible for the major downturn in trading results last year would continue to be a key factor in the company's performance. The second half, he said, should show an improvement on the poor results last year and this trend was expected to continue into 1982.

## Return to dividends and profits at John Beales

A continuation of the recovery at John Beales Associated Companies, the Nottingham-based clothing manufacturer, has seen the group return to profitability at half-way and enabled it to declare a dividend for the first time since 1979.

Mr G. H. Bignall, the chairman, said that there were still difficulties to overcome but he was confident that the company, after its programme of rationalization started in 1980, would continue to make progress. Trading has improved

Pretax profits for the six months to September 19 were £57,000, against a loss of £260,000 for the corresponding half year and a full-year loss of £338,000. Trading profit was £149,000 against a loss of £15,000.

Sales were down by a third at £4.92m. Mr Bignall said this resulted mainly from the elimination of the company's full-fashion knitwear division and the severe reduction in the brand range.

The figures include £11,000 for interest received, against interest paid of £148,000 last year.

This reflected an increase in the company's cash balances arising from reduced working capital and from the sale of two factories for £200,000.

The group is restoring a half-yearly dividend of 0.714p gross. It last paid an interim dividend of 2.09p gross in 1979. Earnings per share are 1.3p. The shares gained 2p to 38p

The figures exclude five months' results from Nottingham Refrigeration, which was acquired in April. Mr Bignall says this has traded in line with expectations.

## Caffyns' shares rise as 5pc stake changes hands

Shares in Caffyns, the BL motor dealer covering Kent and Sussex, moved up another 4p to 154p in the market yesterday after rumours that Mr David Wickin's British Car Auction Group and the MFI Furniture group had bought a stake and were preparing a bid.

But Mr Robert Caffyn, a director, said that the mystery buyer of the 5 per cent stake was in fact a private company, Stadium Development of Hull, owned by Mr Edwin Healey, one of MFI's directors.

"If they are thinking about a bid, then we have not been told and we have not been approached about the matter. It certainly would not be in our interests to have our sites converted into MFI warehouses", he said. But he did say that Caffyns, controlled by family interests with 60 per cent of the voting rights, would oppose a bid at any price. Net assets per share are valued at £6. Stadium is believed to have bought the shares between 100p and 150p.

### RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15, 1974—100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment.

| | All items | All items except seasonal foods | Annual rate of increase in Col 2, 6 months earlier % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | | | |
| Sept | 270.2 | 272.3 | 15.6 |
| Oct | 271.9 | 274.1 | 9.4 |
| Nov | 274.1 | 276.3 | 8.5 |
| Dec | 275.6 | 277.6 | 8.0 |
| 1981 | | | |
| Jan | 277.3 | 279.8 | 7.1 |
| Feb | 279.8 | 281.8 | 8.2 |
| March | 284.0 | 285.9 | 10.2 |
| April | 284.0 | 294.1 | 15.1 |
| May | 294.1 | 295.8 | 14.7 |
| June | 295.8 | 297.3 | 14.7 |
| July | 297.1 | 298.9 | 14.5 |
| Aug | 299.3 | 301.8 | 14.7 |
| Sept | 301.0 | 303.3 | 12.5 |
| Oct | 303.7 | 305.7 | 8.0 |

## Commodities

COPPER was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £887.71 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £895.50-96.00. Sales: 7,700 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £865.67; three months, £890.50-91.00. Sales: 25 tonnes. Morning:—Cash bars, £877-77.50; high-grade three months, £901.50-902.00. Settlement, £877.50. Sales, 6,650 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £872.73; three months, £895.50-97.00. Settlement, £873. Sales, 250 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,345.46 a tonne; three months, £8,665-8,600. Sales, 850 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,343.45; three months, £8,655-8,600. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,340.50; three months, £8,650-51. Settlement, £8,350. Sales, 2,730 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,350.60; three months, £8,660-51. Settlement, £8,360. Sales, 10 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.75 a picul.

LEAD was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £348.44 per tonne; three months, £358-58.50. Sales, £6,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £350.50.60; three months, £366-65.50. Settlement, £350.50. Sales, 5,350, tonnes.

ZINC was easy.—Afternoon.—Cash, £458.50-59.50 per tonne; three months, £473-73.50. Sales, 9,255 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £462.64; three months, £476.77. Settlement, £464. Sales, 7,425 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £206.35 ($392.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 455.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 867); three months 470.80p (894.30c); six months, 487p (924.20c); one year 520p (986.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 452-54p; three months 468-69p. Sales, 46 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 453-55p; three months, 471-71.5p. Settlement, 455p. Sales, 38 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £569-70 per tonne; three months £592.50-93.00. Sales, 2,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £568.50-69.50; three months £593-93.50. Settlement, £569.50. Sales, 1,450 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon—Cash £2,645-55 per tonne; three months £2,695-98. Sales, 276 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,650-55; three months £2,700-2,705. Settlement, £2,655. Sales, 222 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec, 53.40-55.50; Jan, 54.20-55.50; Jan/March, 55.20-55.50; April/June, 59-59.10; July/Sept, 62.10-62.20; Oct/Dec, 65.30-65.50; Jan/March, 68.70-68.90; April/June, 72.10-72.30; July/Sept, 75.20-75.30. Sales: 279 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 53-53.50. Cifs: Dec, 50.50-51.00; Jan, 51.25-52.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,129-1,130; Jan, 1,142-1,143; March, 1,139-1,140; May, 1,140-1,142; July, 1,138-1,145; Sept, 1,137-1,138; Nov, 1,130-1,140. Sales: 3,129 lots including 277 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,153-1,154; March, 1,161-1,162; May, 1,162-1,164; July, 1,165-1,168; Sept, 1,175-1,178; Dec, 1,180-1,194; March, 1,190-1,214. Sales: 3,119 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 12) 92.76c; indicator price (Nov 13) 5-day average 93.28c. (US cents per lb.)

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £156; the "whites" price was £5 lower at £171. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 160.25-160.50; March, 164.25-164.35; May, 167.35-167.50; Aug, 170.50-171.00; Oct, 175.50-175.75; Jan, 177.50-181.75; Jan, 182.50-185.00. ISA prices (Nov 12): daily 11.95c; 15-day average 11.78c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec, 126.80-127.30; Feb, 130.60-130.80; April, 133.00-133.40; June, 135.0-136.00; Aug, 137.50-138.50; Oct, 138.50-142.00; Dec, 139.50-145.00. Sales: 53 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo).—Dec, 375-377; Jan, 373-377; March, 383-386; May, 391-394; Aug, 407-409; Oct, 411-412; Dec, 418-420; Jan, 419-422; March, 427-429; May, 432-440. Sales, 71 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. United States dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, Nov, £114; Dec, £115.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob, Nov, £110; Dec, £112 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—United States-French, Nov, £137.25; Dec, £139 quoted trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white, Nov, £86.25 sellers. South Africa yellow, Nov, £86.25 sellers.

BARLEY.—English feed fob, Dec, £106.50 east coast sellers. All cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY.—Nov, £102.30; Jan, £103.95; March, £107.20; May, £110.20; Sept, £100.80. Sales: 202 lots. WHEAT.—Nov, £105.85; Jan, £107.95; March, £111.10; May, £114.40; July, £117.70; Sept, £106.55. Sales, 164 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

| | Other milling WHEAT | Feed WHEAT | Feed BARLEY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern | £109.10 | £105.40 | £100.30 |
| E Mids | £106 | £105.40 | £101.50 |
| N East | — | £106 | £100.70 |
| Scotland | — | £104.80 | £98 |

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 13: GB cattle 95.14p per kg lw (+3.61); UK sheep 164.64p per kg est dcw (−1.29); GB pigs 80.53p per kg lw (−0.15). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 12.6 per cent, ave price 94.99p (+3.69); Sheep nos down 21.9 per cent, ave price 163.35p (−2.25); Pig nos down 12.7 per cent, ave price 80.53p (−0.15). Scotland: Cattle nos up 31.1 per cent, ave price 96.23p (+2.79); Sheep nos down 30.9 per cent, ave price 167.75p (+0.85).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Nov, 329.00-29.50; Dec, 328.75-29.00; Jan, 328.50-28.75; Feb, 327.50-27.75; March, 325.50-25.75; April, 324.00-24.50; May, 325.25-25.50; June, 326.25-26.50; July, 325.50-28.00. Sales, 945 lots of 100 tonnes each.

## Wall Street

New York, Nov 13.—Stocks closed around the day's lows after fresh recession fears overcame optimism about lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.66 at 855.88. An early decline was erased by a mid-session gain but stocks retreated again during the afternoon. Declines led advances at the bell by about 5-to-3.

Volume, strongest at the start and in the late decline, slowed to 46 million shares from 55.720 million yesterday.

| | Nov 13 | Nov 12 |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Chem | 45½ | 46⅞ |
| Allied Stores | 25⅝ | 25¾ |
| Allis Chalmers | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Alcoa | 23 | 23¼ |
| Amax Inc | 42⅝ | 43⅞ |
| Amerada Hess | 26¼ | 27¼ |
| Am Airlines | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| Am Brands | 38⅝ | 38⅝ |
| Am Broadcast | 33⅞ | 35⅛ |
| Am Can | 35⅞ | 36¼ |
| Am Cyanamid | 27¼ | 27⅞ |
| Am Elec Power | 17¼ | 17⅜ |
| Am Home | 35 | 35½ |
| Am Motors | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Am Nat Res | 37⅝ | 37⅜ |
| Am Standard | 27⅜ | 27¼ |
| Am Telephone | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| AMF Inc | 25½ | 26⅛ |
| Armco Steel | 23¼ | 25½ |
| Asarco | 27½ | 27½ |
| Ashland Oil | 31⅛ | 30⅝ |
| Atlantic Richfield | 44½ | 46⅛ |
| Avco | 20⅞ | 21 |
| Avon Products | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Bankers Tst NY | 35⅝ | 36¼ |
| Bank of America | 24¼ | 24⅝ |
| Bank of NY | 44 | 45½ |
| Beatrice Foods | 18 | 18⅛ |
| Bendix | 58½ | 56⅝ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 21⅛ | 21⅜ |
| Boeing | 23 | 24⅛ |
| Boise Cascade | 34½ | 34⅛ |
| Borden | 27⅞ | 27½ |
| Borg Warner | 50⅝ | 50⅝ |
| Bristol Myers | 52⅞ | 53⅝ |
| BP | 23⅝ | 23⅞ |
| Burlington Ind | 24¼ | 24½ |
| Burlington Nthn | 53⅞ | 58 |
| Burroughs | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Campbell Soup | 28⅝ | 28⅞ |
| Canadian Pacific | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| Caterpillar | 53⅞ | 56¼ |
| Celanese | 59 | 61½ |
| Central Soya | 12 | 12⅞ |
| Chase Manhat | 56⅞ | 55⅝ |
| Chem Bank NY | 56 | 57⅞ |
| Chrysler | 4 | 4 |
| Citicorp | 26½ | 27 |
| Cities Service | 51½ | 52¼ |
| Clark Equip | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fst Nat Boston | 46⅞ | 47½ |
| Fst Penn Corp | 3⅝ | 3 |
| Ford | 18⅜ | 16⅞ |
| GAF Corp | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| Gen Dynamics | 23 | 25⅞ |
| Gen Electric | 56⅞ | 57⅞ |
| Gen Foods | 31⅛ | 32¼ |
| Gen Mills | 35⅝ | 36 |
| Gen Motors | 38¼ | 37⅛ |
| Gen Pub Util NY | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Gen Tel Elec | 33⅝ | 33⅞ |
| Gen Tire | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| Genesco | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Georgia Pacific | 19 | 19½ |
| Getty Oil | 64½ | 64¼ |
| Gillette | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| Goodrich | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| Goodyear | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| Gould Inc | 26⅝ | 27⅞ |
| Grace | 43⅞ | 44 |
| Gt Atlic & Pacific | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| Greyhound | 18 | 18 |
| Grumman Corp | 28 | 28⅝ |
| Gulf Oil | 34¼ | 34⅛ |
| Gulf & West | 16 | 16¼ |
| Heinz H. J. | 27⅞ | 28⅝ |
| Hercules | 20⅝ | 21½ |
| Honeywell | 78⅞ | 80¼ |
| IC Inds | 31⅛ | 31¼ |
| Ingersoll | 56¼ | 57⅛ |
| Inland Steel | 23 | 23 |
| IBM | 51½ | 52⅜ |
| Int Harvester | 8⅝ | 8¼ |
| INCO | 13⅜ | 13⅝ |
| Int Paper | 40½ | 41⅛ |
| Int Tel Tel | 29 | 29 |
| Irving Bank | 54½ | 56¼ |
| Jewel Co | 34⅝ | 35⅛ |
| Jim Walter | 17½ | 17½ |
| Johns-Manville | 15 | 15 |
| Johnson & John | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| Kaiser Alumin | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| Kerr McGee | 75¼ | 72⅞ |
| Kimberly Clark | 60 | 60⅝ |
| K Mart | 17 | 17 |
| Kroger | 23⅞ | 24⅛ |
| L.T.V. Corp | 16¼ | 17⅛ |
| Litton | 58½ | 60⅛ |
| Lockheed | 36⅝ | 37⅛ |
| Lucky Stores | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Proctor Gamble | 78¾ | 78⅞ |
| Pub Ser El & Gas | 20 | 19⅞ |
| Raytheon | 42⅞ | 42⅝ |
| RCA Corp | 18½ | 18⅞ |
| Republic Steel | 26⅛ | 26 |
| Reynolds Ind | 48¼ | 49½ |
| Reynolds Metal | 28⅝ | 28⅛ |
| Rockwell Int | 28⅝ | 28⅞ |
| Royal Dutch | 32⅝ | 33⅛ |
| Safeways | 25⅞ | 25⅝ |
| St Regis Paper | 32⅛ | 32 |
| Santa Fe Ind | 21⅞ | 22⅝ |
| SCM | 24½ | 24⅞ |
| Schlumberger | 53⅞ | 54½ |
| Scott Paper | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| Seagram | 54⅝ | 55 |
| Sears Roebuck | 17¼ | 17⅛ |
| Shell Oil | 42⅞ | 43½ |
| Shell Trans | 28⅝ | 28⅞ |
| Signal Co | 25⅝ | 25⅞ |
| Singer | 15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| Sony | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| Sth Cal Edison | 29⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Southern Pacific | 38 | 38⅝ |
| Southern Rly | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Sperry Corp | 31⅛ | 31½ |
| Std Oil Californa | 43 | 43⅞ |
| Std Oil Indiana | 51⅛ | 50⅝ |
| Std Oil Ohio | 41⅞ | 42½ |
| Sterling Drug | 22¼ | 22 |
| Stevens J. P. | 14⅞ | 14⅜ |
| Sunbeam Corp | 28 | 27½ |
| Sun Comp | 40 | 39⅞ |
| Teledyne | 143⅝ | 147¼ |
| Tenneco | 36⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Texaco | 32⅞ | 33½ |
| Texas East Corp | 50⅞ | 52 |
| Texas Inst | 79⅝ | 81 |
| Texas Utilities | 21⅞ | 21½ |
| Textron | 26⅛ | 26 |
| TWA | 16¼ | 16⅛ |
| Travelers Corp | 48⅞ | 49⅛ |
| TRW Inc | 58 | 58⅞ |
| UAL Inc | 19⅛ | 19⅝ |
| Union Carbide | 48 | 48 |
| Union Oil Calif | 36⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Un Pacific Corp | 52⅝ | 54½ |
| Uniroyal | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| United Brands | 9⅝ | 9⅛ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

*Ex div. a Ask'd. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Tennis

# Shadow of black list spoils Connors' romp at Wembley

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Jimmy Connors advanced to the semi-final round of the singles in the Benson & Hedges tournament at Wembley yesterday and then expounded, with quizzical resignation, on how painful it was to be poised on the horns of a dilemma.

Grand prix regulations and his own scheduling preferences have combined to commit Connors, a fortnight hence, to a two-day exhibition series in Durban followed by a grand prix tournament in Johannesburg. He is now examining the possibility that he might be "blacklisted" for visiting South Africa and that this could inhibit his freedom to play where he chooses.

"I'm a sportsman, not a politician," Connors said yesterday. "If I want to go down there, I should be able to make up my own mind. It's a shame that politics hamper the game so much in so many ways. Politics seem to screw up everything."

On the other hand, Connors is having fun with his first Wembley romp since he won the event in 1976. A variety of commitments in the Far East kept him away from London during the intervening years. "I enjoy it over here at this time of year. The weather seems to be better than it is at Wimbledon. Cold but clear. And there's a little less pressure at Wembley than there is at Wimbledon."

This warmly waggish bundle of energy is having a long innings, considering the stress he puts on his muscles every time he goes to work. From 1974 to 1978 Connors contested four singles finals at Wimbledon and five in the United States championships. His form against Bjorn Borg at Wimbledon in July convinced him that he may still have it in him, like Jack Nicklaus, to win another "big one" when the golden years are beginning to slip back in the memory.

Yesterday, Connors had a 6—4, 6—0 win over the grave, heavily-muscled Shlomo Glickstein, of Israel. In Stockholm last week Connors was a set and 2—6 down to Glickstein and very much on the ropes. But that was the first time they had met—and Connors learns fast.

The way Alexander Mayer has been playing recently, it was no surprise that he should beat Roscoe Tanner, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1. Tanner found some highlights dazzling when he tossed up the ball to serve. His first volley suffered as a consequence, so did his composure and concentration. He was even induced to stay back on his own service. Tanner could afford none of that, because Mayer has temporarily forgotten how to do anything wrong.

After Wimbledon, Mayer had three months off because of a pinched sciatic nerve: the kind of thing that laid Tracy Austin low at the beginning of the year. When he resumed competition a month ago Mayer was eager and frisky—more so than most players are in October. In three tournaments he has reached two finals and has been beaten only by his brother Gene and Ivan Lendl (twice).

A British Davis Cup player, Richard Lewis, leaves today to compete in next week's Ogbe Hard Court Championships at Benin City, Nigeria. Lewis should have been free to depart sooner. He was only a wild card entry at Wembley but beat Ilie Nastase and Victor Amaya in straight sets, thus won £2,470.

Lewis is unfamiliar with such distinguished sparring partners as Yannick Noah, who eventually beat him last night 6—3, 6—2. Lewis did not look good but gave the credit for that to Noah, whom he found to be a deceptive opponent with a teasing variety of shots that continually forced him to err.


Alex Mayer : not putting a foot wrong.

Volleying had Lewis under most strain. It was a volleying error, under severe pressure, that sent him back to the dressing room after he had saved five match points.

John McEnroe took Brian Gottfried's game apart with a facility that was often breathtaking. He challenges belief that any man can achieve the effects McEnroe achieves with so little apparent effort or, for that matter so little apparent enjoyment.

In today's semi-final McEnroe and Connors play men who have ever beaten them: Mayer and Noah respectively. Perhaps Mayer and Noah should pop up to the promenade and buy a few of the two tone balls now on the market. Tests have proved, it is said, that the combination of orange and yellow segments makes the flight of the ball much easier to follow. Well, the women once tried fuscia. These days anything goes.

QUARTER-FINALS: J Connors (US) beat S Glickstein (Israel) 6—4, 6—0; A Mayer (US) beat R Tanner (US) 6—4, 5—7, 6—1; Y Noah (France) beat R A Lewis (GB) 6—3, 6—2; J McEnroe (US) beat B Gottfried (US) 6—1, 6—0.

## Switzerland through to the last four for the first time

Tokyo, Nov 13.—Switzerland, seeded eighth, beat West Germany here today to join Australia, Britain and the United States in the semi-finals of the Federation Cup, the women's world team championship. Switzerland, through to the last four for the first time after beating the third seeds West Germany 2—1, now meet the United States, who had an easy 3—0 victory over Romania. In the other semi-final, Australia, seven-time champions, will play Britain who are the No. 5 seeds.

Petra Delhees played a leading role in the Swiss victory, beating Iris Riedl-Kuhn 7—6, 6—0 in the singles and then defeating Bettina Bunge and Riedel-Kuhn 6—2, 6—3 in the deciding doubles with Christiane Jolissaint. The Germans, missing Sylvia Hanika through injury, had their solitary success when Miss Bunge beat Isabelle Villiger 6—3, 6—1 on the fifth day of competition at the Tamagawean clay courts.

United States, the No 1 seeds, dropped only nine games when they overwhelmed Romania. Chris Lloyd, the Wimbledon champion, beat Virginia Ruzici, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs Lloyd needed only 35 minutes to take the first set but Miss Ruzici improved in the second, which lasted 54 minutes. After breaking Miss Ruzici's service in the fifth game of the second set Mrs Lloyd saved the sixth game after six deuces. Then it took her two deuces to break Miss Ruzici in the seventh game and two more deuces to keep her service in the eighth game of the second set.

Andrea Jaeger lost only one game against Lucia Romanov of Romania to win 6—1, 6—0. Rosie Casals and Kathy Jordan then beat Miss Ruzici and Florenta Mihai, 6—4, 6—1 in the doubles.

QUARTER-FINALS: United States 3, Romania 0; A Jaeger beat L Romanov 6—1, 6—0; C Lloyd beat V Ruzici 6—1, 6—2; R Casals and K Jordan beat Miss Ruzici and F Mihai 6—4, 6—1. Switzerland 2, West Germany 1; P Delhees beat I Riedel-Kuhn 7—6, 6—0; I Villiger lost to B Bunge 6—3, 6—1; Miss Delhees and C Jolissaint beat Miss Bunge and Miss Riedel-Kuhn 6—2, 6—3.

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT: Czechoslovakia 3, Hungary 0; Spain 3, Belgium 1; Brazil 3, Yugoslavia 0; Italy 3, China 0.—Reuter.

Football

# Greenwood wants Saturday play

By Nicholas Harling

Londoners and Lancastrians dependent on their weekly dose of first division football will have to go without today, the international demands of the four home countries having taken priority on the players needed for next week's World Cup games.

The England squad trained yesterday and their manager, Ron Greenwood, suggested that England's big matches should be played on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays. "If the first division programme is going to be cancelled, as we have this time, why not play the international on the Saturday, giving us a full week beforehand to prepare," he said.

"We ought to play our important games during the season, too. We had to play World Cup matches with Switzerland and Hungary at the end of our season and Norway at the beginning of this one."

Domestically, there are alternatives to travelling as far afield as Middlesbrough or West Bromwich Albion for first division fare. Any of the three third division clubs in London, or Blackburn Rovers, Oldham Athletic, or Bury in Lancashire could expect to have crowds swollen by neutrals.

There will be few neutrals on Teesside, the venue for one of the two first division games, which involve four of the bottom six clubs. Life among the dead men, or rather the dying, never ceases to attract morbid curiosity, and on a day when he might have been excused for thinking the first division would not receive its rightful share of attention, Alan Durban, manager of Sunderland, the bottom club, assured that it would.

He began by making a public apology to supporters for the "humiliating" midweek League Cup defeat by Crystal Palace and then dropped Rowell, Arnott and West against Middlesbrough, bringing in Hindmarch, Ritchie and McCoist. "I can take a beating but I can't take humiliating our supporters who did not get value for money," Mr Durban said.

Strong words and more may be heard in Lancashire if two records fall by the wayside, Bury's 100 per cent home sequence in the fourth division match of the day with Peterborough United and Luton Town's unbeaten away start at Blackburn. Injuries mean that the second division leaders are without two defenders, Saxby, their centre half, and Findlay, their goalkeeper. Goodyear continues to deputize in the back four and in goal will be Aleksic, who has returned to his old club.

A few miles away, Oldham, who not so long ago, were keeping pace with Luton at the top, will receive Chelsea without both their current fullbacks. Hoolickin and Edwards, who appear to have taken the brunt of the blame for the slump, make way for two youngsters, Sinclair and Ryan.

Chelsea, meanwhile, may make yet another change in goal. Borota, publicly castigated by his manager John Neal and then dropped for his eccentric keeping, is now ill, so Iles may come in for Frances, the Yugoslav's replacement.

Two matches across the border catch the eye. Sheffield Wednesday, fourth, welcome McCulloch, their striker, back but lose two defenders, Shirtliff and Smith, both injured, for the game against Queen's Park Rangers, who are one place above them.

Two former England defenders, Emlyn Hughes and Norman Hunter will be in opposite dugouts when Rotherham United and Barnsley meet at Millmoor in a match featuring two of last season's promoted teams. Following the euphoria of the League Cup win over Brighton, Mr Hunter has warned his players of the importance of being in the right fdame of mind for a match that will be physically harder. He should know all about that.

Rugby Union

# New Zealand scrummaging will be tested by the 'heavy brigade'

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

A week today Australia will be playing Ireland at Lansdowne Road, in their first international of the tour, and then, at fortnightly intervals, Wales, Scotland, and England in that order. But this afternoon the international spotlight is focused on Toulouse, where New Zealand, now making their fifth tour to Europe in as many seasons, meet France in the first leg of a two-match series that will be completed in Paris seven days later.

The All Blacks defeated Romania at the start of their tour, and we may now find out whether their scrummaging, without Gary Knight at tight head is good enough to match a French pack reportedly averaging just over 16 stones a man. They have had some worrying injury problems but their formidable loose forward trio of Graham Mourie, Murray Mexted and Mark Shaw, comes fit to the post. Robert Paparemborde is leading France in the absence of Jean Pierre Rives, not yet wholly recovered from a shoulder injury received on tour in Australia last summer.

There is an unfamiliar look to the All Blacks centre, where a Maori, Arthur Stone, wins his first cap alongside a young Englishman, Jamie Salmon who emigrated to New Zealand three years ago, after failing to make the grade at senior level for Blackheath as swiftly as he would have liked. He was capped in Bucharest, and so now in Rugby terms, is a died-in-the-wool Kiwi.

The two countries last met in Auckland in 1979, when France won 24—19. They have only four survivors from that occasion—Paparemborde, Dintrans, Joinel and Mesny—but on the other side, the perennial Andy Haden pops up yet again to make a ninety-ninth appearance in an All Blacks jersey.

The Wallabies predictably have done Ulster no favours by picking their best available side, in Belfast, but the news has been received by Willie John McBride with characteristic calm. The Ulster coach did not actually say, "We shall not be moved", as he once did on a Lions tour, but puffing on that pipe of his, he allowed himself to observe that there would be no glory in beating the tourists' Wednesday XV.

An Ulster side which is said to be the youngest in their history (its average age only 23), has responded well to the great man's influence this season. Inexperienced it maybe, but it has beaten Yorkshire, and Munster, so the sap is rising. The feeling at Ravenhill, where a big crowd is expected, is that if their side loses, as it must be expected to do, it will not be disgraced. The Australians have notched up 111 points in their past three games which suggests that they are pacing themselves just about right for the first international.

In the northern and south western divisions of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, Yorkshire and Cornwall could do themselves a favour, as well as those of us who struggle with our arithmetic, by winning their matches this afternoon. In fact, Yorkshire need only to draw against Northumberland at Gosforth to be sure of their place in the semi-final. However, if the champions, Northumberland, should succeed, then Lancashire, by beating Cheshire at Blundellsands, would be away to the winners of the south west and southern quarter final tie.

Moreover, if Yorkshire should lose by 11 points or more, a Lancashire win over Cheshire would put both them and Northumberland in division one of the restructured championship next season.

If this sounds complicated, let me add that it remains possible for any of the four counties in the south western group to qualify for next season's first division, and for all but Devon to reach this year's quarter final against the champions of the southern division, Dorset and Wilts, next Saturday. Cornwall could banish possible need for a computerized analysis by beating Gloucestershire at Camborne.

FRANCE: S Gabernet; M Fabre, R Bertranne, P Mesny, S Blanco; G Laporte, P Berbizier; R Paparemborde, P Dintrans, M Cremaschi, D Erbani, D Revallier, A Lorieux, J-L Joinel, L Rodriguez.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, J Salmon, A Stone, B Fraser; B McKechnie, D Loveridge; J Spiers, A Dalton, R Ketels, G Mourie (captain), A Haden, G Whetton, M Shaw, M Mexted.

Referee: C Norling (Wales).

ULSTER: P Rainey (Queen's University); T Ringland (Queen's University), J Hewitt (NIFC), D Irwin (Queen's University), K Crossan (Instonians); A Goodrich (Ballymena, captain), A Armstrong (Bangor); I Johnston (Collegians), S Smith (Ballymena), D Wallace (City of Derby), D Smyth (Ballymena), J Rogans (Bangor), C Morrison (CIYMS), N Carr (Queen's University), W Anderson (Dungannon).

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; P Grigg, M Hawker, A Slack, B Moon; P McLean, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, L Walker, S Pilecki, C Roche, A Shaw (captain), S Williams, G Cornelsen, M Loane.

Referee: W Jones (Wales).

*Hurst in no doubt that England will qualify in style*

# Recollections of a national hero

A sudden movement caught the eye of Kenneth Wolstenholme as he sat, microphone in hand, high above Wembley Stadium. "Some fans are on the pitch", he said. "They think it is all over." Geoff Hurst was scampering towards West Germany's penalty area (Jack Charlton, who was standing at the other end, described it "as like watching someone disappear over the horizon") with Overath trying in vain to catch him.

Hurst pulled back his left foot and fired. "It is now", Mr Wolstenholme commented, and England had won the 1966 World Cup. "I knew it was nearly time and I could hear someone coming up behind me", Hurst recalls. His plan was not so much to score, but to send the leather sphere if not into orbit, then at least into the distant surrounds of Neasden Lane "to take up another 30 seconds."

A comparative unknown, he remembers the long walk back from the training ground through the woods at Lilleshall before the tour to northern Europe England's final preparation before the competition itself. The squad was to be cut from 27 to 22, and Sir Alf Ramsey, then plain Alf Ramsey, took aside Tambling, Thompson, Newton, Milne and Byrne to tell them that their individual paths were at an end.

Hurst was not included in the side, though, until the notorious match against Argentina when Rattin became the first player to be sent off at Wembley. He scored the only goal, a near post header from a cross by his West Ham United colleague, Martin Peters, "a move that we had rehearsed a million times". After the win over Portugal in the semi-final, Hurst felt that, as a second choice striker, he had done enough.

"I came to the final satisfied like a punter who has won his stake back 10 times over in the first races, and is now backing with the bookies' money. A lovely, relaxed feeling it is, too." Even then, he expected Jimmy Greaves to be selected. "Every time we passed on the stairs that last day, it was hard to look him in the eye."


Hurst : aware that his England link may be severed.

Hurst was picked, and went on to become a national hero. Greaves was omitted, and went on to become an alcoholic. Close friends, then, fate has brought them together again 21 years later. They now both work for the same insurance firm in London "and we bump into each other about once a week."

Hurst's career in football seems destined to be entwined with that of Ron Greenwood as well. In 1962 Mr Greenwood, then West Ham's manager, decided to move his 20-year-old wing half up to the front line as a target man, a new style of centre forward. The ploy worked so well that Matt Busby, Manchester United's manager, made an offer for Hurst of £200,000, almost twice the record fee at the time. The reply came in the shape of a telegram which read: "No. Greenwood."

After the World Cup, Hurst accepted a new four-year contract, although the West Ham board had not met to agree on a salary. He signed anyway, and trusted his manager "to fill in the figures later". Lack of club success, however, eventually persuaded him to ask for a transfer, and he spent three days constructing a statement explaining his decision.

When he went in to see Mr Greenwood, he discovered that Peters had reached the same decision and only minutes earlier had delivered his request. Hurst left the office without mentioning a move but in 1972, the year that marked the end of his international career, he went to the Midlands to join Stoke City for three years and West Bromwich Albion for six months. After a summer season in Seattle, he returned, first to manage Telford and then Chelsea.

Five years after his departure from West Ham, he was back with Mr Greenwood again, this time with England as his assistant coach, and it remains his only link with the game. He is as aware as anyone that it will be severed if England lose their final qualifying match against Hungary at Wembley on Wednesday.

"It is so important to every patriotic Englishman. For weeks everyone in the street has been talking about the game, and it seems that World Cup fever has again gripped the country. I shall be there on the bench, but one of the frustrations of being in management, is that after preparing the team as well as you can, you can't do anything once the players are out there, on the pitch."

On the eve of the disappointment in Norway, Hurst said that he would be happy to settle for the result gained by the Under-21 side, a goalless draw. At the time, it seemed cautious, even pessimistic, but it proved to be realistic. Now, he has no such doubts.

"Hungary are not good defensively, and they are not as aggressive as other sides. They will give us the space for us to be able to play our own way. I honestly believe that not only will we qualify for Spain next summer, but we will give everybody some heart by doing it in style."

Stuart Jones

Rugby League

# Barrow and Hull look to NZ influence

By Keith Macklin

The influence of New Zealand Rugby League will be strongly apparent, and possibly decisive, in this afternoon's John Player Trophy quarter-final between Barrow and Hull. Hull have three New Zealand internationals, O'Hara, Kemble and Leuluai in their squad, although Kemble and O'Hara are subject to late fitness tests.

Barrow have replaced their injured captain Ball with Ron O'Regan, another New Zealander who played in the same team as Leuluai, and who may have the job of marking him today. Barrow are expecting a five-figure crowd, their first for many years, for the tie, although the fact that the match is being televised may cut back slightly on the considerable number of Hull supporters who travel to away games.

The hosts are an attractive handling side and Hull appear to be the best all-round side in the League at the moment. It should be an entertaining and close game.

A similar swarm of Hull supporters, this time from Kingston Rovers territory, will descend upon Widnes tomorrow. This match is a repeat of the last Wembley final, won by Widnes, and both sides lack the services of a key forward. Widnes will be without Lockwood, who is injured, captain Casey, for the same reason. Fortunately both clubs have strength in depth.

There will be a keen duel between the young half back Gregory and Harkin and if Rovers find their best attacking form, Widnes, who have not been too convincing of late, could be severely tested.

St Helens have agreed terms with the second division club Keighley for the transfer to St Helens of a 22-year-old forward Gary Moorby. Moorby will play for St Helens against Bradford Northern in a first division game tomorrow. Geoff Clarkson, the most restless and well travelled forward in Rugby League, has rejoined one of his former clubs, Wakefield Trinity, to make his thirteenth move. He has moved from Leigh.

Hockey

# Duplication of honours may be difficult

By Sydney Friskin

It is difficult to recall a more interesting situation at divisional level in the county championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, than the semi-final round of the southern and eastern counties to be played tomorrow. The two surviving teams in each case will qualify for the national rounds which start on January 31.

Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, last year's overall winners and runners-up respectively, were beaten last Sunday in group matches and lost the right to play at home. Middlesex meet Surrey at Cheam and Buckinghamshire play Kent at Bromley, all the teams being without their England players. Buckinghamshire, beaten 2—0 by Surrey, are reinforced by Manjit and Bhaji Flora, but will have to make the best of it without Taylor, Barber and Khehar. Kent, who surprisingly beat Middlesex 1—0, will be without Rule, but are not short of talent with Cowx, Abro, Copus, Berry and Kalsi in the forefront.

The Middlesex attack is strengthened by the return of Charanjit who was away last Sunday playing for London Indians against the England XI. They also hope to have the Welsh international, Dave Thomas, back. He was away at Cardiff last week. Mal Poole, the Australian international, will be at centre link instead of his more accustomed position as a forward, but he is no doubt a great asset to the side.

Surrey have a strong side, with the flying Dutchman, van Hougen, leading their attack, well supported by Cottrell and Evans, now playing on the right wing and still very fast. Behind them are Pinks, Newton, Gallimore and Daubeny, all intent on bringing back lost laurels, but in view of what happened last week it is unsafe to make predictions.

Both last year's qualifiers from the eastern division, Norfolk and Hertfordshire, were eliminated, leaving Suffolk at home to Bedfordshire at Crane's sports club, Ipswich and Cambridgeshire playing Essex at Parker's Piece, Cambridge. Suffolk have brought back a few members of the old guard with Crowe on the right wing, Long on the left and Jamieson at centre link, all still very effective.

The topsy-turvy results at Weston-super-Mare left Somerset and Wiltshire without a chance of qualifying from the west. It is safe to say that Gloucestershire and Devon at present have the best credentials; but Hereford provided they beat Somerset tomorrow could be knocking at the door. Worcestershire and Nottinghamshire meet in the Midlands final at Bournville, but much of the pressure will be off as both teams go through.

Ice skating

# British not at their best

From John Hennessy
The Hague, Nov 13

Karen Roughton and Mark Reed, the fourth ranking ice dance couple in Britain, were not themselves in the first element, the original set pattern, in the Ennia International here today. On the strength of previous performances this year, and indeed of their placing at home, they might have hoped for a medal of some hue, but they finished ninth.

The leaders are Carol Fox and Richard Dalley, sixth for the United States in the World championships last season, followed by Jana Berkanova and Jan Bartak, of Czechoslovakia, and Tracey Wilson and Robert McCall, of Canada.

Perhaps handicapped by a stomach upset suffered by Reed since arriving here, the British pair, Birmingham-born, but trained at Altrincham by Joan Slater, had neither the power nor the poise of their proper selves and an untidy collapse on striking their final pose cannot have helped their cause.

Clearly the judges were uncertain what to make of it. Their marks ranged from 5.2 (by the British judge) to 4.2 from the two North Americans, an exceptionally wide margin at this level. They will hope for better things in the free dance tomorrow.

Susan Jackson, the British intermediate champion, skated the worst programme of her young life in the evening's women's free. That harsh judgment is that of her trainer, David Lunn, after seeing her fail not only with her three triple jumps, toe loop, Salchow and loop, but also her two double Axels. She had executed all four jumps during the warm-up. Miss Jackson declined from 13th place to 17th with 23.2 points.

Up at the sharp end, Katarina Witt, of East Germany, beat Elaine Zayak, United States.

WOMEN: 1, K Witt (EG) 1.4 pts; 2, E Zayak (US), 2.8; 3, D M Ogibowski (Canada), 4.2; 4, K Smith (Canada), 6.0; M Oberwiler (Switzerland), 7.6; 6, Tesch (WG), 9.4. British: 17, S Jackson, 23.2.

ICE DANCE: Original set pattern: 1, C Fox and R Dalley (US), 0.4pts; 2, J Berankova and J Bartak (Czechoslovakia), 0.8; 3, T Wilson and R McCall (Canada), 1.2; 4, J French and J Thomas (Canada), 1.6; 5, T Kuznina and I Chinyaev (USSR), 2.0; 6, E Batanova and A Soloviev (USSR), 2.4. British placing: 9, K Roughton and M Reed 3.6.

Swimming

# Busy time for Miss Croft

The British women's team face a tough schedule in the European cup at the Barnet Copthall pool from December 11-13. Five of them compete in two events while June Croft, of Wigan, has been chosen for three.

Mark Taylor and Adrian Moorhouse double up in the two shorter distances at freestyle and breaststroke for the men.

MEN: Freestyle: 100m and 200m: M Taylor (City of Cardiff); 400m, J Davey (Milton Keynes); 1,500m, P Easter (Norwich Penguins). Backstroke: 100m, P Marshall (City of Dundee); 200m, M Fenner (South Tyneside). Breaststroke: 100m and 200m, A Moorhouse (Leeds Central). Butterfly: 100m, D Lowe (Harrow and Wealdstone), 200m, S Poulter (Wigan Wasps). Individual medley: 200m, Lowe, 400m, Poulter. Freestyle relay: 4 x 100m, Taylor, R Burrell (City of Southampton), Lowe, N Cousens (Kelly College). Medley relay: 4 x 100m, Marshall, Moorhouse, Lowe, Taylor.

WOMEN: Freestyle: 100m and 200m, J Croft (Wigan Wasps); 400m and 800m, J Willmott (Southend-on-Sea). Backstroke: 100m, H Jameson (Kelly College); 200m, J Admans (Slough Dolphins). Breaststroke: 100m, 200m, S Brownsdon (R T W Monson). Butterfly: 100m, 200m, A Osgerby (Wigan Wasps). Individual medley, 200m, 400m, M Scott (Fleetwood). Freestyle relay, 4 x 100m (from), Croft, Foot (Millfield), Fibbens (Hatfield), Turk (Gloucester City), Willmott. Medley relay 4 x 100m, Jameson, Brownsdon, Osgerby, Croft.

# Cook wins it for Colchester

Colchester's biggest league gate of the season saw a scrappy game in which lowly Scunthorpe faded after an encouraging start. They took the lead through Stewart who fired home after good work by Moss and O'Berg. Colchester equalized when Allinson fastened on to a through ball from Osborne.

Stewart had a chance to restore Scunthorpe's lead but Colchester asserted control and Cook's winning goal in the second half was the least they deserved.

## Yesterday's results

**Fourth division**

Colchestr U (1) 2 — Scunthpe U (1) 1
Allinson, Cook — Stewart
3,838

Stockport C (1) 2 — Halifax Tn (1) 1
Fowler, Sherlock — Allatt
2,493

**Leading placings**

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheffield U | 15 | 11 | 22 | 30 | 12 | 35 | |
| Colchester U | 16 | 11 | 14 | 39 | 18 | 34 | |
| Bradford C | 15 | 11 | 13 | 35 | 18 | 34 | |
| Peterborough U | 15 | 10 | 32 | 30 | 12 | 35 | |
| Bury | 15 | 10 | 25 | 38 | 19 | 32 | |

OTHER MATCH: Republic of Ireland 0, Liverpool 1.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Heanor 4, Arnold 1.

RUGBY UNION: Schools matches: Shiplake 13, Burford 4. Sussex Under-19 Cup: First round: Seaford 18, Cardinal Newman's, Hove 10.

Rackets

# Holders impress the gallery

By Roy McKelvie

William Boone and Randall Crawley, the holders, reached the semi-final of the amateur rackets doubles championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at Queen's Club yesterday. Today they will meet the Nicholls brothers, Mark and Paul. In the other half of the draw Charles Hue Williams and John Prenn play Geoffrey Atkins and Tom Pugh.

Boone and Crawley beat David Norman and Andrew Milne by 15—4, 7—15, 15—5, 15—11, 15—1 in a rare old knockabout that drew a gallery containing, among others, Peter Fleming, John McEnroe's doubles partner, and several other visiting American tennis players. A smiling Fleming thought it great fun but was unsure how he would cope with such pace. Another American commented: "It makes tennis look slow motion."

There was little concession to finesse in this contest. Crawley played the occasional drop shot because he is the type of player who can mix it. Norman is exactly the opposite. There were occasions when he had the chance to play something soft and short but it was, and is, against his nature. He is a hitter pure and simple. Boone and Milne got a few chances of varying the mixture but they, too, got into the rhythm of a hard-hitting match.

Nevertheless, rackets played at this standard and pace is robust and masculine, fun to watch and visitors who had not seen it before, clearly enjoyed it. Boone was the dominant player, wielding his racket like a claymore. Crawley was more resilient with his rapier. Milne, playing much better than in his previous match, was largely responsible for winning the second game with a sensitive and sound brand of rackets. But later he found the pace a trifle too hot.

SCHOOLS MATCH: J S Male and J P Snow (Radley) beat R C W Malon and S R Shankman (Malvern), 15—1, 11—15, 9—15, 15—6, 15—7, 15—10.

Golf

# Newton leaves leaders behind

Brisbane, Nov 13.—Jack Newton, of Australia, had a second round of 66, six under par, to turn a two-stroke deficit into a two strokes lead in the Brisbane international golf tournament today.

Newton had seven birdies to bring his total for the 36 holes to 15, as he surged ahead of the joint overnight leaders.

BRISBANE: International Tournament, second round leaders (Australian unless stated). 133 J Newton, 67, 66; 135 S Ginn, 65, 70; 136 J Victorsen 68, 68; G Player (SA), 65, 71. 137 T Graham (US) 66, 71. 138 W Dunk, 69, 69; G Norman, 70, 68; R Shearer, 68, 70. 139 S Reese (NZ), 68, 71. 140 B Devlin, 71, 69; R Davis, 74, 66; B Green, 71, 69; M Thomas (GB), 71, 69; W Grady, 66, 74; I Mosey (GB), 70, 70; G Vines 67, 73; J O'Leary (Ireland), 68, 72. 141 R Charles (NZ), 69, 72; D Robertson (US), 72, 69. 142 C Mason (GB), 72, 70; G Marsh 71, 71; J Lister (NZ), 72, 70; D Hepler (US), 74, 68; E Darcy (Ireland), 74, 68; B Mines (US), 72, 70; S Owen (NZ), 68, 74. Other scores: 143 A Russell (US), 71, 69; P Stewart (US) 74, 69; S Torrance (GB), 71, 72. 145 M Colandro (US), 73, 72; J Godwin (US), 73, 72; A Miskolcze (Canada), 72, 73.

# Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated.

**First division**
Middlesbrough v Sunderland
West Bromwich v Stoke

**Second division**
Blackburn v Luton
Derby v Wrexham
Leicester v Orient
Newcastle v Charlton
Norwich v Cambridge U
Oldham v Chelsea
Rotherham v Barnsley
Sheffield W v QP Rangers
Shrewsbury v Bolton
Watford v Cardiff

**Third division**
Bristol C v Southend
Chester v Exeter
Fulham v Walsall
Gillingham v Doncaster
Huddersfield v Swindon
Lincoln v Chesterfield
Millwall v Bristol R
Newport v Plymouth (3.15)
Oxford U v Brentford
Portsmouth v Carlisle
Reading v Burnley
Wimbledon v Preston

**Fourth division**
Blackpool v Bournemouth
Bury v Peterborough
Crewe v Darlington
Hartlepool v Northampton
Hereford v Hull
Mansfield v Rochdale
Port Vale v Aldershot
Torquay v Sheffield U
Tranmere v Bradford C
York v Wigan

**Scottish premier division**
Aberdeen v Partick
Airdrie v Hibernian
Dundee v Dundee U
Morton v Celtic
Rangers v St Mirren

**Scottish first division**
Ayr v Falkirk
Clydebank v Queen's Park
E Stirling v Dumbarton
Hearts v Dunfermline
Motherwell v Kilmarnock
Queen of Sth v St Johnstone
Raith v Hamilton

**Ice hockey**
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Altrincham Aces v Whitley Warriors (6.0); Nottingham Panthers v Billingham Bombers (6.15).

**Scottish second division**
Cowdenbeath v Albion
Forfar v Alloa
Meadowbank v Arbroath
Montrose v Berwick
Stenhousemuir v Clyde
Stirling v Brechin
Stranraer v East Fife

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Maidstone; Barnet v Northwich Victoria; Dartford v Bath; Enfield v Boston United; Frickley v Dagenham; Runcorn v A.P. Leamington; Scarborough v Gravesend; Stafford Rangers v Yeovil; Weymouth v Kettering; Worcester v Telford United.

F A VASE: First round: Bedlington Terriers v Appleby; Brandon v Ryhope CW; High Pit v Chester le Street; Gretna v Seaham Red Star; Heaton Stannington v Percy Main; Redcar Albion v Eppleton CW; Roker v Ryhope; Peterlee v Harrogate; Pickering v Salford; Padiham v Norton Woodseats; Thackley v Tadcaster; Blackpool Rangers v Atherton Collieries; Ossett v Kiveton; Irlam v Dalton; Leeds Ashley Road v Pilkington; Wren v Prescot; Brook v Maghull; Hoylake v Yorkshire Amateurs; Appleby Frodingham v Claycross Works.

Bentley v Clipstone Welfare; Staveley Works v Brigg; North Ferriby v Fryston CW; Winterton Rangers v Ashby Institute; Rainworth MW v Yatfield Main; Waterloo Dock v Stork; Chadderton v Middlewich; Glossop v Lytham; Linotype v Warrington; Shifnal v Eastwood; Staveley v Wednesfield; Hinckley v Bourne; Long Eaton Grange v Walsall Wood; Walsall Sportsco v Arnold Kingswell; Blakenall v Hinckley; Coventry Sporting v Kimberley; Knowle v Thringstone MW; Halesowen v Oldbury; Club Warwick v Newhall; Desborough v Solihull Boro; VS Rugby v Northfield; Malvern v West Midlands Police; Buckingham v Wilton Rovers; Gorleston v Holbeach; Wroxham v March; Yarmouth v Hadleigh; Wivenhoe v Haverhill; Watton v Ely; Tiptree v Heybridge Swifts.

Wisbech v Soham; Bungay v Harwich and Parkeston; Letchworth Garden City v Arlesey; Braintree v Felixstowe; Barton v Stansted; Harpenden v Edgware; Bowers v Ampthill; Hemel Hempstead v [illegible]

[illegible]

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: [illegible]

WESTERN LEAGUE: [illegible]

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: [illegible]

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE (2.30): Premier division: [illegible] Old Boys v [illegible]; Old [illegible]

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Cambridge City v Wellingborough; Cheltenham v Bridgend; Corby Town v Taunton; Enderby Town v Alvechurch; Kidderminster v Barry; Merthyr Tydfil v Bedford; Milton Keynes v Gloucester; Minehead v Bedworth; Nuneaton v Witney Town; Redditch v Bromsgrove; Stourbridge v Banbury. Southern Division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Gosport; Canterbury v Folkestone; Dorchester v Crawley; Dover v Hillingdon; Dunstable v Poole; Fareham Town v Ashford; Hounslow v Thanet United; Salisbury v Hastings; Tonbridge v Aylesbury; Waterlooville v Andover.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Burton Albion; Buxton v Goole; Grantham v Lancaster; King's Lynn v Netherfield; Macclesfield v Mossley; Marine v Gateshead; Matlock v Workington; Morecambe v Tamworth; Oswestry v Gainsborough; Southport v Worksop; Witton Albion v South Liverpool.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Burnley v Bolton (2.0); Leeds v Bury (2.0); Stoke City v West Bromwich; Wolverhampton v Derby (2.0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich v Crystal Palace; Luton v Fulham; Plymouth v Arsenal; Southampton v Leicester; Swindon v West Ham.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Bridlington; Belper v Guisborough; Boston v Shepshed (2.30); Heanor v Arnold; Mexborough v Ilkeston (2.30); Skegness v Brigg Town (2.30); Spalding v Eastwood Town; Sutton Town v Long Eaton.

HENNESSY GOLD CUP (2.30): Ards v Glenavon; Crusaders v Coleraine; Distillery v Bangor; Glentoran v Cliftonville; Larne v Ballymena; Portadown v Linfield.

**Rugby Union**

TOUR MATCH: Ulster v Australia (Belfast, 2.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cornwall v Gloucestershire (at Camborne, 2.45); Cumbria v Durham (at Kendal, 2.30); Devon v Somerset (at Torquay, 2.45); Lancashire v Cheshire (at Waterloo, 2.30); Northumberland v Yorkshire (at Gosforth, 2.30).

CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon v Bedford; Abertillery v Maesteg; Birmingham v Bridgwater & Albion (2.30); Blackheath v Oxford University (2.30); Bradford v Headingley (2.30); Broughton Park v Morley (2.45); Cambridge University v Leicester (2.30); Cardiff v Ebbw Vale; Cheltenham v Fylde; Cross Keys v Pontypool; Gloucester v Plymouth Albion; Gosforth v Morpeth (2.30); Halifax v Roundhay (2.0); London Irish v Nottingham (2.45); Llanelli v Swansea; Metropolitan Police v Rugby (2.45); Moseley v London Welsh; Neath v Bridgend; New Brighton v Waterloo; Northampton v Coventry; Northern v Otley (2.30); Nuneaton v Glamorgan Wdrs; Orrell v Birkenhead Park (2.30); Pontypridd v West Hartlepool; Richmond v Harlequins (2.30); Rosslyn Park v Newport; Sale v Huddersfield (2.45); South Wales Police v Penarth (2.30); US Portsmouth v London Scottish (2.30); Wakefield v Hull and ER (2.30); Wasps v Saracens; Weston-super-Mare v Bristol (2.30).

SCOTTISH: First Division (2.30): Gala v Boroughmuir; Hawick v Heriot's FP; Jed-Forest v West of Scotland; Kelso v Stewarts-Melville FP; Selkirk v Melrose; Watsonians v Gordonians.

**Rugby League**

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Quarter final: Barrow v Hull (2.15).

**Hockey**

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath v Guildford; Bromley v Teddington; Cheam v Tulse Hill; Hampstead v London University; Hounslow v Beckenham; Oxford University v Dulwich; Purley v Old Kingstonians; Reading v Richmond; St Albans v Maidenhead; Slough v Mid-Surrey Spencer v Southgate; Surbiton v Cambridge University; Wimbledon v Hawks.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford v Norwich Union; Broxbourne v Pelicans; Chelmsford v Bishop's Stortford; Ipswich v Cambridge City; Norwich Grasshoppers v Norfolk Wanderers; Westcliff v Blueharts; West Herts v Bedfordshire Eagles.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey: Bournemouth v Bank of England; Camberley v Walton; Epsom v Hamble Old Boys; Havant v Fareham; Nat West Bank v Metropolitan Police; Old Tauntonians v Trojans; Portsmouth and Southsea v Chichester.

MIDDLESEX/BERKS, BUCKS & OXON: Amersham v Eastcote; Courage v Lyons; Gojan v Indian Gymkhana; Hayes v Aylesbury; Oxford Hawks v Banbury; Sunbury v Polytechnic; Windsor v City of Oxford.

WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Bedfordshire v Worcestershire (Bedford); Buckinghamshire v Hampshire (ICL Slough); Leicestershire v Northamptonshire (Derby Road, Loughborough); Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire (Highfields, Nottingham); Shropshire v Staffordshire (Lilleshall); Surrey v Middlesex (Guildford).

**Lacrosse**

NORTH OF ENGLAND: Senior flags: First round: Mellor v Ashton; Old Hulmeians v Heaton Mersey; Old Stopfordians v Stockport; Urmston v Old Waconians. First division: Sheffield University v Timperley; South Manchester and Wythenshawe v Cheadle.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND: Senior flags: First Round: Cambridge University v Hampstead; Purley v Kenton; Buckhurst Hill v Lee; Hillcroft v Oxford University.

**Basketball**

ASDA NATIONAL CUP: Quarter-final: Leicester v Manchester (7.30).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Second division, men: Milton Keynes v Bolton (6.30).

NATIONAL TROPHY: Men: Brunel v Camden (8.0).

**Diving**

Schools National Championships (at Crystal Palace Centre, 1.0).

## Tomorrow

**Football**

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Trowbridge.

**Rugby League**

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY (Quarter-final round): Oldham v Leeds, Salford v Swinton, Widnes v Hull Kingston Rovers.

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford N. v St. Helens (3.30), Castleford v Leigh (3.30); Featherstone R. v York (2.30), Whitehaven v Fulham (3.30), Wigan v Wakefield Trinity (2.15).

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff City v Huyton, Carlisle v Huddersfield, Dewsbury v Bramley (3.30), Halifax v Workington Town, Hunslet v Keighley (2.30), Rochdale H. v Blackpool Borough.

**Hockey**

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Cheshire v Cumbria (Brooklands, 2.15); Durham v Yorkshire (Sunderland, 2.15); Northumberland v Lancashire (St George's, 2.15). Midlands: Final: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire (Bournville, 1.45). West: Wiltshire v Gloucestershire (Swindon, 2.15); Hereford v Somerset (Hereford Racecourse, 2.15); Cornwall v Devon (Truro, 2.15). East: Semi-final round: Suffolk v Bedfordshire (Crane's, Ipswich, 1.45); Cambridgeshire v Essex (Parker's Piece, Cambridge, 1.45). South: Semi-final round: Kent v Buckinghamshire (Bromley, 1.15); Surrey v Middlesex (Cheam, 1.30).

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Cambridge University; Purley v Wimbledon.

WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES: Berkshire v Hertfordshire (Brackenhale Sch, Bracknell); Dorset v Devon (Redlands); Glamorgan v Somerset (Llandaff SC, Cardiff); Hampshire v Avon (Southampton SC); Sussex v Kent (Sussex CCC, Hove).

**Motor racing**

BRANDS HATCH MEETING: Main race, Formula Ford 2000. First race 2.0 p.m. (qualifying from 9.30 a.m.).

**Basketball**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division, men: TCB Brighton v Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead (4.0).

NATIONAL TROPHY: Men: Dairy Crest Durham v West Bromwich Kestrels (4.0); Nottingham v Bolton (4.0).

**Ice hockey**

Northern League: Ayr Bruins v Fife Flyers (2.0); Murrayfield Racers v Durham Wasps (7.0). English League South: Southampton Vikings v Altrincham Aces (6.0); Streatham Redskins v Cambridge University (7.15). Bristol Trophy: Avon Arrows v Solihull Barons (7.30). Glasgow Cup: Glasgow Dynamos v Irvine Magnum Wings (6.0).

**Judo**

Southern Area BJA senior men and women championships (Crystal Palace N.S.C.).

**Tennis**

Benson and Hedges championships (Wembley Arena).

**Sailing**

British students championships (Plymouth).

Cricket

# Enterprising Srikant and patient Gursharan make England toil

From Richard Streeton
Poona, Nov 13

There has not been a clearcut result at the Nehru Stadium here for nine seasons and everything followed a predictable pattern here today. England, after losing the toss were kept working hard all day in the tour's opening three-day game against an India Under-22 side. The individual honours went to Gursharan Singh, an 18-year-old trainee at the Indian Air Force School, who completed a century on his first-class debut from the day's penultimate ball. He capitalized patiently on a free scoring start the home side made.

Once England dismissed the two opening batsmen, the run rate slowed drastically. Gursharan's only chance came at 93 when Botham at cover off Allott dropped a low drive to his left hand. Otherwise for four hours he was the epitome of sound, orthodox batsmanship.

Everything was in favour of a good rate when the game got under way and Srikant and Khandkar took full advantage of England's erratic fielding, the bone hard pitch and lightning fast outfield, almost bereft of grass. The 100 was reached in the fourteenth over and 147 was on the board 25 minutes before lunch when Srikant was the second man out in the twenty-second over. It was too enterprising and frantic to last, of course, and the more customary decorum of this sort of match soon returned to last the remainder of the day.

England bore up well to their first full day of outcricket in scorching sun and 88 degree temperatures. This is a picturesque ground with a fine view one end of the Sahyadri range of hills in the distance and an old fort and Hindu temple perched on high wooded ground to the right. Emburey with an unchanged spell of 21 overs effectively sealed one end until well after tea and was the personification of accuracy while the quicker men in turn bowled at the opposite end.

Allott was the most direct of the four quicker men but quite rightly none of them have yet pulled out all the stops. Botham got some away movement early on even if his general direction was sometimes poor.

Srikant and Khandkar had their moments of luck at the start as they drove on both sides of the wicket and hooked anything short. Srikant once took four successive fours off Botham but in Dilley's first over he produced a splendid yorker to beat Khandkar as the batsman aimed another confident on-drive.

Gursharan then occupied the attention for the rest of the day, less excitingly but his concentration and correctness were beyond fault as his partners came and went. Rajput had just survived a confident bat and pad appeal against Emburey when he was out in the next over, caught off his glove down the legside against a bouncer from Willis. Rajesh Dani was also caught on the legside by Richards as he tried to sweat a ball from Emburey that bounced more than most.

Botham thoroughly conned Vishwanath, who had successfully hooked two fours and then holed out to a newly posted backward square leg as he attempted the stroke again. Gopal Sharma was beaten by Emburey's turn as he tried to make room to hit the off-spinner through the covers. England's fielding was remarkably efficient for so early in the tour. Gatting bowled the day's last over with the crowd on tenterhooks but Gursharan cut his fifth ball to the boundary to reach his hundred.

Turning to administrative matters, the discussions over England's charter flights have ended with England agreeing to pay £10,500 rather than the £12,600 asked after originally expecting to be charged £3,000. So next week's game at Nagpur will definitely be played and England are spared a 14-hour train journey. If it sounds more like a climbdown than a compromise, it seems there was an original miscalculation by Indian Airlines.

INDIA UNDER-22: First Innings
[illegible]
Total (7 wkts) .. 339
S Gudge Maindrisngh to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—88, 2—147, 3—182, 4—221, 5—252, 6—275, 7—329.
BOWLING (to date): Botham, 11—2—55—1; Willis, 11—1—65—1; Dilley, 12—1—58—1; Allott, 18—1—67—1; Emburey, 23—7—67—2; Gatting, 6—1—16—1.
ENGLAND: G Boycott, C J Tavare, *K W R Fletcher, D I Gower, M W Gatting, I T Botham, G R Dilley, †C J Richards, J E Emburey, P J W Allott, R G D Willis.
Umpires: Hanumantha Rao and Swaroop Kishen.

Badminton

# Scots stick to rules and delay choice

By Iain Mackenzie

There has been a further delay to the announcement of the Scottish party for the second round tie in the Thomas Cup against the Netherlands in Haarlem on December 1 and 2. The names were to have been announced almost a month ago, but because of the poor form shown by many of the leading players early in the season, the selection was held up.

After training last weekend, Allan Campbell, the coach, and the selection committee nominated six, but there will be no formal release of the names until next Wednesday. Two who are sure to be included, however, are the doubles players Bill Gilliland (Romford) and Dan Travers (Glasgow) who, at their best, can beat any other pair in the world, including the Indonesians, who have won the Thomas Cup for the past four years.

It would be surprising too, if Charlie Gallagher (Perth), the Scottish No. 1 singles player, who was [illegible] from the side beaten 7—0 by England, was not also in the party, along with Edinburgh's Gordon Hamilton, a solid, dependable player who seldom lets the side down.

The Cup rules state that the final selection need not be announced until 48 hours before the first match is due to be played and the Scottish coach intends to do that. In Glasgow yesterday, Mr Campbell said: "This is going to be a very hard tie. Holland beat West Germany in the preliminary round, in Germany, 6—3 and then in the first round won 9—0 in Austria.

"Last year in the annual 'friendly' international we beat the Dutch 7—0, but then they were trying out some of their younger players who did not come up to the mark. It will be different this time. They have the Indonesian Santosa in their side.

In the European rankings Scotland are placed seventh while the Dutch are fourth. Whatever the final selection for the five singles and four doubles, a win would be the best thing that has happened in Scottish badminton for years.

# Top Australians unable to hide batting deficiencies

From Peter McFarline
Perth, Nov 13

The under-rated Pakistan touring side had Australia on the defensive after the first day of the first Test here today.

Sent into bat by Javed Miandad on a wicket that was perfect for run scoring, the Australians showed again the fallibility of their top batsmen.

Not even the inclusion of the captain, Greg Chappell and the dogged opener, Bruce Laird, could hide the deficiencies of the Australians who repeatedly made errors against the attack of Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz and Sikander Bakht.

Miandad's decision to send Australia in was regarded merely as an admission that his batsmen did not want to face the Australian fast bowlers Lillee, Thomson and Alderman. Instead, the Australians showed a lamentable lack of steel after an opening stand of 45 between Laird and Wood, neither of whom took any risk against Imran and Sarfraz. They did, however, lay the foundation for a big first innings total on a wicket that gave no encouragement in the early stages

Laird aimed a leg glance at Imran only to see the agile Bari pick up a good catch low down on his left side. Chappell, who missed the tour to England for business reasons, was his usual arrogant self, until Imran and Sikander began to realize that the short pitched ball was of little use after lunch. First, Sikander's break-back had Wood leg-before for 33, then Imran struck the most important blow when he had Chappell palpably leg-before for 22.

Hughes and Yallop, both desperate to re-establish their class, had a miserable time. Many times they played and missed before Hughes began a series of desperation shots in an effort to take the initiative. He died, as expected, caught in two minds by a Yorker from Sarfraz.

Yallop never got to terms with the bowlers. He succumbed just before stumps to a long hop from the left arm spinner, Iqbal Qasim, which he succeeded in pushing back to the astonished bowler. Before he left, however, the veteran of the side Rod Marsh, smashed 16 runs, including 10 in one over from Sikander before he fell. A backward smash yielded two runs behind square leg. Miandad immediately placed a fieldsman there and Marsh obligingly put the next ball down his throat.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| B M Laird, c Wasim Bari, b Imran | 27 |
| G M Wood, lbw b Sikander | 33 |
| *G S Chappell, lbw b Imran | 22 |
| K J Hughes, b Sarfraz | 14 |
| G N Yallop, c and b Qasim | 20 |
| A R Border, c Wasim Bari, b Sarfraz | 3 |
| †R W Marsh, c Qasim, b Sikander | 16 |
| B Yardley, not out | 7 |
| D K Lillee, not out | 2 |
| Extras (lb 4, w 1, nb 10) | 15 |
| Total (7 wkts) | 159 |

J R Thomson and T M Alderman to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—81, 3—89, 4—113, 5—119, 6—136, 7—154.
BOWLING (to date): Imran, 27—8—56—2; Sarfraz, 23—9—38—2; Sikander, 21—4—47—2; Iqbal Qasim, 3—1—3—1.
PAKISTAN: Mudassar Nazar, Rizwan-uz-Zaman, Mansoor Akhtar, *Javed Miandad, Majid Khan, Wasim Raja, Imran Khan, †Wasim Bari, Sarfraz Nawaz, Iqbal Qasim, Sikander Bakht.

# West Indians revived by stand of 165

Adelaide, Nov 13.—Larry Gomes (95) and David Murray (72 not out) shared a sixth-wicket stand of 165 to rescue the West Indians on the first day of their match against South Australia at the Adelaide Oval today. The touring side were 271 for six at the close, having been 106 for five. Gomes was upset when he was adjudged lbw five minutes before stumps. He batted 275 minutes and hit seven fours.

All the early signs suggested a big West Indian total. Greenidge and Haynes made a flying start, putting on 58 in 48 minutes for the first wicket. But then Greenidge was run out, beaten by Darling's throw from cover

Richards and Haynes were the next to go and when Bacchus and Logie, holing out lazily to mid-on to give Winter the second of his three wickets, went cheaply, half the side was out for 106. The repair work carried out by Gomes and Murray was effective rather than entertaining. Gomes scored his 50 from 142 balls in 175 minutes and although he accelerated after that, he became bogged down again towards the end of the final period.

WEST INDIES: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| C G Greenidge, run out | 28 |
| D L Haynes, c Phillips, b Sayers | 44 |
| *I V A Richards, c Phillips, b Winter | 1 |
| S F A Bacchus, c Crowe, b Parkinson | 12 |
| H A Gomes, lbw b Winter | 95 |
| A L Logie, c Dugan, b Winter | 5 |
| †D A Murray, not out | 72 |
| C E H Croft, not out | 0 |
| Extras (b 2, l-b 3, n-b 9) | 14 |
| Total (6 wkts) | 271 |

M D Marshall, S T Clarke and J Garner to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—58, 2—70, 3—82, 4—99, 5—106, 6—271.
—Reuter

Equestrianism

# Record bettered after 38 years

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

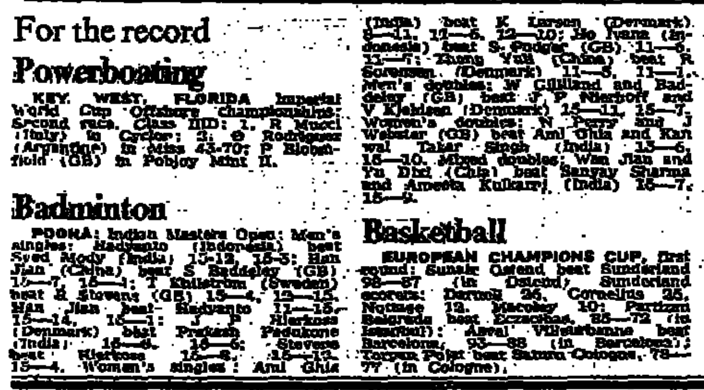
Those who patronized the Dublin International show jumping championships on Thursday night gave up their sleep to see a world record height achieved in the bareback event. At midnight, 19-year-old Michael Murphy and the black grade A horse, Ballynahinch, originally produced by Ned Cash in County Kildare, cleared 6ft 7¼in, to break the previous record, established in Australia in 1943, by half an inch.

The 13 entries included Robert Smith, with Liquid Diamond and Stowaway, and his younger brother Stephen, in a green coat for Ireland; he rides for Brendan Hartness in County Kerry. Ireland filled the first three places with two disputing the position of runner up—Captain Gerry Mullins on Gertoe and Maxie Scully on Drumlogue.

The wall is far more compromising than the poles, at which riders are traditionally allowed three attempts at each successive height. Each starter cleared them at 5ft 7in, eight survived over 6ft 1in, and three at 6ft 7¼in, but only the winner cleared this final height at his initial attempt.

The men beat the women with a zero score to three and a quarter faults in the Marley Tiles event. Nick Skelton, on Jet Lag, won the Bank of Ireland International from James Kernan of Crossmaglen on Kerrygold County. The Money Management Stakes went to Goesta Asker of Sweden, on the Hickstead winner Date Up by a split second from Liz Edgar on Forever.

SEALINK INTERNATIONAL: 1, C Cuyer (France) Colbeck, clear, clear, 28.42 sec; 2, R Smith (GB) Dictator, clear, clear, 29.80; 3, J Germany (GB) clear, clear, 33.60.

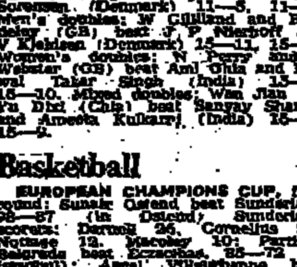


## For the record



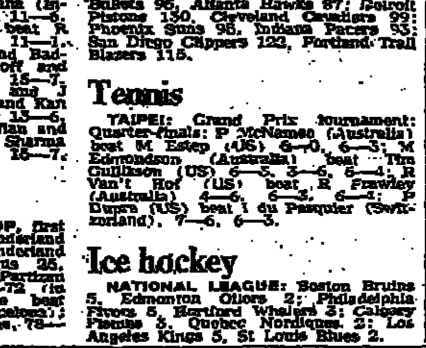
### Powerboating

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Imperial World Cup Offshore championships: Second race. Class IIID: 1, R Mucci (Italy) in Cyclor; 2, G Rodriguez (Argentine) in Miss 43-70; P Blobsfield (GB) in Pobjoy Mint II.



### Badminton

POONA: Indian Masters Open: Men's singles: Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat Syed Mody (India) 15-12, 15-3; Han Jian (China) beat S Baddeley (GB) 15—7, 15—1; T Kihlstrom (Sweden) beat R Stevens (GB) 15—4, 12—15, Han Jian beat Hadiyanto 11—15, 15—14, 15—1; J P Hierkens (Denmark) beat Prakash Padukone (India) 15—8, 15—6; Stevens beat Hierkens 15—8, 15—13, 15—4. Women's singles: Ami Ghia (India) beat K Larsen (Denmark) 8—11, 11—6, 12—10; Ho Ivana (Indonesia) beat S Podger (GB) 11—6, 11—7; Zhang Yuli (China) beat R Sorensen (Denmark) 11—5, 11—1. Men's doubles: W Gilliland and Baddeley (GB) beat J P Nierhoff and V Kjeldsen (Denmark) 15—11, 15—7. Women's doubles: N Perry and J Webster (GB) beat Ami Ghia and Kanwal Takar Singh (India) 15—6, 15—10. Mixed doubles: Wan Jian and Yu Dixi (China) beat Sanjay Sharma and Ameeta Kulkarni (India) 15—7, 15—9.



### Basketball

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS CUP, first round: Sunair Ostend beat Sunderland 98—87 (in Ostend); Sunderland scorers: Darnell 26, Cornelius 25, Nottage 12, Macoby 10; Partizan Belgrade beat Eczacibas, 85—72 (in Istanbul); Asvel Villeurbanne beat Barcelona, 93—88 (in Barcelona); Torpan Pojat beat Saturn Cologne, 78—77 (in Cologne).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Bullets 95, Atlanta Hawks 87; Detroit Pistons 130, Cleveland Cavaliers 99; Phoenix Suns 98, Indiana Pacers 93; San Diego Clippers 122, Portland Trail Blazers 115.

### Tennis

TAIPEI: Grand Prix tournament: Quarter-finals: P McNamee (Australia) beat M Estep (US) 6—0, 6—3; M Edmondson (Australia) beat Tim Gullikson (US) 6—5, 3—6, 6—4; R Van't Hof (US) beat R Frawley (Australia) 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; P Dupre (US) beat I du Pasquier (Switzerland), 7—6, 6—3.

### Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 5, Edmonton Oilers 2; Philadelphia Flyers 5, Hartford Whalers 3; Calgary Flames 5, Quebec Nordiques 2; Los Angeles Kings 5, St Louis Blues 2.

Fitter who proved his fitness among the world's cycling celebrities

# Badger unearths the trappings of success

When Bernard Hinault first became interested in cycling he was studying to obtain the French equivalent of a City and Guilds certificate as a fitter. St Brieuc polytechnic was 20 kilometres away from his modest home at Yffiniac, where he was the second eldest of four children. He wanted to cycle the 40-kilometres round trip, but he did not have a suitable mount, not like his elder brother, who had a splendid, red racing machine.

His brother had grown tired of cycling and he told young Bernard he could buy the bike from him. Bernard took a spare time job at the local petrol station. Thanks to his smiling face and courteous manner, he had soon saved enough money and had acquired his own transport. Brittany is a stronghold of cycle racing and it was obvious that the athletic, dark-haired 16-year-old would be drawn towards this glamorous sport. Gaining enthusiasm as a result of his daily ride to school, he joined a cycling club at St Brieuc and entered his first race in May, 1971.

Before leaving for the race, he told his mother that he would bring her home flowers to decorate the dinner table. True to his word he returned with the winner's bouquet after defeating the local junior champion. Hinault also won his next three races, but decided he would have to train harder when he lost the following seven. The hard work was beneficial and he closed his first season with eight successive victories.

Ten years later, Bernard Hinault has the same determination to achieve stated ambitions, the same businesslike attitude to life and he is even more successful: on Thursday night at the Hilton Hotel in Paris, he received for the third successive year the top prize in the Super Prestige Pernod competition, which is regarded as the unofficial world championship.

The competition is based on placings in the world's leading 25 professional races, four of which were won by Hinault, the two one-day classics, Paris-Roubaix and the Amstel Gold Race, the seven-day Dauphiné Libéré stage race and the Tour de France. By winning the Tour for the third time Hinault has joined an elite band of cyclists who have dominated their respective generation: Fausto Coppi, of Italy, in the 1950s; Jacques Anquetil, of France, in the sixties and Eddy Merckx, of Belgium, in the seventies.

Hinault seems destined to continue dominating the cycling scene through the 1980s. He celebrates his 27th birthday today, which is relatively young for a racing cyclist, who are not expected to reach their peak until the age of 30. His face is perhaps the most recognised in France, and he is mobbed wherever he goes, but Hinault is also one of the least understood of characters.

Unlike his illustrious predecessors, Coppi, Anquetil and Merckx, he is not a natural, a sporting superman. "I am only human", he said in September after successive defeats in two individual time trials, his speciality event. "I have been competing almost continuously since early February this season. It is time for a rest."

At 5ft 8in tall and 10st 3lb, Hinault does not have the stature of a Merckx, but he has achieved his enviable position by careful manipulation of his career. The main influences on his progress have been the St Brieuc club coach, Robert Le Roux, a physical education teacher, and his present team manager, Cyrille Guimard, both fellow Bretons.

The first indication of Hinault's ability came in the world championship of 1976 in southern Italy. He finished sixth, just behind Merckx, and immediately vowed that he would be the winner one day. His prophecy came true last year at Sallanches on a circuit, appropriately enough, which was recognized as the toughest ever for a world title race.



The Badger look: Hinault on the victory trail.

Even so, his international reputation at the start of 1977 was non-existent. So, he travelled to Belgium to compete in the season's opening classic races. On a cold, sunny day in Flanders, he romped away over the final 20 kilometres of the Ghent to Wevelgem classic to win alone. The Belgian newspapers, noting the absence of the big stars in this mid-week race, headlined the young Frenchman's performance "Among the blind, the one-eyed is king".

A few days later, in the prince of Belgian classics, Liège-Bastogne-Liège, Hinault proved that his vision was 20:20. In this outrageously hilly race across the Ardennes, only six riders were in contention as the final climbs approached. The group included Merckx, Freddy Maertens, the reigning world champion, and Roger De Vlaeminck, the uncrowned king of one-day racing. They all wanted to win a race in such exalted company, but the winner was Hinault, who admitted he had been incensed by the Belgian press. A new star had arrived.

Since then, Hinault has won six more classic victories, three Tours de France, a Tour of Italy, Tour of Spain, three Grands Prix des Nations, three Dauphiné Libéré races and the respect of every competing professional.

In Brittany, they call him le Blaireau ("the Badger") because of characteristics similar to this intelligent, quick-witted creature. His earth is his home at Quessoy, close to Yffiniac, where the millions of francs he has won in seven years of professionalism have allowed him to buy his own piece of Brittany on which to build a large, but unostentatious villa.

He married in 1974, long before he became famous, and he and Martine now have two children of their own. The second child was born the day after Hinault had won Paris-Roubaix last April.

The winter will be spent at Quessoy, chopping firewood, riding his pony, tending the garden and riding his bike 60 kilometres a day "for pleasure". He will take a winter holiday in the Pyrenees, with a regime of cross-country skiing in the mornings and downhill in the afternoons. All of which will prepare him for another successful season, starting on February 1 and probably resulting in a fourth acquisition of that Pernod award.

John Wilcockson

Racing

# Easter Eel can help Winter to elusive win

By Michael Seely

Easter Eel can give Fred Winter his first success in what promises to be one of the most exciting and competitive Mackeson Gold Cups ever run. Cheltenham's first major handicap chase of the season has attracted some fast and fluent jumpers. Easter Eel, himself, was an exceptionally talented novice last season, his only defeats occurring when falling at the last fence at Ascot, when clear of his rivals, and then in the Sun Alliance Novices Chase at the National Hunt meeting, where he appeared not to stay three and a quarter miles in testing conditions. The 10-year-old has been given a thorough preparation for today's race and is expected to be at his best over this afternoon's distance of two and a half miles on good going.

Backers have bet fortunes on the ante-post favourite, Fairy King, who has recorded fast times in his two wins this season, at Ascot and on this track. The Northern challenger has risen in the weights recently but may be capable of further improvement.

The top weight, Western Rose, is a brilliant jumper on fast ground. And if Mercy Rimell's nine-year-old can last out the distance he is sure to be in at the death. Henry Kissinger has also been well backed. David Gandolfo's useful chaser is obviously approaching his peak but might be happier if there had been some rain.

Marshal Night is the unknown quantity in the race, having won minor handicaps at Kempton Park and Huntingdon by 20 and 25 lengths, respectively. This improving six-year-old might be a blot on the handicap but he has yet to prove he says this afternoon's distance. Easter Eel seems the safer selection in an open race.

However Mrs Rimell does with Western Rose this capable trainer should certainly win the Lambert & Butler qualifier with Connaught Ranger and the Fred Rimell Novices Chase with Pirate Son. Connaught Ranger has a deal of ability and turned in an exceptionally promising first effort over fences when narrowly beaten by Fifty Dollars More at Newbury, earlier this month.

The feature at Cheltenham yesterday was the victory of Broadsword in the Lansdown Four-year-old Hurdle. As Peter Scudamore had been shaken by a fall on Sugarally earlier in the afternoon, Steve Smith Eccles was given the mount on Lord Northampton's Champion Hurdle candidate. Smith Eccles rode a waiting race on the 4-1 on favourite who sprinted eight lengths clear of Another Generation on the flat. David Nicholson was clearly delighted by this display. "Steve rode him super," said the trainer, "and that was just what the horse needed. He will now go for the Berkshire Hurdle at Newbury and I see no point in tackling the older horses before we have to." 8-1 is now the general offer against Broadsword for next March's big race. And although this price just about reflects his chance, Broadsword looked every inch a champion in the making.



Tsuru on his way to victory at Cheltenham

Earlier Smith Eccles had given a forceful exhibition of jockeyship on Master Smudge in the Cheltenham 150th Anniversary Handicap. The 1979 Gold Cup winner's task was made easier when Sugarally fell at the open ditch in front of the stands, bringing down the favourite, Doddington Park, and Owenius. But Master Smudge seemed to be enjoying himself and to be going well before the accident. "He has to lie up with the pace," the winning trainer, Arthur Barrow said, "rather like me, Master Smudge does not like being crowded or knocked about". Master Smudge now goes for the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury in which he has been allotted 10st 7lb.

A promising staying hurdler was seen in Angelo Salvini whom Peter Easterby sent down from Yorkshire to win the Philip Cornes Novice qualifier, decisively, in the hands of Alan Brown. Angelo Salvini will be even better when the rains come as Phil Bull's five-year-old relishes muddy conditions.

Derek Kent, the Chichester trainer, won a competitive Prestbury Park Handicap Hurdle with Grey Mate whom Peter Haynes brought home two lengths clear of Lumen. This was a race which looks sure to provide pointers for the future although favourite backers were disappointed when Everett crashed to the ground at the fourth flight from home.

# Old warriors may go down fighting to Pollardstown

By Michael Seely

Old hurdlers are like old soldiers. They never die, they only fade away. Since the war there have been three triple winners of the Champion Hurdle, Hatton's Grace, Sir Ken and Persian War. There have been no less than six dual winners. Even more incredibly Sea Pigeon and Bird's Nest have shared the last five runnings of this afternoon's Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle between them. So it is with some trepidation that Pollardstown is taken to break the old warriors' stranglehold on this important race.

Last year Pollardstown appeared to have the race at his mercy at the last flight of hurdles. He then hung so badly to the left that he was caught close home by Bird's Nest and Sea Pigeon, who was subsequently awarded the race. Pollardstown is a thorough stayer who was only beaten for speed by Sea Pigeon in last year's championship. Sea Pigeon ran a long way below his best recently when only fourth behind Migrator at Kempton Park. Pollardstown, on the other hand, showed his well-being when finishing third to Our Bara Boy on the flat at Ascot in October.

Bird's Nest has never been a horse on which to place one's last penny as at times he can refuse to race completely, but he has been a marvellous servant to his joint owners, Ian Scott and Bob Turnell. And if the 11-year-old should decide to put his best foot forward the whole field will have to look to their laurels.

Gaye Chance is the rising young star in the firmament of hurdlers. Mercy Rimell's six-year-old showed the stamina to win the Sun Alliance Hurdle in heavy ground at last spring's National Hunt festival and the speed to outpace Jugador in the Royal Doulton Handicap round Haydock's sharp bends. He has, of course, to make substantial improvement judged on form alone, but there is no real reason why this progressive gelding should not close the gap.

Ekbalco is another who could make the grade. Last season's Imperial Cup winner failed to stay the distance when only fourth behind Daring Run in the Templegate Hurdle at Liverpool. Ekbalco could be a force to be reckoned with over this afternoon's shorter trip. But if conditions were likely to be more testing and if there had been a pacemaker provided Pollardstown would have been a confident choice. Even so he is going to take a great deal of beating.

## Cheltenham programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.5, 1.40, and 2.15 races]

12.30 ROSEHILL HURDLE (3-y-o: novices: £2,316: 2m)
101 .031 Brass Change, I Dudgeon, 11-1 .......... G McCourt
102 u11044 The Knife (D), J Bosley, 11-1 .......... Mr M Bosley 7
103 0 Crisp And Keen, M Eckley, 10-10 .......... A O'Hagan 7
104 Cwmraffa, M Tate, 10-10 .......... Mr C Cruzier
105 2 Hawkbarrow, D Gandolfo, 10-10 .......... P Barton
107 Hot Fire, J FitzGerald, 10-10 .......... P Charlton
108 4 Import Export, Capt J Wilson, 10-10 .......... Mrs G Rees 4
109 0 Jassim, P Cundell, 10-10 .......... J Francome
110 0 Le Gran Brun, P Cundell, 10-10 .......... R Stronge 7
111 00 Malford Lad, R Hawker, 10-10 .......... E Waite 4
112 30 Mr Money Bags, R Morris, 10-10 .......... E Morris
113 03000 Nord Hinder, L Kennard, 10-10 .......... S Smith Eccles
114 322 Nutty Slack, R Turnell, 10-10 .......... Steve Knight
116 24 Palatinate, D Nicholson, 10-10 .......... P Scudamore
117 Royal Tycoon, A Brisbourne, 10-10 .......... M Brisbourne
118 1 Sandalay (D), P Rohan, 10-10 .......... T Carmody
119 121132 Takeafence (D), R Hannon, 10-10 .......... —
120 Target Path, W Jenks, 10-10 .......... R F Davies
121 1 The Poichar, D Tucker, 10-10 .......... Mr M Reeves
4-1 Takeafence, 5-1 Nutty Slack, 6-1 Jassim, 7-1 Brass Change, 8-1 Palatinate, 10-1 The Knife, Sandalay, 12-1 Hawkbarrow, 14-1 Import Export, 16-1 others.

1.5 LAMBERT & BUTLER PREMIER CHASE (£2,026: 2½m)
203 1b3f3-2 Another Duke (D), J Gifford, 8-11-7 .......... R Rowe
204 11434-2 Connaught Ranger, Mrs M Rimell, 7-11-7 .......... T Carmody
207 2f1-232 Oakprime (D), D Nicholson, 6-11-7 .......... P Scudamore
209 110-fu0 Saint Taffy (B), J Webber, 5-11-4 .......... Mr P Webber
4-5 Connaught Ranger, 5-2 Oakprime, 9-2 Another Duke, 14-1 Saint Taffy.

1.40 NICOLET INSTRUMENTS HURDLE (£3,267: 3m 1f)
302 31122-0 Celtic Rambler, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-10 .......... T Carmody
303 00401-0 Farmer, R Hawker, 6-11-8 .......... E Waite 4
304 431114 Mayotte (CD), R Holder, 6-11-7 .......... P Richards
305 f2000-3 Swanee Prince, F Winter, 7-11-3 .......... J Francome
306 00f3-3p Menaly (CD), D Kent, 9-11-2 .......... J Lovejoy 7
308 403-000 Ascencia, P Bailey, 7-10-10 .......... P Scudamore
309 0/32000- Mountain Hays, M H Easterby, 6-10-9 .......... P A Charlton
311 14u101 Ring Tin Tin (D), L Kennard, 7-10-11 .......... S Smith Eccles
312 3/0134f- Lord Gulliver, Mrs J Pitman, 8-10-3 .......... Steve Knight
313 10-3200 Karlinsky, Miss S Morris, 4-10-3 .......... M O'Halloran
314 0000-p0 Dennison (CD), M Tate, 10-10-2 .......... C Smith
316 00p-310 Robin Hood, A Andrews, 6-10-0 .......... C Bourne 7
317 221210 Border Gem (D), J Baker, 8-10-0 .......... J Williams
318 .000-001 Grand Rose (D), M Stephens, 9-10-0 .......... R Millman 7
319 00-4130 Who's Free (D, B), T Cuthbert, 6-10-0 .......... D McCaskill 4
100-30 Mountain Hays, 4-1 Swanee Prince, 11-2 Celtic Rambler, 6-1 Farmer, 8-1 Mayotte, 10-1 Ascencia, Ring Tin Tin; 12-1 Menaly, 14-1 others.

2.15 MACKESON GOLD CUP CHASE (Handicap: £8,797: 2½m)
401 42113-2 Western Rose (C), Mrs M Rimell, 9-11-10 .......... T Carmody
402 1f1114- Easter Eel (CD), F Winter, 10-11-7 .......... J Francome
403 2f11-11 Fairy King (CD), J FitzGerald, 8-11-7 .......... S Smith Eccles
404 14200-3 Henry Kissinger (D), D Gandolfo, 7-10-13 .......... P Barton
405 f3ff0-3 Just Able (D), J Thorne, 8-10-6 .......... R Hoare
407 304/03-0 Snowshill Sailor (CD), R Turnell, 9-10-4 .......... Steve Knight
408 2200-11 Marshal Night, J Gifford, 6-10-1 .......... R Rowe
409 1f2-0af Twidale (D), Capt J Wilson, 8-10-0 .......... Mrs G Rees 4
410 f002p-4 Neon Light, J Edwards, 9-10-0 .......... P Scudamore
411 11101f Just Jake (CD), V Bishop, 12-10-0 .......... Mr C Cruzier
413 33-0320 Greenways, A Jarvis, 6-10-0 .......... J Burke
5-2 Fairy King, 9-2 Easter Eel, Henry Kissinger, 6-1 Western Rose, Marshal Night, 12-1 Just Able, 14-1 Snowshill Sailor, 16-1 Neon Light, 20-1 others.

2.50 FRED RIMELL CHASE (Novices: £3,318: 2m)
502 111112 Silversmith, L Kennard, 8-11-7 .......... S Smith Eccles
505 0f-0f31 Masterson (D), Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-2 .......... E Woods
508 1210-12 Pirate Son (D), Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-2 .......... T Carmody
509 041203 Spinning Saint, Mrs M Babbage, 7-11-2 .......... Mr N Babbage
510 4-0400u Young Hawk, P Cleveley, 8-11-2 .......... Mr P Cleveley
8-11 Pirate Son, 2-1 Silversmith, 6-1 Masterson, 16-1 Spinning Saint, 50-1 Young Hawk.

3.25 BOB WIGNEY HURDLE (Handicap: £2,616: 2m)
605 4/12121- Classified, N Henderson, 5-11-0 .......... J Nolan
607 02111-3 Mr Foodbroker (D), D Kent, 6-10-5 .......... J Lovejoy 7
608 0031-00 Prince Bal, A Jarvis, 5-10-13 .......... S Smith Eccles
609 0130/10- Lenygon, P Rohan, 7-10-10 .......... P Charlton
610 42103-0 Anointed, P Bailey, 5-10-9 .......... P Scudamore
611 00220-3 Whisky Go Go, R Morris, 5-10-5 .......... F Morris
613 21211-0 Alsos (CD), J Old, 4-10-3 .......... Mr E Whettam 4
615 000-113 Silent Prayer (D), D Gandolfo, 5-10-0 .......... P Barton
617 03p/001- Duberty, J Baker, 6-10-0 .......... J Williams
5-2 Mr Foodbroker, 7-2 Whisky Go Go, 4-1 Prince Bal, 7-1 Lenygon, 8-1 Classified, 10-1 Anointed, 14-1 Silent Prayer, 16-1 others.

## Cheltenham selections

By Michael Seely
12.30 Jassim. 1.15 Connaught Ranger. 1.40 Swanee Prince. 2.15 Easter Eel. 2.50 Pirate Son. 3.25 Mr Foodbroker.

## Newcastle programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1.0 VITTORIA CHASE (Handicap: £1,754: 3m)
3 1022-21 River Sirene (D), T Barron, 8-11-11 .......... S Charlton
4 4f0-300 Another Captain (D), A Scott, 9-11-9 .......... M Barnes
5 13122-2 Peaty Sandy, Miss H Hamilton, 7-11-7 .......... Mr T Dun
6 042-111 Midnight Love, Denys Smith, 6-11-6 .......... C Grant
7 0/04131- Larry Bell, W A Stephenson, 7-10-8 .......... R Lamb
9 032-043 Trichromatic, R Johnson, 9-10-0 .......... C Hawkins
6-4 Midnight Love, 9-4 River Sirene, 6-1 Peaty Sandy, 10-1 Larry Bell, Trichromatic, 16-1 Another Captain.

1.30 SHARP MICROWAVE HURDLE (Handicap: £2,544: 2m 120yd)
1 331110- My Timmy (CD), M W Easterby, 4-11-10 .......... P Tuck
2 000030- Tony (CD), B Bousfield, 9-11-7 .......... N Doughty
3 011244 Corker (CD), W A Stephenson, 5-11-5 .......... R Lamb
4 1100-22 For Good, N Crump, 4-11-4 .......... C Hawkins
5 00000-0 Albion Prince, V Thompson, 7-11-2 .......... Mr M Thompson 7
6 100-3 Mark-You-Ten, M H Easterby, 8-11-1 .......... Mr T Easterby
7 1310-00 High Hills (CD, B), T Craig, 7-10-12 .......... C Grant
9 2-01210 Cap Too, J Blundell, 5-10-10 .......... D Dutton 7
10 02111f- Miss Couture (C), J W Watts, 4-10-10 .......... K Williams 4
11 0-11100 Harvester Solar, N Tinkler, 4-10-10 .......... C Tinkler
12 2310-31 Galatch, W Wells, 4-10-10 .......... R Barry
13 114/0-00 Tudor Folly (CD), W A Stephenson, 5-10-7 .......... T Davies 4
14 1-00 Rock Fall, R Fisher, 4-10-5 .......... D Goulding
16 00042-3 Part-Six, R Allan, 8-10-5 .......... S Charlton
17 u003-03 Press Gang (CD), J S Wilson, 6-10-2 .......... A Stringer 4
18 0020-31 Comerce, R Barr, 6-10-0 .......... M Pepper 7
4-1 For Good, Cap Too, 6-1 Corker, 8-1 My Timmy, Mark-You-Ten, 12-1 Galatch, Press Gang, Miss Couture, 16-1 Harvester Solar, Tony, 20-1 others.

2.0 LAMBERT & BUTLER PREMIER CHASE (£2,075: 2½m)
1 1021-11 Pay Related, M H Easterby, 7-11-8 .......... A Brown
1 11111-1 Saint Fillans (CD), M Camacho, 7-11-8 .......... D Oldham
3 303-12f Artimarval, J Blundell, 8-11-3 .......... D Dutton 7
6 00000-2 Northern Support, A Scott, 7-11-3 .......... C Hawkins
7 02f0/p-0 Slasher, G Fairbairn, 7-11-3 .......... C Grant
8 0000/00 Sovereign Snip, J Charlton, 6-11-3 .......... Dr A Macintyre
Evens Saint Fillans, 5-4 Pay Related, 12-1 Artimarval, 20-1 Northern Support, 33-1 others.

2.30 "FIGHTING FIFTH" HURDLE (£7,278: 2m 120yd)
1 3/1110-4 Sea Pigeon (CD), M H Easterby, 11-12-0 .......... Mr T Easterby
2 30120-0 Birds Nest (CD), R Turnell, 11-11-11 .......... A Turnell
3 22211f- Derring Rose, F Winter, 6-11-11 .......... Mr O Sherwood
4 0111-31 Gaye Chance, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-11 .......... S Morshead
6 122221- Pollardstown, S Mellor, 6-11-11 .......... P Blacker
8 30143-0 Ekbalco, R Fisher, 5-11-5 .......... D Goulding
10 24011f Tom Noel, C Pinkham, 6-11-5 .......... N Doughty
5-2 Sea Pigeon, 4-1 Pollardstown, Birds Nest, 5-1 Gaye Chance, 11-2 Ekbalco, 10-1 Derring Rose, 66-1 Tom Noel.

3.0 SALAMANCA CHASE (Handicap: £2,448: 2½m)
2 242310- Megan's Boy, E Carter, 6-11-13 .......... A Brown
3 p-311up Cape Felix, G Richards, 8-11-9 .......... R Barry
5 2-01021 Direct Line (D), W A Stephenson, 7-11-9 .......... R Lamb
7 2f1fp-r Duc De Bolebec (CD), G Fairbairn, 8-11-4 .......... C Pimlott
10 3001-03 Impus (CD), R Robinson, 8-10-6 .......... M Pepper 7
11 42-1121 Gold Invader (D), A Scott, 8-10-0 .......... M Barnes
12 003-0u0 Flashy Boy (CD), Denys Smith, 13-10-0 .......... C Grant
13 0022-24 Ice Plant (C, D), N Crump, 9-10-0 .......... C Hawkins
15 1f24p-0 Fair Person (CD, B), I Jordon, 9-10-0 .......... J Allen
5-1 Ice Plant, 3-1 Gold Invader, 4-1 Direct Line, 5-1 Cape Felix, 10-1 Impus, 12-1 Morgan's Boy, 16-1 Duc De Bolebec, 20-1 others.

3.30 COMEDY OF ERRORS HURDLE (Novices: £965: 2m 120yd)
1 204b-11 Noddy's Ryde, G Richards, 4-11-10 .......... N Doughty
6 000-4 Big Bryma, R Woodhouse, 5-11-4 .......... P Tuck
7 0 Bronze Margin, K Linton, 5-11-4 .......... W Riddell 7
8 300f- Carpenter's Silk, Denys Smith, 5-11-4 .......... C Grant
9 00-0000 Courack, W A Stephenson, 5-11-4 .......... R Lamb
11 2f-d4p2 Master Tercel, R Fisher, 5-11-4 .......... D Goulding
13 03400-0 Tally Boy, R Johnson, 5-11-4 .......... —
17 0402-42 Barryphillips Disco, R Whitaker, 4-11-0 .......... A McGlynn 7
18 02 Islington, P Calver, 4-11-0 .......... C Tinkler
19 p00p-00 No Excuses, N Crump, 4-11-0 .......... C Hawkins
4-5 Noddy's Ryde, 5-1 Master Tercel, 8-1 Barryphillips Disco, Islington, 14-1 Big Bryma, Tally Boy, 16-1 others.

## Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Midnight Love. 1.30 For Good. 2.0 Saint Fillans. 2.30 POLLARDSTOWN is especially recommended. 3.0 Direct Line. 3.30 Noddy's Ryde.

## Windsor programme

[Television (ITV) 1.45 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.15 MARINA HURDLE (Novices: £485: 2m 30yd)
10 Quillery, 5-11-10 .......... Floyd
312 Skeheens, 6-11-10 .......... Warner
Ascot Blue, 8-11-0 .. G Davies 4
2- Barley Brake, 5-11-0 .. H Davies
Bold Jack, 7-11-0 .. C Brown
Chancobra, 6-11-0 .. Champion
[illegible]
22f Professor Plum, 8-11-9 H Davies
003 Southern Mobile, 8-11-9 .......... Champion
1-11 Galileo, 6-11-6 .......... Webber
0f4 Hopeful Answer, 6-11-0 Cogle 4
1ff Bowshot, 7-10-10 .... P Hobbs
0p-u Friendly Steve, 9-10-0 .......... Mr Strickland 7
3-23 Mister Cool, 7-10-0 .. Cargoes 7
0f-0 Current Chance, 10-10-0 Carvill
10f Ask Me Nicely, 7-10-0 McNeill
0-00 Vamized, 11-10-0 .......... Lipson
7-4 Galileo, 100-30 Professor Plum, 6-1 Southern Mobile, Bowshot, 8-1 Mister Cool, 12-1 Hopeful Answer, 16-1 others.
[illegible]
11-4 Man In The Middle, 4-1 Cranbourne Tower, 5-1 Allied Scientic, 15-8 Azurila, 8-1 Ceramic, 10-1 Spikey Desert Star, 14-1 others.

2.45 SAXON HOUSE CHASE (Handicap: £1,814: 3m)
11- Princely Bid, 10-11-10 .. Webber
3f-p Lewis Homes, 7-11-7 .. Warner
f00' Stromboius, 10-11-6 .. Champion
f1-0 Royal Stuart, 10-11-5 .... Jobar
205- Brown Jock, 13-11-1 .......... Mr Armytage 7
00p- Laakon, 6-10-7 .... B R Davies
2-44 Silent Burn, 10-10-6 .. H Davies
1-1f Keengady, 8-10-5 .......... Linley
[illegible]
00-2 Royal Friend, 7-10-12 H Davies
0rf- Sea Otter, 7-10-12 .. S G Knight
000 Springfieldcracker, 7-10-12 May
005 The Wurzel, 6-10-12 .......... Mr Edwards 7
4-0 Wondayle, 9-10-12 .. Gwilliam 4
7-4 Rushall, 7-2 Egbert, 9-2 Amplante, 7-1 Royal Friend, 10-1 Full Sulton, 12-1 others.

3.45 MILL STREAM HURDLE (Juvenile: 3-y-o £483: 2m 30yd)
1 Solarium, 11-6 .... M Williams
Abo Ace, 10-10 .. McLoughlin 4
Amber Dancer, 10-10 .... Old
[illegible]

## Cheltenham results

[illegible]

## Newcastle

[illegible]

# PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . .YE ARE ALL the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness."—I Thessalonians 5 : 5.

## BIRTHS

**BAILEY** on October 12th at High Wycombe General Hospital to Carol (née Banbury) and Christopher—a son Simon James brother for Emma-Jane.
**BINNEY.**—On November 9, in Hongkong, to Robert and Val, identical twin boys, brothers for Alexandra.
**COLLINS.**—On Thursday 12th November at Westminster Hospital to Cath and Timmy, a son.
**GORDON WALKER.**—On 11th November at The Westminster Hospital to Louise (nee Harington) and Alan, a daughter (Emily Clare), a sister for Tom.
**HUDSON.**—On 11th November, 1981 at Nottingham to Jean (nee Beazie) and Paul a son (Alexander Edward).
**MACKAY.**—On the 6th November, 1981, at North Herts Maternity Hospital to Helen (nee Collins) and Iain, a son, Andrew James Collins.
**NAPIER.**—On November 12th at Bath to Rosamund (nee Thomas-Ferrand) and John a son Charles.
**NELLES.**—On November 7th at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Carole (nee Wilson) and Edward—a son (Michael Drury Radcliffe).
**OLIVER.**—On November 13, to Jan (nee Evans) and Philip—a son (Thomas Philip) brother to Joanne.
**OSMAN.**—On November 9th, to Lynn and Robert, a son Christopher, a brother for Jennifer.
**ROSSDALE.**—On November 11th 1981 to Catherine and Edward, a daughter Venetia Viola.

## BIRTHDAY

**CONGRATULATIONS** to Andrea on her 18th Birthday! Love Mother, Father, Amanda & Julia.

### GOLDEN WEDDING

**WELLS:SMITH.** — On November 14th 1931 at Cawnpore, India, John George Lancaster to Lorna (Tink) now at Greenside Lodge Barnett Lane Wonersh, Surrey.

## DEATHS

**ADAMS.**—On November 11, Joan Bower (nee Elphinstone) dearly loved wife of John Crawford Adams, MD, MS, FRCS. Cremation has already taken place privately.
**FLETCHER-TWEMLOW.**—On November 12, at home, Evelyn Theresa, dear wife of the late Charles Fletcher-Twemlow. Cremation private. Memorial service and interment of ashes at St Margaret's Church, Betley, on Tuesday, November 17, at 2.30 pm. No flowers, donations if desired for St Margaret's Church. All enquiries to North Midland Co-operative. Funeral service Middlewich St, Crewe. Tel. Crewe 584329.
**LOW.**—On November 11th, 1981, peacefully at Hythe, Kent, Philip Victor Chabot Low, aged 84. Funeral at Charing Crematorium 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, November 17th. Enquiries to Mrs Wylie, Swan Street, Charing, Kent.
**MACKINTOSH.**—On November 11th 1981, at his home, The Grange, Halifax, Douglas, aged 84 years. The very dearly loved husband of Marjorie, loving father of Gordon, Peter and Martin, and a dear grandfather of David, Nigel, Claudia and Robert. Service at St Jude's Church, Savile Park, Halifax on Tuesday, November 17th at 12.30 p.m. followed by cremation at Park Wood (private). Family flowers only please but if desired donations may be sent to The Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign, 39 East Parade, Harrogate.
**MALLON.**—On November 12, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Stella Katharine, widow of J J Mallon, CH. Cremation private; no flowers please.
**SWEET-ESCOTT.** — On November 12th, 1981, in hospital, Bickham Aldred Cowan Sweet-Escott, aged 74 years. Husband of Beryl Mary, brother of Lutie and Anne (deceased) and David, eldest son of the late Aldred Bickham and Mary Amy Sweet-Escott. Greatly loved by all his family and very many friends. Requiescat in pace. Funeral service at Dedham Parish Church at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, November 20th followed by cremation private. No flowers. Donations please to Dedham Church Tower Appeal, c/o W. H. Shephard Funeral Service Ltd, 93/94 High Street, Colchester CO1 1TH.
**SWINGLEHURST.**—On November 12, 1981, aged 98, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Addison Swinglehurst, of Elstead, Natland, Cumbria. Funeral at Natland Church, on Wednesday, November 18, at 3 pm.
**SYMONDS.**—On November 9th, Peggy, dear wife of the late Sir Charles Symonds, KBE, CB. Private cremation has taken place.
**WEBBER.**—On November 11th, 1981 Ronald Frank Alfred Webber C.B.E. suddenly at his home in Gayton Wirral, Cheshire. Much loved husband of Patricia and dear father of Janet. Funeral service and cremation at Landican Crematorium on Tuesday 17th November at 1 p.m. Family flowers only by request but donations appreciated to the Gardeners Royal Benevolent Society (c.o Paul Mills, funeral directors, Sandon House, Park Gate Rd, Neston Wirral 051 336 1653.
**WRIGHT.**—On November 12, suddenly at home, John William Wright, solicitor, aged 67, devoted and beloved husband of Wyn, loving father of Antony, John, William and Diana, and grandfather of Katherine, Julia, Elizabeth, Margaret, Victoria, Jonathan and James. A devoted servant to his profession. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, 3 pm, Friday, November 20, 1981. No flowers please but donations to Woodland Trust, c o R. P. Sherry and Son, 25 Bell St, London NW1.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

**FARQUHAR.**—A memorial service for Adrian Farquhar will be held at St James' Piccadilly, on Tuesday, December 15, at 11.30 am.
**STOOP.**—A memorial service for Audrey Stoop will be held at St John's Church, Hartley Wintney on Wednesday, November 25th at 3 p.m.

## IN MEMORIAM

**HOLT.**—In loving memory of Lieut George Herbert Patrick Holt, Royal Armoured Corps, attd. 9th Lancers, killed in action in Italy on November 15th 1944, aged 21.—Bridget Elizabeth Ann.

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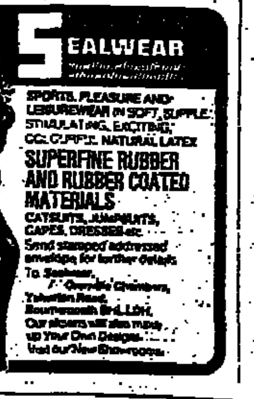

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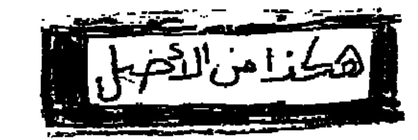
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# Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

## SATURDAY

### BBC 1

9.05 The World of Rugby: with Cliff Morgan, Carwyn James (r); 9.30 Swap Shop: with Mel Smith, Brown Sauce, 10cc, Eric Stewart and Graham Gouldman; 11.30 Lord Mayor's Show: the London spectacular. Eric Robson is the commentator; 12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is; 12.20 Football Focus; 12.55 Cheltenham Racing; 1.15 Profile of Scotland's Jock Stein; 1.30 Cheltenham Racing; 1.50 Sports round-up; 2.05 Cheltenham Racing (Mackeson Gold Cup Handicap); 2.25 International Tennis: semi-finals day in the Benson and Hedges Championships, from Wembley Arena. The final can be seen tomorrow on BBC2 at 1.55; 2.40 Cheltenham Racing; 3.00 International Tennis: further live coverage; 3.45 Half-time scores.

3.55 Grandstand: continued. Rugby League: Third round of the John Player Trophy; 4.35 Final Score With Pools check.
5.10 Kung Fu: The story of a former slave's secret which could help a community to avert disaster. Starring David Carradine who, after drinking some poisoned water, lies near to death at the home of the former slave.
6.00 News: with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Sports round-up.
6.15 Larry Grayson's Generation Game: with Isla St Clair.
7.10 Juliet Bravo: Police-constable Gallagher (Gerard Kelly) is involved in a family crisis. The Good Samaritan woman police inspector (Stephanie Turner) is there to help out. And Tom Darbley (David Hargreaves) returns to his home town to see his sick stepmother.
8.00 Mike Yarwood In Persons: The special guest tonight is June Whitfield. She plays Mrs Thatcher, to Mr Yarwood's Michael Foot.
8.30 Flamingo Road: Fielding and Constance's marriage, heading for the rocks for so long, now piles up on them, and Lane Ballou's past catches up on her.

9.20 News: with Jan Leeming. Also, sports round-up and weather bulletin for what's left of the weekend.
9.35 Parkinson: The comedy double-act Cannon and Ball are two of tonight's guests.
10.35 Match of the Day: Action from two of the day's Football League games. Reports from Alan Parry and John Motson. Also, late-night Pools check and sports round-up from Tony Gubba.
11.35 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers is another of the Army comedies which, even though they are pretty old now and in black and white, are as fresh and funny as the day we first saw them on our screens.
12.00 Weather forecasts.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 8.50-9.30 am Crackerjack 6.10-6.15 pm Sports News Wales. 12.0 midnight Weather. Close. SCOTLAND 4.55-5.10 pm Scoreboard (1) 6.10-6.15 Scoreboard (2) 10.35-11.35 Sportscene 12.0 midnight News. NORTHERN IRELAND 3.0-3.55 pm Rugby: Ulster v The Australians 5.0-5.10 Scoreboard 6.10-6.15 News 12.0 midnight News. ENGLAND 6.10-6.15 pm (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight 12.5 am Close.

### BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Health Choices: home cooking; 10.35 Database: information systems; 11.00 The Open University General Assembly, 1981. Open University transmissions end at 11.50, after which there is a closedown until the Saturday Cinema film; 2.40 Film: Bang! You're Dead (1954). Little-known British drama about two young lads whose woodland game of highwaymen ends in the death of a cyclist. Starring the late Jack Warner, Derek Farr, Veronica Hurst, Michael Medwin, Gordon Harker and Anthony Richmond. Directed by Lance Comfort. In black and white.

4.05 Play Away: laughter and music. With Brian Cant.
4.30 Film: The Long Arm* (1956). Ealing Studios thriller, starring Jack Hawkins as the detective on the trail of the man who robbed a safe in Covent Garden. Co-starring John Stratton, Dorothy Alison. Director: Charles Frend.
6.05 In Our Own Good Time: Adventure holiday for handicapped children in Belfast.
6.35 World Chess Championships: World champion Karpov versus challenger Korchnoi.
7.00 News: with Jan Leeming.
7.15 Did You See...? Television programmes discussed by Maria Aitken, William Shawcross, Dave Cash and Ludovic Kennedy.
7.50 The Shogun Inheritance: Film about the Japanese TV factory Matsushita Electric, and its public-spirited boss.
8.30 International Tennis: The Benson and Hedges Championships.

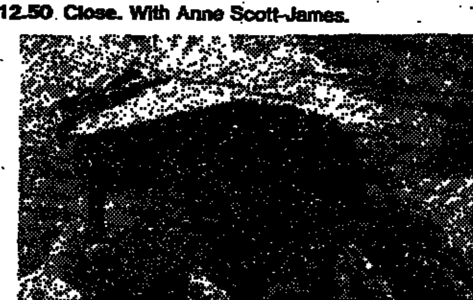
9.00 International Tennis: continued.
9.20 Rules of Justice: William Humble's reconstruction of a miscarriage of justice, which resulted in the sentencing of three young boys after the murder of transvestite homosexual prostitute Maxwell Confait.
10.35 Judge Rules OK? A studio debate on the issues raised by the preceding programme. The presenter is Nick Ross.
11.05 News: with Jan Leeming.
11.10 A Matter of Life and Death (1946). Talkative, technically brilliant fantasy about an ambitious attempt to prevent an RAF squadron-leader (David Niven) being claimed by the next world after his plane crashes. A justly famous film, full of moments to cherish. Co-starring Roger Livesey, Kim Hunter and (unforgettably) Marius Goring as Conductor 71. Ends at 12.55 am.

### ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 9.35 Clapperboard: Highlights from some of the movies showing at the London Film Festival, and from the new Burt Reynolds film, Paternity; 10.00 Joe 90: Tale of a boy secret agent (r); 10.30 Tiswas: The children's show that doesn't allow viewers or participants time to think. Said to be much viewed by grown-ups, too; 12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 On the Ball (with Ian St John); 12.45 Darts: John Courage Home International Championship, from The Greyhound in Croydon; 1.20 News; 1.20 Racing: From Newcastle, the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30; and from Windsor, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; At 3.00: Darts: Further live coverage of the John Courage Home International; 3.45 Half-time football results.

4.00 World of Sport (continued). Wrestling, from Croydon. Eight compete in the Mike Marino Memorial Shield Knockout Competition; 4.50 Results. Full Pools check.
5.05 Worzel Gummidge: Not one Aunt Sally for the scarecrow — but two (Una Stubbs and Connie Booth). With Jon Pertwee as Worzel.
5.35 News from ITN.
5.40 The Pyramid Game: The guest celebrities are Suzanne Danielle and the disc jockey Paul Gambaccini. There's a £1,000 jackpot.
6.10 Game for a Laugh: A studio audience laughs at the funny things other people do, consciously and otherwise.
7.05 Punchlines: Initiative, memory and skill game. The guests are Alfred Marks and Prunella Gee.
7.40 Vegas: A murder in which the only clues are poems.
8.40 The Stanley Baxter Series: Includes the DAFTA Awards, with Mr Baxter as David Frost. He's also Celia Johnson and Ralph Richardson. Highlight of the show is the All-Party Political Musical at which David Bellamy and Sir John Gielgud (Mr Baxter again) present the awards.

9.10 News and sports round-up.
9.25 Film: Mind Over Matter (1980) Made-for-TV thriller about a girl (Deborah Raffin) who uses her psychic powers to find the person who planted a bomb on an airliner. Co-starring David Ackroyd.
11.05 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show: With Angie Dickinson and comedian Gary Shanley.
11.55 The Palace Presents: With Pearl Bailey, Connie Stevens and Jack Jones.
12.50 Close. With Anne Scott-James.



Una Stubbs: Worzel Gummidge (ITV, 5.05)

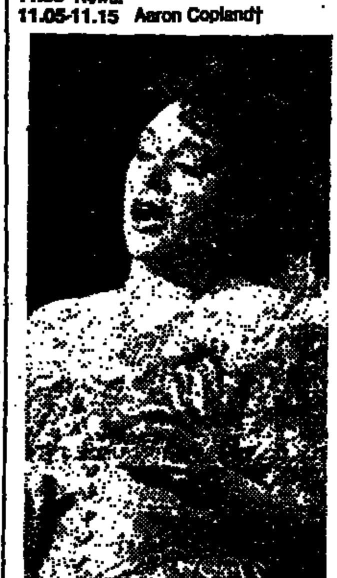
### Radio 4

6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Today's Papers.
7.15 On your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Today's Papers.
8.15 Sport on 4.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service. †
10.45 Pick of the Week. †
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz. †
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Play. † "Goneril with a White Beard" — a Comedy of Horrors by Margaret Robertson.
3.00 Medicine Now.
3.30 Profile. Margaret Simey, Chairman of the Merseyside Police Committee and champion of multi-racial Toxteth, talks to Wendy Jones.
3.50 Enquire Within † Listeners' questions.
4.00 Where Did it Go Wrong? (new series). How We Caught the British Disease — a historical fantasy in five parts by Roy Lewis, in which a fictional reporter interviews eminent historical figures for their thoughts on the present state of the country (Part 1).
4.30 Does He Take Sugar?
5.00 People and Places (4): Pembroke.
5.25 Week Ending. †
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs. † Novelist and film-maker James Clavell.
6.55 Stop the Week with Roger Robinson.
7.35 Baker's Dozen. †
8.30 Play: Flora Robson as Anna Beauregard in "A Voice in my Hand", a thriller by Charlotte Hastings.
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Elisabeth Soderstrom. † The Swedish soprano on opera, illustrated with records.
11.00 Lighten our Darkness. †
11.15 The Burkiss Way. †
11.45 Places I've Lived, People I've Known. Harry Soan recalls six villages. (2) Teenagers in Surrey.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather.

### Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade† Delius, Prince Albert, Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev, Chaminade, Glazunov; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review†.
10.15 Stereo Release† New records: MacCunn, Sibelius.
11.15 Bandstand† Yorkshire Imperial Band: Henze, Derek Bourgeois.
11.45 I Know What I Like† A personal choice of music on records by the Very Rev Lawrence Jackson, Provost of Blackburn.
1.00 News.
1.05 Early Music Forum†.
2.00 Play it Again† Selection of recent music broadcasts.
5.00 Jazz Record Requests† with Peter Clayton.
5.45 Critics' Forum. A weekly discussion of cinema, theatre, books, broadcasting and the visual arts. Taking part are Edward Lucie-Smith, Robert Cushman, Clancy Sigal and Marina Warner. They will discuss, among other things, the Joint Stock Company's production of Borderline, by Hanif Kureishi and Walter Hill's film Southern Comfort.
6.35 The Classical Guitar† Recital: Soler, Weber, Sor, Jean Absil.
7.15 The Force of Destiny† by Verdi. The new Welsh National Opera production direct from the New Theatre, Cardiff. Part 1.
9.10 The Hygiene of Cycling. Lawrence Sail considers writings on the subject of bicycling. Illustrated with readings.
9.30 The Force of Destiny† Part 2.
10.50 Apocryphal Stories (new series) by Karel Capek, translated by Dora Round (1) Times Aren't What they Were.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Aaron Copland†

Flora Robson: A Voice in My Hand (Radio 4, 8.30 pm)



Elizabeth Söderström: On Radio 4 at 10.15 pm

### Radio 2

5.0 am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 David Jacobs.† 9.30 Pete Murray's Open House.† 11.00 The Kenny Everett Show.† 1.00 pm The News Huddlines. 1.30 Sport on 2: Rugby Union; Racing; Football; Tennis. 6.0 Country Style. 7.0 Jazz Score. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 Nordring 81† "Sweets from Sweden". 11.10 Peter Marshall's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.0 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Peter Powell. 12.00 My Top 12. 1.00 Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30 pm-5.00 am With Radio 2.

### WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT. 6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 News About Britain 7.15 From the Weeklies 7.30 The French Miniature 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World news 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Peebles Choice 8.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Science in Action 10.15 About Britain 10.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 New Ideas 11.25 The Week in Wales 11.30 Meridian 12.00 pm Radio Newsreel 12.15 Anything Goes 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Commentary 1.15 Network UK 1.30 Golden Treasury 1.45 A Touch of Genius 2.15 Britain's Daily Newspapers 2.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Saturday Special 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Saturday Special 5.00 News Summary 5.02 Saturday Special 8.00 World News 8.09 Commentary 8.15 Good Books 9.15 The Waltz 9.30 People and Politics 10.00 World News 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent 10.30 New Ideas 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Letterbox 11.30 Meridian 12.00 am World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Play of the Week 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Good Books 2.30 Sports Review 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent 3.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 Letter from America

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

### REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

**GRAMPIAN**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Joe 90. 9.35 A Iomadh Dùthaich. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.40 pm-8.40 Hawaii Five-O (Jack Lord). 12.10 am Reflections. 12.15 Closedown.

**ATV**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Clapperboard. 9.40-10.30 Chips: (Larry Wilcox). 7.40 pm-8.40 Vegas: Night of a Thousand Eyes. Three separate murders occur at a convention of private detectives. 11.10 Portrait of a Legend: Stevie Wonder. 11.40 SWAT: (Steve Forrest). 12.40 am Closedown.

**SOUTHERN**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Thunderbirds. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.40 pm-8.40 Lou Grant. 11.10 News. 11.15 Paris. 12.05 am Electric Theatre Show: David Tomlinson. 12.35 Weather followed by Exile from El Salvador.

**CHANNEL**
As London except: 12.15 World of Sport. 7.40-8.40 Charlie's Angels: Let Our Angel Live. 11.10 New Avengers. 12.05am Closedown.

**WESTWARD**
As London except: 9.25am Look and See. 9.30 Stingray. 9.55 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 12.12pm-12.15 News 5.41 News 5.43-6.10 Pyramid Game. 6.10 Game for a Laugh. 7.40-8.40 Charlie's Angels. 11.05 New Avengers. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06am Closedown.

**YORKSHIRE**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Mumbly. 9.10 Chips. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.40 pm-8.40 Vegas: Heist. Dan Tanna is hired to rob a casino. 11.10 Hammer House of Horror: Visitors from the Grave (Kathryn Leigh Scott, Simon MacCorkindale). 12.10 am Marie Gordon-Price in Concert, with Georgie Fame. 12.40 Closedown.

**ULSTER**
As London except: Starts 10.00 am - 10.30 Clapperboard with Chris Kelly. 5.38-5.40 pm News. 7.40 Incredible Hulk (Bill Bixby). 11.10 George and Mildred: The Last Straw. 11.40 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

**GRANADA**
As London except: Starts 9.35 am Joe 90. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.40 pm-8.40 Streets of San Francisco. 11.10 Star Parade: Billy Swan and 500 Volts. 12.10 am Film: Death in Deep Water. Fugitive falls prey to the desires of a ruthless woman. 1.30 am Closedown.

**ANGLIA**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 12.00 midnight Amazing Years of the Cinema: The Fighters. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

**BORDER**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Paint Along With Nancy: Early Spring. 9.33 Flying Kiwi. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.40-8.40 Vegas: Heist. Dan Tanna is asked by Roth to rob his casino. 11.10 Entertainers: The Barron Knights. 11.40 Closedown.

**HTV CYMRU/WALES**
As HTV West except: 5.05 pm -5.35 Ras Sgwar:Quiz.

**SCOTTISH**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Friends of My Friends. 9.35 A Iomadh Duthaich. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 11.05 pm Late Call. 11.15 That's Hollywood: Sherlock Holmes. 11.40 It's a Musical World: Elkie Brooks. 12.30 Closedown.

**HTV WEST**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Talking Bikes. 9.35 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 12.13 pm-12.15 News. 5.39-5.40 News. 7.40-8.40 Hawaii Five-O (Jack Lord). 11.05 Lou Grant (Edward Asner). 12.05 am Closedown.

**TYNE TEES**
As London except: 9.00am Cartoon. 9.10 Moby Dick. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13pm-12.15 News. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.10 Pyramid Game. 7.40-8.40 Streets of San Francisco. 11.05 Monte Carlo Show: Dionne Warwick. 12.00 Journey. 12.30am Epilogue.

Suzanne Danielle: The Pyramid Game (ITV, 5.40 pm)

### CHOICE

● This is a miscarriage of justice night on BBC 2: fictional in the case of A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH (11.10 pm), factual in the case of RULES OF JUSTICE (9.20 pm). In the Powell-Pressburger fantasy, there's an ethical tussle over whether Squadron-leader David Niven, after being seen plunging to earth in his blazing bomber, should be permitted to remain on Technicolour earth with his nice American girl-friend or whether he should do what was mistakenly decreed for him and ascend the giant staircase that leads up to monochrome Heaven where pilots queue up to collect their General Issue wings. We've seen this extraordinary British film so often on television that probably only the under-fives won't know what Squadron-leader Niven's eventual fate is.

● As to the outcome in RULES OF JUSTICE, you'll probably know it only if you remember the Confait case. It took some dramatic turns between the day in April 1972 when the homosexual prostitute Maxwell Confait was found strangled after a blaze in his flat in Catford, and the day in August last year when three youngsters, sentenced in 1972 in connexion with Confait's death, were cleared. One of the lads was Colin Lattimore, a mentally subnormal youth. He was sent to Rampton Hospital. William Humble's play concentrates on Lattimore's parents' struggle to save their son. It was the intervention of a Labour MP, Christopher Price, that helped to get the case re-opened. In tonight's play, Percy Herbert and June Brown play the parents, and Julian Curry is the MP. Some of the questions raised by the case will be debated in JUDGE RULES OK? also on BBC 2, at 10.35 pm.

● THE SHOGUN INHERITANCE (BBC 2, 7.50) is about a paternalistic Japanese hi-fi giant which makes its workers sing the company song and recite its creed every day and perform physical jerks before work starts. The workers' children lug company radio sets off to bed with them, and there's a spot in the company graveyard waiting for all of them at the end of the other day that's called life.

●Radio highlights: The Welsh National Opera production of Verdi's THE FORCE OF DESTINY (Radio 3, 7.15) and Flora Robson in Charlotte Hastings's thriller A VOICE IN MY HAND (Radio 4, 8.30 pm).

## SUNDAY

### BBC 1

9.00 Mr Benn and the Zoo Keeper (r); 9.15 The Sunday Gang: Includes a report from Lindisfarne on St Aidan's mission; 9.35 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: for Asians; 10.05 Teacher, Examine Thyself: Racism in the schoolroom; 10.30 Disabled: Aspects of Physical Handicap: Sierra Leone and the Netherlands are contrasted; 10.55 See Hear: For the hard of hearing; 11.20 Ensemble: French lesson, number 6 (r); 11.45 What's Your Poison?: Guide to drinking; 12.15 Day One: Religious affairs magazine: Life and subnormal children; 1.00 Farming; 1.25 Embroidery: Patchwork (r); 1.50 News; 1.55 Film: Valley of the Kings (1954) Thriller about archaeologists looking for a lost tomb. With Robert Taylor, Eleanor Parker; 3.15 Mickey and Donald: cartoons; 3.40 Ice Society: Ice-skating gala. With John Curry, and many others.

4.20 Great Railway Journeys of the World: Why Miles Kington didn't get to La Paz, as planned (r).
5.20 Ticket to Ride: Keith Chegwin and Maggie Philbin en route for the Loire Valley in France; 5.50 News. With Jan Leeming.
6.00 Great Expectations: Episode 7. Orphan Pip loves Estella, Miss Havisham's adopted daughter. But she makes him desperately unhappy.
6.30 Play it Safe! Jimmy Savile and safety glass.
6.40 Songs of Praise: From Llandrindod Wells, Powys.
7.15 To the Manor Born: Upper crust comedy, with Penelope Keith and Peter Bowles.
7.45 Mastermind: Tonight's subjects: Auden's poems; the Peloponnesian war; Augustan England; 17th century British history.
8.15 Bergerac: A civil servant flees to Moscow, via Jersey.

9.05 Dallas: The Farlows want to protect Sue Ellen and the baby, John Ross, but J. R. pulls out all the plugs in his attempt to prevent them.
9.55 News: with Jan Leeming.
10.05 Angola: Signals of Distress. An Everyman film about the southern Africa state torn apart by civil war. It focuses on the widespread starvation there and on the refugee problem. And on two conflicting views about the South Africans' invasion of Angola.
10.40 International Tennis: The Benson and Hedges Championships.
11.20 The Self-help Society: Community partnerships in Peterborough, Warrington, south London, and Wakefield.
11.45 The Sky at Night: What to look for in autumn.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 1.55-3.10 pm It's a Knockout. 3.10-3.40 Medical Express. 3.40-4.20 Sports Line-up. 4.20-5.25 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 5.25-5.50 Sports Line-up. 10.40-11.20 Trol'r Dail. 12.5-12.45 am International Tennis. 12.45 News. SCOTLAND 1.0-1.25 pm Landward. 1.25-1.50 Agenda. 10.5-10.35 Spectrum — Serenade for Strings. 10.35-10.45 Folk Patterns. 10.45-11.20 The Road to Heaven is a Hard One. 12.5-12.7 am Weather (as BBC1). 12.7-12.47 International Tennis. 12.47 News. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.5 am Weather; News.

### BBC 2

10.10 Open University: the pre-school child. All in a day's work; 10.35 Governing Schools: the meeting; 11.00S 101 Preparatory Maths: algebra Open University ends at 11.15; 1.05 Horizon: The Race to Ruin. Are the Russians really ahead of the americans in developing laser and atomic beam weapons for war in space? Some scientists argue that such weapons are a scientific nonsense. 1.55 International Tennis: The final of the Benson and Hedges Championships, from Wembley Arena. The commentary is by Dan Maskell, John Barrett and Mark Cox, and Barry Davies introduces the live coverage.

4.00 International Tennis: Finals of the Benson and Hedges International (continued).
5.00 Rugby Special: Ulster v The Australians. From Belfast.
6.00 News Review: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
6.30 The Money Programme: Includes a report on Mitterand's France.
7.15 The World About Us: The Romany Trail. Part one of a two-part series about gypsies. Filmed in India, Africa, Spain and Appleby in England.
8.05 News: with Jan Leeming.
8.10 Geraint Evans Masterclass: The distinguished Welsh singer shows nine young professionals how to improve their interpretation of roles in Britten's Peter Grimes.

9.05 Zone of Occupation: Programme three in this series about the years when Britain had a hand in ruling Germany after the last war. Tonight: how the British set about ensuring that Nazism was washed out of the conquered Germans' systems.
10.10 The Borgias: Episode 5. Cesare Borgia has made a secret pact with the invading French. Lucrezia's second husband, Alfonso, learns about it — which means his life is in danger.
11.05 Film: Hedda (1975) This is the Royal Shakespeare production of Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, filmed more or less as theatregoers saw it. Glenda Jackson play Hedda. There's a fine supporting cast: Peter Eyre (Tesman), Timothy West (Brack), Patrick Stewart (Lovborg) and Jennie Linden (Mrs Elvsted). Directed by Trevor Nunn. Ends at 12.50am.

### ITV/LONDON

9.05 The Questors: fascinating historical facts; 9.30 Fit for Living: keeping fit, through swimming; 10.00 Morning Worship: from Bangor, County Down; 11.00 Getting On: The elderly put questions to a studio panel; 11.30 Stingray: gold from the sea; 12.00 Weekend World: Britain's police. Interview with Barry Pain, Chief Constable of Kent; 1.00 Old Times: Alastair Hetherington asks: do occupational pension schemes need reforming?; 1.30 Skin: The Lambeth experiment in improving race relations; 2.00 University Challenge: with Bamber Gascoigne; 2.30 The Big Match: Highlights of three of yesterday's League games; 3.30 Dear Enemy: episode 3. Drama serial about the superintendent of an orphanage and her problems with the staff. Starring Vanessa Knox-Mawer, and Patrick Malahide.

4.00 Credo: The effect of Iran's Islamic revolution on the country's largest religious minority — the Baha'is. They fear the present regime wants to wipe them out.
4.30 Film: Rockets Galore* (1958) comedy about an island's fight to prevent the building of a rocket-launching site. With Jeannie Carson, Donald Sinden, Gordon Jackson.
6.15 Cartoon time; 6.30 News from ITN.
6.40 Appeal: by Brian Rix, on behalf of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults.
6.45 Reports Action: Good deeds that the viewer is invited to perform.
7.15 Magnum: Private-eye thriller about a man living in a fantasy world.
8.15 Benson: The black butler and his boss help a friend who has fallen by the wayside.
8.45 News from ITN.

9.00 The Professionals: A burglar is killed because he has seen something he shouldn't have seen. Bodie and Doyle become burglars in an attempt to find out what it was that he saw. Stacy Davies plays the burglar; Lewis Collins and Martin Shaw play the agents.
10.00 A Fine Romance: Episode three of Bob Larbey's comedy series about a couple (Judi Dench and Michael Williams) who have been forced into a kind of romantic association by Miss Dench's younger sister. Tonight: tears over a party invitation.
10.30 The South Bank Show: Old Glory — The Journey and the Book. Film inspired by Jonathan Raban's book about his five-month voyage along the Mississippi in a small open boat in 1979. A South Bank Show team accompanied the writer as he repeated part of the original journey. The film is about Raban's approach to writing and travel.
11.30 Star Parade: Musical entertainment from Germany. With James Last and his Orchestra and the French singer Mireille Mathieu.
12.30 Close: Anne Scott-James reads a poem.

### RADIO 4

6.30 Morning has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.56 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service from St. Andrew's College, Drygrange, Melrose.
10.15 The Archers. Omnibus edition.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Smash of the Day. "Take it from Here" starring Jimmy Edwards, Dick Bentley, June Whitfield.
12.30 The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World this Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardener's Question Time visits the Inkberrow and District Horticultural Society, Worcestershire.
2.30 Play: "The House of Learning" by Martyn Wade.
4.00 News.
4.02 The Week's Antiques. Latest news from the antiques and art market.
4.30 The Living World: "The Day of the Triffids" — a look at carnivorous plants.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down your Way visits Elie and Earlsferry, Fife.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Transatlantic Quiz. Six contests between teams in London and New York (Round 6).
6.45 You, the Jury (new series). Current and controversial issues are put on trial before Chairman Peter Jay and an audience of jurors in Broadcasting House, London.†
7.30 Bookshelf.
8.00 Music to Remember† String Quartet recital: Beethoven, Mozart.
9.00 News.
9.02 Uncle Silas† (new series) by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, dramatised in three parts. With Kate Lee as Maud. Part 1.
9.58 Weather.
10.00 News.
10.15 Priestland's Progress† Gerald Priestland offers a plain man's guide to the Christian faith (9). The Church You Love to Hate..
11.00 A Place Apart† (series). The Rev. Stanley Brinkman reflects on his experience of private prayer.
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 4.00pm Study on 4.

### Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Dvorak's Chamber Music † Recital on records.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Concert Choice † Record requests: Bach, Ponce, Poulenc, Alfven.
10.30 Music Weekly. †
11.20 Chicago Symphony Orchestra † A concert of works by Schumann (Part 1).
12.05 pm Words (series) Talk by John Wain (4).
12.10 Concert † Schumann (Part 2).
1.00 Franz Schubert String Quartet † Recital: Mozart, Schubert.
2.00 Georg Philipp Telemann: The Patient Socrates (Der geduldige Socrates) Opera in three arts. Act 1.
3.10 Interval Reading.
3.20 The Patient Socrates, Act 2.
4.35 A Poet's Pets. Donald Bancroft introduces readings of William Cowper's letters and poetry about animals.
4.55 The Patient Socrates † Act 3.
6.30 The Reith Lectures 1981: "The Two-Edged Sword". Six talks by Professor Laurence Martin on armed force in the modern world (1) "If you knows of a better 'ole".
7.00 English Piano Music † Piano recital: Arnold Bax, Roger Steptoe, Bliss.
8.00 The Singer † by Frank Wedekind, adapted by Peter Barnes. With Alec McCowen, Kathryn Hurlbutt, Peter Woodthorpe, Dilys Laye.
9.00 A Brahms Concert † given earlier this evening in the Royal Albert Hall, London (Part 1).
9.30 Interval Reading.
9.35 Concert (Part 2).
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Buxtehude on record.

VHF-Open University: 6.55-7.55 am.

### Radio 2

5.00am Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs.† 11.00 Desmond Carrington.† 12.00 Paul Daniels.† 1.30pm Marks in His Diary.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.05 Two's Best.† 4.00 Sing Something Simple.† 4.30 String Sound.† 5.00 Comedy Classics: "The Navy Lark". 5.33 Charlie Chester. 6.30 Acker's 'Arf 'Our. 7.00 Brain of Sport 1981. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 European Pop Jury. 11.05 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00am You and the Night and the Music.†

### Radio 1

8.00am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15 with Adrian Love: Ring 01-580 4411. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2:
5.00am With Radio 2.
5.00pm With Radio 1.
10.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

### WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Leave it to Psmith. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports Review. 10.15 The Waltz. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Classic Short Stories. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into... 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 From the Last Night of the Proms. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 A Touch of Genius. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Nightlife. 1.45 Classic Short Stories. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Waltz. 2.30 Wuthering Heights. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 Britain's Daily Newspapers. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Six Irish Writers.

### REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

**ATV**
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Questors. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Thunderbirds. 2.30-3.30 Star Soccer. 4.30-6.30 Film: Thief Who Came to Dinner (Ryan O'Neal, Jacqueline Bisset). Computer analyst determines to become a jewel thief. 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Strumpet City. 12.30 am Closedown.

**ULSTER**
As London except: Starts 10.00 am-11.00 Morning Worship. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Ulster. 2.00-2.30 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 4.30-6.30 Film: San Francisco (Clark Gable, Jeanette MacDonald). The earthquake of 1906 shatters more than just property. 6.45 In Our Eyes. 11.30 Sports Results. 11.35 Bedtime, Closedown.

**SCOTTISH**
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Credo. 9.30 Questions. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 Talking Bikes. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 3.00-3.30 University Challenge. 4.00 Scotsport. 5.00 Give Us A Clue. 5.30 Happy Days. 6.00-6.30 House Group. 6.30-6.40 News. 7.15 The Gaffer. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. 12.25 am Closedown.

**HTV CYMRU/WALES**
As HTV West except: 3.30 pm-4.00 Cymorth 4.00-4.30 Dear Enemy

**SOUTHERN**
As London except: 9.05 am Talking Bikes. 9.30-10.00 Questors. 11.33-12.00 Stingray. 1.00 pm Chips. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-2.30 Cartoon. 4.30 Joe 90. 5.00 Palmerstown. 5.55 News. 6.00-6.30 How's Your Father? 6.30 News. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: Andy Williams. X2.30 am Weather followed by Exile From El Salvador.

**GRAMPIAN**
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Seachd Laithean. 9.30 Questors. 10.00 World We Live In. 10.30-11.00 Credo. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Chips. 3.00-3.30 Roots. 4.00 Scotsport. 5.00 Incredible Hulk. 6.00-6.30 House Group. 7.15 Benson. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Snooker. 12.20 am Closedown.

**CHANNEL**
As London except: Starts 2.00 pm-2.30 Roots. 4.30-6.30 Film: Travels With My Aunt (Maggie Smith, Alec McCowen) Graham Greene's story of eccentric Aunt Agatha. 7.15 Mork and Mindy. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Epilogue followed by closedown.

**HTV WEST**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street 11.30-12.00 Questors 1.00 pm University Challenge 1.30 West Country Farming 2.00-2.30 Mork and Mindy 4.30-6.30 Film: She Wore A Yellow Ribbon (John Wayne, Joanne Dru) A US Cavalry captian fails in his last mission 7.15 Magnum 8.15-8.45 Jim Davidson Show 11.30 Last of Summer 12.30 Closedown

**WESTWARD**
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting on. 11.00 Questors. 11.30-12.00 Paint along with Nancy. 1.00 pm University challenge. 1.30 Farm and country news. 2.00-2.30 Roots. 4.30-6.30 Film: Travels With My Aunt (Maggie Smith, Alec McCowen) Graham Greene's story of eccentric Aunt Agatha. 7.15 Mork and Mindy. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.36 Closedown.

**YORKSHIRE**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting On 9.25 Wild, Wild World of Animals 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy 11.00 Questors 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary 1.00 pm University Challenge 1.30 Calendar 2.00 Mickey, Donald and Friends 2.30 Big Game 3.30-4.00 Cod Liver Oil War 4.30-6.30 Film: Boy On A Dolphin (Sophia Loren, Alan Ladd) Penniless sponge-diver discovers an ancient statue of a boy on a dolphin 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes 7.45-8.45 Magnum 11.30 Five Minutes 11.35 Hagen 12.30 Closedown

**TYNE TEES**
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Getting on. 9.30-10.00 Questors. 11.00 News. 11.02 Clapperboard. 11.30 Sunday Sundae. 11.58-12.00 News. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 New Kind Of Family. 2.30-3.30 Shoot! 4.30 News 4.32 Cartoon 4.40-6.30 Film: White Feather (Robert Wagner, Debra Paget). Western. A tribe of Cheyenne is urged to move to a reservation. 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 City of Angels. 12.30 am Epilogue.

**BORDER**
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Questors 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today 1.00 pm University Challenge 1.30 Farming Outlook 2.00 Border Diary 2.05-2.30 Wild, Wild World of Animals 4.30-6.30 Film: Bhowani Junction (Stewart Granger, Ava Gardner) Love and intrigue in pre-independence India 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes 7.45-8.45 Magnum 11.30 Closedown

**ANGLIA**
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 11.30-12.00 Questors. 1.00 pm Flying Kiwi. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Laurel and Hardy.* 2.30-3.30 Match of the Week. 4.30 Incredible Hulk. 5.30 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.30 Portrait of a Village Cley-next-the-Sea. 7.15 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 In Concert: Colin Chisholm. 12.30 am Bible for Today.

**GRANADA**
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Questors. 11.00 This is Your Right. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Down to Earth. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Thunderbirds. 2.25-3.30 Match Time. 4.30-6.30 Film: Third Man (Joseph Cotton, Orson Welles). Master criminal, presumed dead, is discovered in post-war Vienna. 7.15 Bless Me Father. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.30 Strumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 12.30 am Closedown.



Vanessa Knox-Mawer: Dear Enemy (ITV, 3.30 pm)

### CHOICE

● It's clear that ZONE OF OCCUPATION (BBC 2, 9.05 pm), Patrick O'Donovan's documentaries about British rule in Germany after 1945, aren't pleasing everybody. They stand accused of being long on goodwill towards the Germans, short on condemnation of the beastly Nazis. I believe the series sticks admirably to its brief, though the narration (nicely spoken by Leo McKern) is sometimes inclined to go over the top. Tonight's film is about the de-nazification of German intellectual life, notably through the medium of radio and the press.

● THE BORGIAS (BBC2, 10.10 pm), I'm glad to say, is showing signs of improvement, though I'm afraid it's too late to do anything about Adolfo Celi's awful performance as the pope. Tonight's repeat showing of episode 5 confirms my suspicion that, now that we have sorted out who is who, the relentless plotting of papal father and bastard son is beginning to exert a weird fascination. Not yet compulsive viewing, by a long chalk. But far less alienating than when the serial began, catastrophically, five weeks ago.

● BOOKSHELF (Radio 4, 7.30 pm) has a scoop: interview with Harold Macmillan, wearing his book-publishing hat. At 87, he has lost none of his quotability. On sex in novels: "Frightfully interesting in general, frightfully boring in detail. Might as well read a medical book, what, eh?" On George Moore: "Looked like a slug". On W. B. Yeats: "Like a man in Browning, a grand seigneur." His concluding recipe for happiness is a nobly-phrased justification of such excellent literary magazines as Bookshelf.

● UNCLE SILAS (Radio 4, 9.02) is Le Fanu's exercise in Grand Guignol. Best listened to by candlelight, in a room with rattling windows.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

# The class of '34 Margaret left behind in Grantham





Huntingtower Road Primary School, class of '34. It is not hard to guess the name of the smiling girl in the middle of the front row, for the features have not changed much: Margaret Hilda Roberts (later Thatcher), born Grantham, October 13, 1925. But who are the others? And where are they now?

According to the memories of those still in Grantham today:

Front row, left to right: Elsie Coppard, single, supervisor at Marks & Spencers, Grantham. Betty Watkin (now Palmer), married to a lecturer at Lincoln Technical College and living in Lincoln. Betty Dodd (now Hutchinson), ex-district nurse for the Barstone area, married to a farmer and living at Londonthorpe, a village near Grantham. Kathleen Howard. Margaret Thatcher. Barbara Bools, living in Grantham with her sister, warden of the old people's home. Margery Munton, living in Manthorpe village, adjoining Grantham. Kathleen Skipworth, died three years ago. Married a local builder.

Middle row, left to right: Stanley Johnson, worked for Midland Bank in Skegness until his retirement in 1978. Boy, not known. Harry Mitcham, whose father taught in Grantham. Became a hairdresser, then joined the Post Office. Now teaching in Derby, but living in Grantham. Barry Willoughby, family kept a flower shop. Became a remedial teacher near Dartmouth. Beryl Whittle, married a Dutch pilot during the war and went to live in the Netherlands. Since her husband's death, recently, has returned to live in Grantham. Denis Hill, became a pilot during the war, since left Grantham. Derrick Bloodworth, driver with British Rail, married, living in Grantham. Phyllis Tuck. Joyce Parker.

Top row: left to right: Fred Reamey, who came to Huntingtower School from India for three years, while his father was with the RAF at Spitalgate. Charles Chappel, whose mother won £2,000 on the pools and built a house in the town. Later emigrated to Australia. Norman Green, known as "titch", became a fitter with Aveling and Barfords, Grantham. Jean Finlay. Gladys Card, father of a policeman on the railway. Gladys married a GI and moved to the United States. Recently divorced. Gerald Street, with the gas authority for 33 years, lives in Grantham. Peter Draper, works at Aveling & Barfords in Grantham. Peter Timms, superintendent at the Post Office, Grantham.

In the almost 50 years since the photograph was taken, Huntingtower School has scarcely altered. The closing of Springfield Secondary Modern next door has brought a new hall, and the allotments that once surrounded it have been replaced by houses, but the red brick single storey building still looks out across the flat Midlands fields to the railway station and depot.

The picture, says Gerald Street, the tallest boy in the back row, was taken either to commemorate Grantham's first 100 years as a borough, or after a sword dance performed on the playing fields.

*The Times* would be interested to learn the identity of the boy standing in the second row between Stanley Johnson and Harry Mitcham.

**Caroline Moorehead**

# Rome-Bonn drive to put new life in Europe

Continued from page 1

that Britain is a net beneficiary from the budget this year, which would be, after all the fighting and feuding on this question, an ironic result indeed.

The consequence of this change in Britain's fortunes, while illustrating, as Mr Thorn said, "the fragility of budget forecasts," is that renewal of the special arrangements for Britain is now most unlikely.

Instead the emphasis, as Lord Carrington sees it, will be on finding a permanent arrangement to ensure that the system operates fairly for all the member-states. The German Government, facing a net contribution for the current year of 4,000m currency units or about £2,360m, is extremely concerned about the open-ended nature of its commitment, and can certainly count on British support.

The Germans are prepared to pay the lion's share in the Community, as a reflection of their economic strength and as a sign of European solidarity. But Bonn is not prepared to make "unlimited" payments.

Mrs Thatcher, who was the first leader in the Community to raise a storm about this problem, will have an opportunity to discuss the whole question with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when she goes to Bonn for the regular Anglo-German summit early next week.

Herr Schmedit's advocacy is being pitched in much softer tones than Mrs Thatcher.

☐ BRUSSELS: The initiative to prepare the document seems to have been born of the belief by the two countries that Europe had become too introspective (Ian Murray writes).

Although it deals with the problems which have been causing so much trouble inside the Community in recent years it attempts to take a broader look at the way Europe as a whole should be facing up to the problems of the world.

The fact that the document exists is a further clear indication that the larger members of the Community are increasingly unhappy about the way in which the EEC has been developing.

# Beaujolais race won by The Nose a day early

By Robin Young

The Great Beaujolais Race finished yesterday, 41 hours before it officially began. Three trailer loads of the 1981 vintage, theoretically confined to the region of production until midnight tonight, drew up at The Nose cash-and-carry warehouse, near London Bridge, at 7 am.

Long before the wine was officially released in France, much of the consignment of 5,000 cases had been distributed to the wholesalers' customers in England. One parcel reached Ireland.

London wine circles heard that sample bottles had been smuggled out of France prematurely in briefcases. The shipment of 60,000 bottles which the importers, Skyburn Wines, proudly unveiled yesterday was too huge to smuggle, though Mr Peter Phillips, a Skyburn director, did admit using a little low cunning.

He said: "The wine was not supposed to be bound for London. Theoretically it was going to Belgium, but we and all our customers have signed undertakings that we will not sell it before midnight. But there is nothing to stop us giving it away."

Skyburn's wine was being marketed as Jean Pierre Beaujolais Nouveau and sold at The Nose at £1.95 a bottle. It is supplied by Louis Besson, a Macon negotiant.

Official tasting committees in Beaujolais claim that the 1981 vintage is an outstanding one, similar to those of 1976 and 1978.

Skyburn's precocious enterprise will not prevent the waste of vast quantities of ingenuity in efforts to be first back with the wine from Beaujolais tomorrow morning.

The Red Arrows, the RAF flying team, will be jetting wine from Lille Airport and parachuting an initial few bottles to the Queen's Hotel, Farnborough, Hampshire. The Army's Red Devils will also be parachuting with bottles clutched to their bosoms, on to the Frensham Ponds Hotel in Surrey.

Also in contention will be the Townsend Thoresen cargo ferry European Enterprise, which is clearly after the award for sheer bulk, with a fleet of about 30 articulated lorries

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Lord Mayor's procession and show: Gresham Street, from 11.10, arriving Royal Courts of Justice, 11.40 and leaving 1.25, arriving Mansion House, 1.50. Fire work display, River Thames, 5. The following bus routes in or near the City will be diverted until mid-afternoon: 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 43, 45, 63, 76, 95, 109, 133, 141 and 171.

### Exhibitions

London's flying start: A tribute to the young Edwardian aircraft pioneers Museum of London, London Wall, 10.6.

First major exhibition of work by Kisho Kurokawa, RIBA Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 10-1; John Havinden's advertising photographs of Thirties and Forties David Dawson Gallery, B2 Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping Wall, 12-5.

Albert Goodwin, RWS 1846-1932, Royal Museum, Canterbury, 10-5 (last day).

### Talks, lectures

Exploring the Universe, Anthony Wilson, Science Museum, 3; Medieval ivories, by Catherine Oakes, 12; Eighteenth-century French furniture, by Jane Gardiner, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3; Nature in close-up, British Museum (Natural History), 3; Tropical rainforests threatened, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-5.30; Religious painting in the Spanish exhibition, National Gallery, 12; Twentieth-century movements: Expressionism, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; New Egyptian sculpture gallery: lions and sphinxes, 11.30; Tombs of Egyptian nobles: dynasties III-XII, 2.30, British Museum.

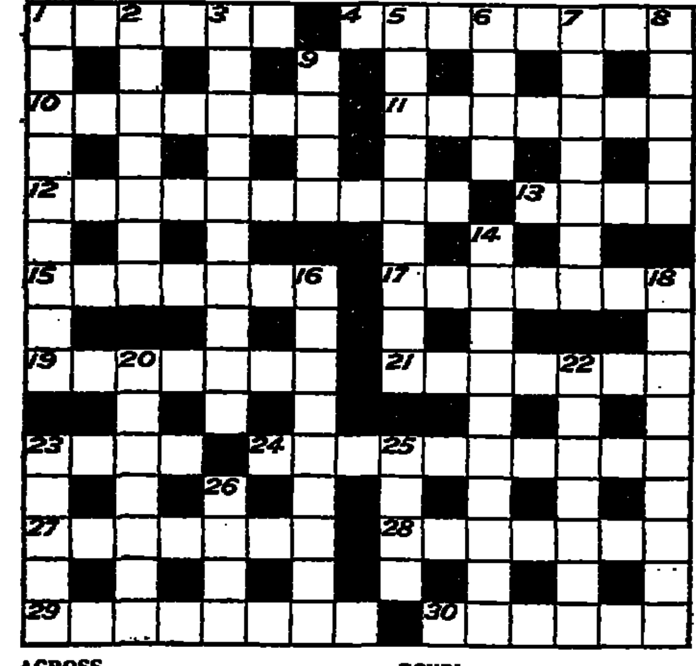
### Shows for Children

Puppet workshop, stuff and nonsense, with Stella Richard, Lauderdale House, Highgate Hill, 11.30; Da Silva puppet theatre presents "Paper Tiger", Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Road, 2.30; All for beaver hats, by Theatre Direct Canada, early life in Canada, Round House, 2.

### Music

Concerts including "The Sapphire Necklace", by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Southwark Concert Orchestra, Clubland Theatre, Camberwell Road, 7.30; Camden Chamber Choir, conductor Julian Williamson, St Mary's Church, Primrose Hill, NW3, 8.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,680



**ACROSS**

1 Roman coin found in the north-east near a battleground (6).
4 Ruin is Celtic, to wit (8).
10 In fancy, an ideal compound (7).
11 Warrior tribesmen, yet upset by such ungodliness (7).
12 Leningrad's variety of bird... (10).
13 ... or Tom French's? (4).
15 In Pooh's song, an ending without feeling (7).
17 Wake up with a charge? (7).
19 Barker's contribution, the former record in Gateshead (7).
21 Daily preparation, in other words (7).
23 A, B, C, D, F or G (4).
24 What vessel, might you say, for trade in En-dor? (10).
27 Silent, the French type of pipe (7).
28 Instrument returned by a republican commander (7).
29 Huge creature. Is he, as yokels say, a fly-by-night? (8).
30 Aegis — how does she start spelling hers? (5).

**DOWN**

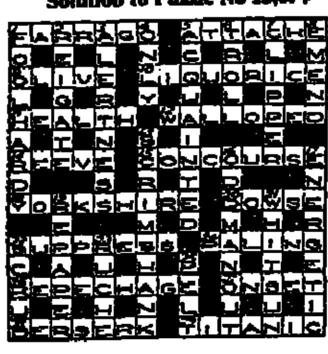
1 Mother of Edison's brain-children (9).
2 Check for the loyal (7).
3 Union employee holds up the train (10).
5 Tell niece somehow to obtain customers (9).
6 Colouring preparation for them on tick (4).
7 Rebuff from (some say) this Russian writer (7).
8 Meeting Shaw's Inquisitor enough to do so? (5).
9 Expression of astonishment that it's spring (4).
14 Sounds of service on the savannah? (10).
16 Careless fellow supporting poor Nigel (9).
18 Clear way to seek a compromise (9).
20 Eaten by drunken vegetarian we hear in Latvia? (7).
22 In east without wise men? Fancy (7).
23 Direction to a Western sailor or a distinguished Muslim (5).
25 Neat, to include hot dog (4).
26 Growing support for 2 (4).

*A prize of* The Times Atlas of the World *(comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition is Miss S. J. Hyde, 24, Scillonian Road, Guildford, Surrey.*

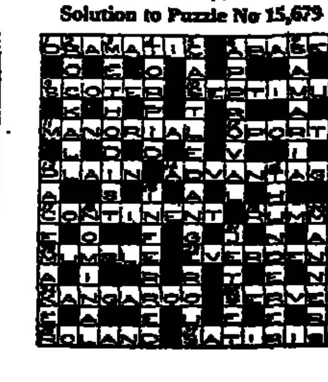
Name ..........

Address ..........

Solution to Puzzle No 15,674



Solution to Puzzle No 15,679



## Tomorrow's events

Jewish annual Service of Remembrance conducted by Chief Rabbi, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Cenotaph, 2.30.

### Talks, lectures

Twentieth century movements: Cubism by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3.

London Observed: Houses of Parliament by Clive Wainwright, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.

Three winter fairs—craft markets for Christmas, Lauderdale House, Waterlow Park, Highgate, 11; Bon Noel, 6.

Black and White Monster Show, a musical entertainment for children, conductor and pianist Ezra Rachlin plays "black and white monster" created and narrated by Anne Rachlin and featuring music by Mozart, Chopin, Debussy, Liszt and Ravel, May Fair Theatre, Stratton Street, 2 and 4. Inquiries and tickets from 2 Queensmead, London NW8, telephone 722 9828.

### Exhibitions

Tiger of Malaya: Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer KG 1898-1979, National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, 2-5.30.

Confetti war: aerial propaganda leaflet as a weapon in twentieth century conflict, Imperial War Museum, 2-5.50.

Art Pop—Japan, ICA, The Mall, 12-9.

Watercolours of Antarctica by David Smith, Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, 2-6.

Turkish folk embroideries, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 2.30-6.

Shark Tooth and Stone Blade: Art from the South Seas, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Aberdeen, 2-5.

### Walks

Great London parks walk in aid of Help the Aged, starts from the Serpentine, Hyde Park, 9.

In the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes, meet Embankment Underground, 11.

A journey through Roman London, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.

Theatrical London: Covent Garden, meet Leicester Square Underground (Talk of the Town entrance), 11.

Picturesque Hampstead and the Heath, meet Hampstead Underground, 11.

## The papers

Commenting on the furore surrounding Mr David Stockman, the President's Budget Director, the New York Times says that the article in the Atlantic Monthly adds up to a stunning confession: "The Reagan Administration's vaunted economic policy cannot work; the Administration knows that; and yet the Administration keeps on flogging it as just the medicine America needs."

In Germany, the weekly Die Zeit, commenting on the West German trade unions' proposals to combat unemployment, notes that the unions say they want to avoid "British conditions". But they must ask themselves if they are really speaking for the majority of their members when they reject every suggestion of making sacrifices and maintain it is enough to fleece the rich. Three decades of cooperation have brought German workers farther than their British colleagues got with their strategy of confrontation, it says.

The Daily Mail comments that the annual inflation rate at 11.7 per cent, now at its highest level since May, is a real disappointment to the Government. "Even more interesting is the level of the tax and price index, the brainchild of Mr Nigel Lawson, intended to reflect the change in inflation and tax rates taken together which now stands at 15.2 per cent", it says. "Statistical indexes are very dicey things, and this experience should be an object lesson to the Government not to go fooling around with them."

## Ski show

The Daily Mail international ski show opens today at Earls Court and goes on till November 22: 12 noon to 10 pm weekdays and 12 noon to 7 pm Saturdays and Sundays. Admission is £2 for adults and £1 for children. Today: UK teams home championship: competition between the teams of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Tomorrow: Thomson trophy race. Monday: Thomson celebrity race, between stage, screen and radio personalities.

## Roads

London and South-east: M10 northbound side shut overnight: diversion via M1 and A405. Lord Mayor's procession: Parking restrictions will be enforced from 8.30 am. Roads incorporated into the route will be closed from 10 am: Wood St, Gresham St, Cheapside, St Paul's, Ludgate Hill, Fleet St, Strand, Surrey St, Embankment, Queen Victoria St and Mansion House. In the City, Princes St is closed; diversions. A406 North Circular Road (Sunday) will be closed Westbound from Manor Cottage) to A1 Falloden Way.

## Today's anniversaries

Robert Fulton, inventor, was born in Lancaster, co Pa, United States, 1765, and Claude Monet in Paris, 1840. Nell Gwynn died in London 1687, and George Wilhelm Hegel in Berlin, 1831.

### Tomorrow

William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, was born in London, 1708, and Frederick William Herschel, astronomer, at Hanover, Germany, 1738. Deaths: Johannes Kepler, astronomer, in Regensburg, Germany, 1630; Christoph Gluck, in Vienna, 1787; George Romney, in Kendal, 1802.

## Auction viewing today

Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art (until noon); modern British paintings (until noon).

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## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.71 | 1.64 |
| Austria Sch | 31.25 | 29.15 |
| Belgium Fr | 81.50 | 77.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.34 | 2.25 |
| Denmark Kr | 14.15 | 13.45 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.65 | 8.20 |
| France Fr | 11.10 | 10.50 |
| Germany DM | 4.40 | 4.16 |
| Greece Dr | 127.00 | 119.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.51 | 10.55 |
| Ireland Pd | 1.24 | 1.19 |
| Italy Lir | 2340.00 | 2240.00 |
| Japan Yn | 458.00 | 432.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.80 | 4.56 |
| Norway Kr | 11.62 | 11.05 |
| Portugal Esc | 127.00 | 120.00 |
| S Africa Rd | 1.81 | 1.65 |
| Spain Pta | 188.00 | 179.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.86 | 10.32 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.52 | 3.30 |
| US $ | 1.97 | 1.90 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 86.00 | 81.00 |

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 1.0 to 519.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average down 4.66 at 855.88.

## In the garden

In almost every garden there is a wall, fence, shed or garage that is no great thing of beauty but if it supported a climbing or wall shrub could add a delightful feature to the property.

This is a good time to order or buy from a nursery or garden centre one or two wall plants. Climbing roses come first to mind but do seek out the "remontant" or repeat flowering varieties—the fragrant, salmon, "Compassion" and "Handel", ivory, with a carmine pink fringe and exceptionally fragrant, or many more.

Honeysuckles are splendid for wall covers: *Lonicera periclymenum* "Belgica" which flowers early in the summer or "Serotina" sometimes sold as "Late Dutch" which flowers from July to October. But an ivy such as the green and gold "Gold Heart", virginia creeper, which of course cling to the wall by their aerial roots. Or the queen of wall shrubs a blue or white wisteria will give pleasure increasing with each succeeding year.

R.H.

## Sporting fixtures

Football: 34 English league games.

Rugby Union: Ulster v Australians, Belfast, 2.30. County championship: Cornwall v Gloucestershire, Camborne, 2.45; Cumbria v Durham, Kendal, 2.30; Devon v Somerset, Torquay, 2.45; Lancashire v Cheshire, Waterloo, 2.30; Northumberland v Yorkshire, Gosforth, 2.30. Club programme.

Racing: NH meetings at Cheltenham, 12.30, Newcastle, 1.0, and Windsor 1.15.

Rugby League: John Player trophy quarter-final: Barrow v Hull, 2.15.

Hockey: Full League programme and Women's County championship. Tomorrow: Men's county championship.

Tennis: Benson and Hedges tournament (Wembley Arena, 2.0 and 7.0).

### Sport on TV

BBC1: 9.5 World of Rugby. 12.15 Grandstand.

BBC2: 6.35 chess.

ITV: 12.15 World of Sport: 12.20 On the ball; 12.45 darts; 1.20 racing; 3.0 darts; 3.45 half-time scores; 4.0 wrestling; 4.50 results.

### Tomorrow

BBC1: 3.40 ice skating. 10.40 tennis.

BBC2: 1.55 tennis. 5.0 Rugby special. 9.45 bridge.

ITV: 2.30 The Big Match.

# Weather

General situation: Pressure remains high over S areas. Trough of low pressure will move E across Scotland.

### Forecasts for 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Cent S, E, Cent N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Rather cloudy but dry, bright or sunny intervals chiefly in the morning. Wind W light or moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, but dry, some bright intervals; wind S light; max temp 11C (52F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Rather cloudy but mostly dry; wind S moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little drizzle in exposed places later. Wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy but mostly dry, some bright or sunny intervals; wind W or SW moderate or fresh; max temp 11 or 12C (52 to 54F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, patchy hill fog; wind SW fresh or strong, gales in exposed places; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy with rain, hill fog; wind SW strong to gale; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Dry at first in the S but rain in the N will spread SE across all areas; brighter colder weather will follow from the NW later, with showers, rather windy.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, backing SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, backing SW, light; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, light, increasing to fresh to strong; sea smooth, becoming moderate or rough.



Sun rises: 7.17 am | Sun sets: 4.13 pm
Moon sets: 10.10 am | Moon rises: 6.39 pm
Last quarter: November 18

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 7.18 am | Sun sets: 4.12 pm
Moon sets: 11.17 am | Moon rises: 7.39 pm
Last quarter: November 18

### Lighting up time

London 4.43 pm to 6.48 am
Bristol 4.53 pm to 6.58 am
Edinburgh 4.37 pm to 7.19 am
Manchester 4.44 pm to 7.04 am
Penzance 5.09 pm to 7.05 am

Tomorrow

London 4.42 pm to 6.50 am
Bristol 4.51 pm to 7.00 am
Edinburgh 4.35 pm to 7.21 am
Manchester 4.42 pm to 7.06 am
Penzance 5.08 pm to 7.07 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | c | 8 | 46 | Guernsey | c | 9 | 48 |
| Birmingham | f | 9 | 48 | Inverness | c | 6 | 43 |
| Blackpool | f | 10 | 50 | Jersey | c | 10 | 50 |
| Bristol | c | 9 | 48 | London | f | 11 | 52 |
| Cardiff | c | 9 | 48 | Manchester | c | 8 | 46 |
| Edinburgh | f | 9 | 48 | Newcastle | s | 9 | 48 |
| Glasgow | f | 9 | 48 | Ronaldsway | f | 9 | 48 |

### London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 66 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,031.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

### Satellite predictions

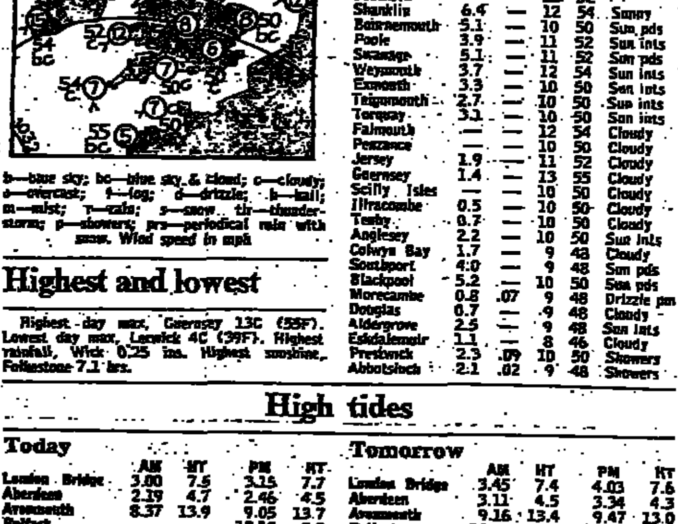
LONDON: Cosmos 1512 18.10-18.14; WNW; 70NW; ESE*. Cosmos 956R 17.25-17.28; WNW; 15NW; NNW. Seasat 18.11-18.20; SE; 70E; NNW. Salyut 19.52-19.58; SW*; 20WSW; NW.

TOMORROW

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 17.55-18.0; WNW; 80ESE; ESE*; 19.34-19.35; W; 15W; W*. Cosmos 236R 4.48-5.1; SE*; 50SE; ENE (Nov 16) 4.34-4.24; E*; 20E; ENE (Nov 16) 5.56-6.1; W*; 85NNW; ENE. Cosmos 220R 3.53.7; E*; 15E; ENE; 4.43-4.49; SSW*; 75SSW; NNE; 6.22-6.29; W; 20NW; N (Nov 16) 3.46-3.49; [illegible]









b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

### Highest and lowest

Highest day max, Guernsey 13C (55F). Lowest day max, Lerwick 4C (39F). Highest rainfall, Wick 0.25 ins. Highest sunshine, Folkestone 7.1 hrs.

### Around Britain

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | 3.6 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Bridlington | 3.7 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Cromer | 5.5 | — | 9 | 48 | Sun pds |
| Lowestoft | 5.1 | — | 9 | 48 | Sun pds |
| Clacton | 6.2 | — | 11 | 52 | Sunny |
| Margate | 6.8 | — | 9 | 48 | Sunny |
| Folkestone | 7.1 | — | 11 | 52 | Sunny |
| Hastings | 7.0 | — | 11 | 52 | Sunny |
| Worthing | 6.0 | — | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Littlehampton | 5.2 | — | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Bognor Regis | 5.7 | — | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Southsea | — | — | 11 | 52 | |
| Shanklin | 6.4 | — | 12 | 54 | Sunny |
| Bournemouth | 5.1 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun pds |
| Poole | 3.9 | — | 11 | 52 | Sun ints |
| Swanage | 5.1 | — | 11 | 52 | Sun pds |
| Weymouth | 3.7 | — | 12 | 54 | Sun ints |
| Exmouth | 3.3 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Teignmouth | 2.7 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Torquay | 3.1 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Falmouth | — | — | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| Penzance | — | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Jersey | 1.9 | — | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| Guernsey | 1.4 | — | 13 | 55 | Cloudy |
| Scilly Isles | — | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Ilfracombe | 0.5 | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Tenby | 0.7 | — | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| Anglesey | 2.2 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun ints |
| Colwyn Bay | 1.7 | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Southport | 4.0 | — | 9 | 48 | Sun pds |
| Blackpool | 5.2 | — | 10 | 50 | Sun pds |
| Morecambe | 0.8 | .07 | 9 | 48 | Drizzle pm |
| Douglas | 0.7 | — | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Aldergrove | 2.5 | — | 9 | 48 | Sun ints |
| Eskdalemuir | 1.1 | — | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Prestwick | 2.3 | .09 | 10 | 50 | Showers |
| Abbotsinch | 2.1 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Showers |

### High tides

Today

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 3.00 | 7.5 | 3.15 | 7.7 |
| Aberdeen | 2.19 | 4.7 | 2.46 | 4.5 |
| Avonmouth | 8.37 | 13.9 | 9.05 | 13.7 |
| Belfast | | | 12.18 | 3.8 |
| Cardiff | 8.21 | 12.8 | 8.49 | 12.7 |
| Devonport | 7.13 | 5.8 | 7.44 | 5.7 |
| Dover | | | 12.12 | 7.0 |
| Falmouth | 6.48 | 5.6 | 7.14 | 5.5 |
| Glasgow | 1.56 | 5.1 | 2.09 | 5.2 |
| Harwich | 12.49 | 4.2 | 1.11 | 4.3 |
| Holyhead | 11.37 | 6.0 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hull | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ilfracombe | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Leith | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lowestoft | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Margate | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milford Haven | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Newquay | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oban | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Penzance | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Portland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Portsmouth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shoreham | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Swansea | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tees | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Walton-on-the-Naze | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Tomorrow

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 3.45 | 7.4 | 4.03 | 7.6 |
| Aberdeen | 3.11 | 4.5 | 3.34 | 4.3 |
| Avonmouth | 9.16 | 13.4 | 9.47 | 13.0 |
| Belfast | 12.42 | 3.7 | 1.09 | 3.8 |
| Cardiff | 9.00 | 12.4 | 9.30 | 12.0 |
| Devonport | 8.03 | 5.7 | 8.31 | 5.4 |
| Dover | 12.43 | 6.8 | 1.02 | 6.7 |
| Falmouth | 7.33 | 5.5 | 8.01 | 5.2 |
| Glasgow | 2.42 | 5.1 | 2.55 | 5.3 |
| Harwich | 1.34 | 4.1 | 1.59 | 4.2 |
| Holyhead | 12.01 | 5.9 | 12.27 | 5.8 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Tide measured in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

### Abroad

